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R. I. Hist^l. Society.
From Mrs. Wm. Earle,
Oct. 1879.

RHODE ISLAND
HISTORICAL
SOCIETY.

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THE

Universal Gazetteer:

OR, A

DESCRIPTION

Of the several

Empires,	Countries,	Lakes,
Kingdoms,	Cities,	Rivers,
States,	Towns,	Mountains,
Provinces,	Seas,	Volcanoes, &c.

IN THE

KNOWN WORLD.

Together with an Account of

The Extent, Produce, Revenue, Forces, Trade, Manufactures, Religions, &c. of the several Countries; and of the Battles, Sieges, and other Transactions, that have rendered them remarkable.

To which is prefixed,

A Copious Introduction to Geography.

The whole calculated to explain the Occurrences in Modern HISTORY.

Illustrated with Seven accurate MAPS; viz.

The WORLD,	NORTH AMERICA,
EUROPE,	SOUTH AMERICA,
ASIA,	AND
AFRICA,	GERMANY.

The Second Edition, Corrected and Enlarged.

LONDON:

Printed for C. Hitch and L. Hawes, John Rivington, R. Baldwin, W. Johnston, J. Richardson, S. Crowder, B. Law, T. Lownds, T. Caslon, and G. Kearsly, And A. Donaldson at EDINBURGH.

M.DCC.LX.

RHODE ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Mr. BENJ. MARTIN,

(Author of the *Philoſophical Grammar*,)

Gives his ſentiments of this work in the following lines.

I Have peruſed the following treatiſe, but ſhould have ſaid nothing of it, if I had not found it to deſerve a recommendation to the publick. The merit of this performance conſiſts not only in a natural and elegant method of treating the ſubject in general, but chiefly in that judgment and accuracy which the author has employed in his deſcription of places, with regard to their ſituation, preſent ſtate, latitude, and longitude of places, and other important matters, which are plainly related from the beſt known authorities, and adapted to the reading of modern geography and hiſtory. And as THIS GAZETTEER is illuſtrated with maps (an article, though eſſential, yet has always been wanting in others) I have thought it would be of uſe to the reader to have the firſt principles of geography premiſed as a proper introduction to the work, and to compleat ſo uſeful a deſign; ſince the ſubject of the book, the maps, and the introduction, are all mutually connected, and illuſtrate each other.

B. MARTIN.

PREFACE.

THE great uſe of a compendium of geography, which, in a pocket volume, contains a comprehenſive view of the ſeveral parts of this terraqueous globe, is too well known to need a recapitulation here. Moſt perſons are deſirous of forming a general idea of the world, and of the ſituation, &c. of places, mentioned every day in the common news-papers, without the trouble of reading large folios, which would coſt them more time than can be ſpared from their neceſſary ſtudies and employments; and to anſwer theſe intentions, the following treatiſe was compiled. But as there are other attempts of this nature extant, it may not be improper to enumerate ſome advantages this work has over all others of the ſame kind.

The firſt and moſt ſtriking of which, is the maps inſerted in this treatiſe. Every perſon, acquainted with geography, muſt allow, that it is abſolutely impoſſible, by verbal accounts only, to give the reader an adequate idea of the true magnitude of kingdoms; the iregular form of their boundaries; the courſes of the many rivers, with which they are watered; and the ſituation of the ſeveral remarkable places they contain. But however neceſſary maps may be in geographical treatiſes, none are inſerted in any other book of this ſize. We have been therefore very careful to ſupply this defect, by adding ſeven large and accurate maps; viz. the World, Europe, Aſia, Africa, North and South America, and Germany; which will enable the reader to form a proper idea of the true ſituation of any place mentioned in the following treatiſe; the diſtance from ſome remarkable place, &c. being added at the end of each article. But this is not their whole uſe, they will ſupply a defect which all books of geography muſt labour under; we meanthe ſituation of villages, frequently mentioned in the papers, but of too little importance in themſelves, to find a place in works of this nature. Maps, in theſe caſes, become abſolutely neceſſary; for by their help the ſituation of ſuch villages may be eaſily known, as the papers conſtantly mention ſome circumſtances, which will be ſufficient for finding theirproper places in the map.

A ſecond advantage conſiſts in the great number of places this Gazetteer contains, more than any other work of the ſame kind, particularly thoſe rendered famous by battles, and other tranſactions, during the preſent war.

And that the reader might know on what authority the account of each place depends, we have added the names of the principal authors, from whence this work was compiled; among which, thoſe of Pococke, Norden, Keyſler, Hanway, Ulloa, and others, which the reader will find at the end of ſeveral articles, are ſufficiently known; but the name Buſching, added more frequently than any other, not being ſo generally known, it may not be amiſs to obſerve, that this gentleman is now a profeſſor in the univerſity of Gottingen, and has lately publiſhed, in the German language, a ſyſtem of geography, allowed to be the moſt uſeful and accurate piece of that kind extant. We were therefore induced to make large extracts from this performance, eſpecially as it has never yet appeared in the Engliſh language.

Accuracy, particularly with regard to the diſtance, latitude and longitude of places, is another particular, which we hope will recommend this geographical compendium, to the favour of the publick. We were very deſirous of rendering it as correct as poſſible in theſe particulars, and therefore conſulted the moſt approved tables of latitude and longitude extant, and compared them with the large globes of the late mr. Senex; and where-ever we found any accurate obſervations made on the ſpot, by perſons of learning, we were careful to inſert them; inſtances of which may be ſeen in the articles Liſbon, Truxillo, Porto Bello, Lima, and a great variety of others, where the latitude is aſcertained to ſeconds. And it may not be amiſs to obſerve, that the longitude is computed from the meridian of London, both eaſt and weſt, according to the method now generally uſed in books of geography.

The reader will alſo find a ſhort account of the conſtitution, government, revenues, forces, produce, commerce, religion, and other particulars of the ſeveral countries mentioned in this work, together with the valuable remains of antiquity, and other particulars, as battles, &c. for which each place is remarkable.

With regard to the introduction to this treatiſe, it is much larger, and, we hope, better calculated for rendering the ſtudy of geography eaſy and familiar, than any thing of that kind prefixed to a pocket volume.

In ſhort, every thing judged proper for this compendium of geography has been inſerted, and the accounts taken from the beſt authors, in order to render it the moſt complete and authentick work of this kind extant in the Engliſh language.

INTRO-

INTRODUCTION.

GEOGRAPHY is the art of describing the figure, magnitude, and positions of the several parts of the terraqueous globe.

This art has been cultivated from the earliest times, but its progress towards perfection very slow and tedious; nor will this appear strange, when it is remembered that the ancients were ignorant of a vast variety of particulars necessary to be known. America, and all the northern countries were wholly unknown to them; they knew not that the world could be sailed round, nor that the torrid zone was inhabited; they were even ignorant of the figure, and magnitude of the earth; they knew nothing of the motion of the sea, its flux and reflux, and with regard to the trade-winds, they never suspected their existence.

These discoveries, have been happily made by the moderns; and the strange ideas formed by the ancients, with regard to the figure, magnitude, and division of the earth, proved inadequate, and many of them absolutely false. They have also opened a passage to a new world, and found the torrid parts of the old, which the ancients thought uninhabitable, filled with people, being refreshed with cooling showers, and copious dews during the night. The Antipodes, which had been the subject of so much controversy, they demonstrated; and by the many discoveries they have made in navigation and astronomy, sailed round the whole globe, with less difficulty, perhaps, than the Phœnicians could have coasted the Mediterranean.

There are, however, still parts enough undiscovered, to check our vanity; for by a modest computation, they will amount to nearly one fourth part of the whole; nor have we yet been able to surmount one grand difficulty in navigation, I mean that of accurately fixing the longitude; for tho' several new methods, have been lately tried for this purpose, they have been found encumbered with so many

difficulties, that the ſituation of few places, when compared with the whole, have been accurately aſcertained.

It appears therefore, that geography is far from having yet received its final perfection; practical ſciences make the leaſt progreſs; geography, which would require an infinite number of obſervations, is imperfect, both with regard to that number, and the accuracy they require; and we may therefore juſtly ſuppoſe, that the deſcription of the terreſtrial globe, tho' it has been ſo conſiderably rectified, is ſtill very inadquate and confuſed.

SECT. I.

Of the Figure, Magnitude, and Motion of the Earth.

The ancients were of various opinions with regard to the figure of the earth. Anaximander imagined it to be cylindrical: Lucippus, believed it to be in the form of a drum; but it was in general thought to be a vaſt extended plane, bounded by the horizon, and that all beneath the ocean was Hades, or the region of ſpirits; but the induſtry of ſucceeding ages baniſhed theſe unphiloſophical opinions, and experienee, that touchſtone of truth, has eſtabliſhed the ſpherical figure of the earth beyond all contradiction.

But tho' its figure be ſpherical, yet it is not that of a true ſphere, but an oblate ſpheroid, being flatted towards the poles; that is, the diameter of the equator is ſomething greater than the axis of the earth; however, as this difference is but ſmall, it is generally neglected, and the earth is conſidered as a ſphere.

Many attempts have been made to find the length of a degree of the meridian, in order to determine the magnitude of the earth; but that of our countryman mr. Norwood, is commonly followed. That ingenious gentleman by meaſuring the diſtance between London and York, found that a degree of the meridian, contains nearly 367,196 Engliſh feet, or almoſt 69 miles and a half. Now as every great circle is divided into 360 degrees, if the earth be ſuppoſed a ſphere, its circumference will be 25,020 miles, its diameter nearly 7,964, and its ſolid content 264,466,789,170 cubic miles.

The motion of the earth round the ſun, was long conteſted; but repeated obſervations have now eſtabliſhed it beyond all doubt, and ſhewn that the moſt wonderful har-

mony runs thro' the whole ſolar ſyſtem. This motion of the earth round the ſun is called its annular or yearly motion; but it has alſo a diurnal, or daily motion; that is, a rotation about its own axis, which is performed in twenty-four hours, and cauſes the viciſſitudes of day and night.

SECT. II.

Of the Circles, &c. of the Terraqueous Globe.

Every great circle is ſuppoſed to be divided into 360 degrees, and each degree into 60 equal parts, called minutes, and each minute into 60 ſeconds, &c.

The poles are two points on the ſurface of the terraqueous globe, diametrically oppoſite to each other, one called the north pole, the other the ſouth pole.

The axis of the earth is an imaginary line paſſing thro' the center of the earth, and connecting the two poles.

The equator is a great circle of the earth equally diſtant from each pole, dividing the terraqueous globe into two equal parts; one called the northern hemiſphere, in which is the north-pole; the other, containing the ſouth-pole, is termed the ſouthern hemiſphere.

The meridians are great circles paſſing thro' both the poles, and cutting the equator at right angles. Every point on the ſurface of the earth has its proper meridian, ſo that their number is almoſt infinite.

The horizon is a great circle dividing the world into two hemiſpheres, the one upper and viſible, the other, lower and inviſible. The horizon is of two kinds, ſenſible, and rational. The former is a circle, the plane of which is ſuppoſed to touch the ſpherical ſurface of the earth in the place of the ſpectator, whoſe horizon it is, and to be continued to the heavens. The latter, or rational horizon, is a circle whoſe plane paſſes thro' the center of the earth, parallel to the plane of the ſenſible horizon, continued to the heaven. Theſe horizons, tho' really different, coincide when applied to heavenly objects; the earth being ſo ſmall in compariſon of the immenſe largeneſs of the ſphere of the heaven, that the diſtance between them cannot be meaſured by any obſervation.

The latitude of any place is its diſtance from the equator, reckoned in degrees and parts of a degree on the meridian. If the place lie on the north ſide of the equator, it is ſaid

to lie in north latitude; if on the south, in south latitude.

Parallels of latitude, are circles drawn parallel to the equator. Every place on the earth has its parallel of latitude; and all places that are at the same distance from, and on the same side of the equator, have the same parallel of latitude.

Difference of latitude is an arch of the meridian intercepted between two parallels of latitude, and shews how far one of them is to the north or south of the other. Thus if one place lie in the latitude of 20. 10. N. and the other in 35. 16. N. the difference of latitude between them is 15. 6. that is, one of the places is 15. 6. north of the other. The difference of latitude can never exceed 180 degrees.

Longitude of any place on the earth is expressed by an arch of the equator, shewing the east or west distance of the meridian of that place from some fixed meridian, where the longitude is supposed to begin.

Difference of longitude is an arch of the equator intercepted between the meridians of two places, shewing how far one of them is to the eastward or westward of the other.

As longitude begins at the meridian of some place, and is counted from thence both eastward and westward, till they meet at the same meridian on the opposite point, therefore the difference of longitude can never exceed 180 degrees.

SECT. III.

Of the division of the Earth into Zones and Climates.

A zone is a broad space on the earth included between two parallels of latitude.

There are five zones; namely, one torrid, two frigid, and two temperate. They are called by these appellations, from the quality of the heat and cold to which their situations are liable.

The torrid zone is that portion of the earth, over every part of which the sun is perpendicular at one time of the year or other.

This zone is about 47 degrees in breadth, extending to about twenty-three degrees and a half on each side of the equator; the parallel of latitude terminating the limits in

the

the northern hemiſphere, is called the tropick of Cancer; and in the ſouthern hemiſphere, the limiting parallel is called the tropick of Capricorn. The ancients imagined this track of the earth to be uninhabitable, on account of the heat of the ſun; but experience has ſhewn that they were miſtaken.

The frigid zones are thoſe regions about the poles, where the ſun does not riſe for ſome days, nor ſet for ſome days in the year.

Theſe zones extend round the poles to the diſtance of about 23 degrees and a half. That in the northern hemiſphere is called the north frigid zone, and is bounded by a parallel of latitude called the arctick circle; and the other in the ſouthern hemiſphere, the ſouth frigid zone, the parallel of latitude bounding it, being called the antarctick circle.

The temperate zones are thoſe ſpaces of the earth contained between the torrid and frigid zones.

Climate is a ſpace upon the ſurface of the earth contained between two parallels of latitude, where the difference between the longeſt day in each parallel is half an hour.

The ancients, conſidering the diverſity there is in the riſing and ſetting of the heavenly bodies, eſpecially of the ſun, and in conſequence thereof, the difference in the length of the days and nights, in different places, according as they are more or leſs diſtant from the equator, divided the earth, ſo much of it as was then known to them, into climates; and inſtead of the method now in uſe, of ſetting down the latitudes of places in degrees, &c. contented themſelves with ſaying in what climate the place under conſideration was ſituated; and when they intended to be more exact, they mentioned whether it was in the beginning, middle, or end of ſuch a climate. Thus every climate had three parallels, which marked the middle, beginning, and end of it.

Some of the moderns reckon the different climates by the increaſe of half an hour, in the length of the longeſt day, as we before mentioned; beginning at the equator, and going on either way towards the poles, till they come to the polar circle; and from thence they proceed to the pole itſelf, but reckon the increaſe by days and months. Thoſe therefore between the equator and polar circles, are called hour-climates, and thoſe between the polar circles and the poles, month-climates.

The

The inhabitants of the earth are, with regard to their ſeveral ſituations, repreſented under three different denominations; Antipodes, Antiœci, and Periœci.

The Antipodes are ſuch inhabitants of the earth, as live diametrically oppoſite to each other. Thus if a line was continued from our feet, thro' the center of the earth, till it arrived at the ſurface on the other ſide, it would fall on the feet of our Antipodes, and vice verſa. Our Antipodes have ſummer when we have winter, and winter when we have ſummer; day when we have night, and night when we have day.

The Antiœci are thoſe inhabitants of the earth, who live in two places under the ſame meridian equally diſtant from the equator, one in north and the other in ſouth latitude. When it is ſummer with the one of theſe, it is winter with the other, and vice verſa; and when the days are longeſt with the one, they are ſhorteſt with the other. But becauſe they have both the ſame meridian, it will be noon, midnight, &c. with both at the ſame time.

The Periœci are ſuch inhabitants of the globe, as have the ſame latitude but oppoſite longitudes; or that live under the ſame parallel and the ſame meridian, but in different ſemicircles of that meridian, or oppoſite points of the parallel. Theſe have the ſame ſeaſons throughout the year, and the ſame phænomena of the heavenly bodies, but their hours are oppoſite; for when it is mid-day with the one, it is midnight with the other.

SECT. IV.

Of the natural diviſion of the Earth.

By the natural diviſion of the earth, is meant the parts on its ſurface formed by nature; ſuch as continents, oceans, iſlands, ſeas, rivers, mountains, and the like.

The ſurface of the terraqueous globe is naturally divided into land and water.

The former is divided into continents, iſlands, peninſulas, iſthmuſes, promontories, and mountains.

The latter, or water, is divided into oceans, ſeas, gulfs, or bays, ſtreights, lakes, creeks, harbours, roads, channels, and rivers.

A Continent, or as it is frequently called Terra Firma,

or mainland, is a very large tract, comprehending ſeveral contiguous countries, kingdoms, or ſtates.

An Iſland is a part of dry land, ſurrounded by water.

A Peninſula is a part of dry land encompaſſed by water, except a narrow neck which joins it to ſome other land.

An Iſthmus is the neck joining the peninſula to the adjacent land, and forms the paſſage between them.

A Promontory is a mountain ſtretching itſelf into the ſea; the extremity whereof is called a cape or head-land.

A Mountain is a part of the land more elevated than the adjacent country, whereby it is ſeen at a greater diſtance than the neighbouring lower lands.

An Ocean is a vaſt collection of ſalt-water, ſeparating the continents from each other, and waſhing their borders or ſhores.

A Sea is a branch of the ocean, flowing between ſome parts of the continent, or ſeparating an iſland from the mainland.

A Gulf or bay is a part of the ocean or ſea, contained between two ſhores, and every where environed by the land except its entrance, where it communicates with other bays, ſeas, or oceans.

A Streight is a narrow paſſage by which their is a communication between a gulf and its neighbouring ſea, or joining one part of the ſea or ocean to another.

A Lake is a collection of waters contained in ſome hallow or cavity in an inland place, of a large extent, and every where ſurrounded with land, having no viſible communication with the ocean.

A Creek is a narrow part or arm of the ſea, running a little way into the land.

A Harbour is generally the mouth of a river, where ſhips may ride ſafe from ſtorms.

A Road is a place defended from moſt winds by ſome iſland or head land, affording ſhelter and good anchorage for ſhips.

A Channel is an arm of the ſea running between two ſhores, and broader than a ſtreight.

Rivers are ſtreams of water flowing chiefly from the mountains, and running in long narrow channels or cavities thro' the land, till they either fall into the ſea, or into other rivers, which at laſt diſcharge their waters into the ſea.

The

The continents are generally reckoned four, Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. But to these may be added two others, the Terra Arctica, or northern continent, and the Terra Antarcta, or southern continent. And the continent of America is generally divided into two parts, called north and south America.

The Terra Arctica, Europe and Asia, lie all in the northern hemisphere, together with some parts of Africa and America: the other parts of these two continents, and also the Terra Antarcta, lie in the southern hemisphere.

The number of oceans are five, namely, the Northern, the Atlantick, the Pacifick, the Indian, and the Southern.

The Atlantick ocean is usually divided into two parts, one called the north Atlantick ocean, and the other the south Atlantick, or Ethiopick ocean.

The northern ocean stretches to the northward of Europe, Asia and America, towards the north pole.

The Atlantick ocean lies between the continents of Europe and Africa on the east, and America on the west.

The part of the north Atlantick ocean lying between Europe and America, is often called the western ocean.

The Pacifick ocean, or as it is sometimes called the south sea, is bounded by the western and north-west shores of America, and by the eastern and north-east shores of Asia.

The Indian ocean washes the shores of the eastern coasts of Africa, and those of the south of Asia, and is bounded on the east by the Indian islands and the southern continent.

The southern ocean extends to the southward of Asia and America, towards the south pole.

SECT. V.

Of the political division of the Earth.

By the political division of the earth is meant the different countries, empires, kingdoms, states, and other denominations established by men, either by the ambition of tyrants, or for the sake of good government.

The earth is divided into four principal parts, namely Europe, Asia, Africa, and America; and these into various parts, according as the power of different princes has prevailed. Sometimes one large empire has comprehended astonishing tracts of country, and gave laws to the greatest part of the known world. At others, the vast empires have

have been ſubdivided into a great variety of ſmall ſtates and kingdoms, enjoying their own governors, liberties and laws.

Hence the political diviſion of the earth is continually fluctuating, tho' the natural diviſion is always the ſame. Nor is this the only difficulty that attends the political diviſion of the earth; the names of places change with their inhabitants, ſo that it is often difficult to determine the true ſituation of cities, rivers, mountains, promontories and the like, mentioned by ancient writers.

SECT. VI.

Of Europe.

Europe is bounded on the north by the northern or frozen ocean; on the eaſt by Aſia; on the ſouth by the Mediterranean ſea, which ſeparates it from Aſia; and on the weſt, by the northern part of the Atlantick ocean. It lies between the latitudes of 36 and 72 deg. north; and between the longitudes of 10 deg. weſt and 65 eaſt, ſuppoſing the firſt meridian to be that of London. It is about 3000 miles long, from the N. E. to the S. W. and about 2500 miles broad.

Europe was peopled ſoon after the flood, and wholly by the poſterity of Japhet, who came from Aſia Minor over the Helleſpont into Greece, and hath for many ages been exceeding populous, and her inhabitants illuſtrious for their courage, wiſdom, and virtue; they conquered the greateſt part of Aſia and Africa, and ſubjected them to the two empires of Greece and Rome. And, in theſe latter ages, almoſt one half of the earth that was formerly unknown, hath been diſcovered by Europeans, and poſſeſſed by the colonies they have ſent thither.

The Chriſtian religion is profeſſed throughout all Europe, except that part of it poſſeſſed by the Turks; but by reaſon of the innovations made by the church of Rome, the weſtern church is divided, Italy, Spain, France, and part of Germany and the Netherlands, with Poland, ſtill following the doctrine of the church of Rome: while England, Scotland, Ireland, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, great part of Germany, the United Provinces, Switzerland, &c. have embraced the reformation, and profeſs the Proteſtant religion; and in Muſcovy, ſome parts of Poland, in Walachia, Moldavia,

Moldavia, Podolia, Volhinia, and Greece, the doctrine of the eaſtern or Greek church is followed.

But for learning and arts, the Europeans have been particularly famous; all the ſcholaſtick ſciences they have brought to a much greater perfection, than either the Aſiaticks or Africans ever did; and the improvements, in many uſeful and ingenious arts, particularly navigation, are wholly owing to the genius and induſtry of the inhabitants in this part of the world.

The dominions of Europe are chiefly monarchical, but exceedingly more eaſy and gentle than thoſe of Aſia and Africa.

The principal Sovereignties of Europe are the following:

The empires of { Germany, Ruſſia, Turkey.

The Kingdoms of

Great-Britain and Ireland,
France,
Spain,
Portugal,
Sweden,
Denmark,
Poland,
Hungary,
Bohemia,
Pruſſia,
Sardinia,
Naples and Sicily, (which are termed the Two Sicilies.)

And the Popedom of Rome;

The Republicks of { Venice, United Netherlands, Switzerland, The Griſons, Genoa, Geneva, Lucca,

And the ſmaller ones of St. Marino and Raguſa.

Next to theſe, may be reckoned the electorates of Germany, whoſe princes chooſe the emperor, of whom the three firſt are ſpiritual, and all the other temporal princes, viz.

The

The archbishopricks and electorates of { Mentz, Triers, Cologn. | Temporal, { Bavaria, Saxony, Brandenburg, Palatine, Brunswick Lunenburg.

There are, besides these, no less than 300 subaltern sovereignties in Germany, Italy, &c. whose possessors, whether spiritual, as archbishops and bishops; or temporal, as princes, landgraves, dukes, marquises, counts, &c. though they are tributaries or feeoffees to the emperor, or some other superior prince, have authority in their own estates.

Of the spiritual, the most considerable are,

The grand master of the Teutonick order.
The grand master of Malta.
The grand prior of Malta, also called grand prior of Germany.
The archbishop of Saltsburg, and twenty-one bishops in Germany.
The abbots and princes of Fulda in Germany, St. Gall in Switzerland, and some others.

Of the temporal, the most considerable are,

The archduke of Austria.
The great duke of Tuscany.
The landgraves of Hesse { Cassel, Reinfels, Darmstadt, Hamburg.

The dukes of Savoy, Modena, &c. in Italy, the duchies of Milan, Mantua, Mirandola, Parma, and Placentia, are at present in the house of Austria. The dukes of Mecklenburg, Wirtemburg, Holstein, Saxeweymar, Eysenach, Gotha, &c. in Germany.

And the duke of Courland in Poland.

The princes of Anhalt, Aremburg, Hohenzollern, Nassau, and East-Friesland, Furstemburg, Lichtenstein, Waldeck, Tour and Taxis, &c. in Germany.

The marquiſes of Baden-Dourlach, Brandenburg, Culembach, and Brandenburg Culembach, and Brandenburg Anſpach in Germany.

The counts of Hanau, Solms, Traun, Schlick, Staremberg, &c.

Beſides theſe, there are the cham of European Tartary, the hoſpodars of Walachia, Moldavia, &c.

The principal Seas, Bays, and Gulfs, in Europe are,

The Mediterranean ſea, which ſeparates Europe from Africa.

The Adriatick ſea, between Italy and Turkey.

The Euxine or Black ſea in Turkey, between Europe and Aſia.

The White-ſea in the N. N. W. parts of Muſcovy.

The Baltick ſea between Sweden, Denmark, and Poland.

The German ocean, or ſea between Germany and Britain.

The Engliſh channel, between England and France.

The Bay of Biſcay, formed between France and Spain.

The Gulf of Bothnia in the N. E. parts of Sweden.

The Gulf of Finley between Sweden and Ruſſia.

The Gulf of Venice the N. W. end of the Adriatick ſea.

The Deucalidonian ſea, to the northward of the Orkney iſlands.

St. George's Channel, between England and Ireland.

The principal Iſlands in Europe are,

The Britiſh Iſles, viz. Great-Britain, Ireland, Orkneys, Weſtern Iſlands, Wight, Jerſey, and Guernſey.

The Spaniſh iſlands; Majorca, Minorca, Ivica, in the Mediterranean ſea.

French Iſlands; Uſhant, Belliſle, Rhé, and Oleron.

Italian Iſlands; Sicily, Sardinia, Corſica, Liperi, Iſchia, and Elba, in the Mediterranean ſea.

Turkiſh iſlands; Candia, and the numerous iſlands in the Archipelago.

Swediſh Iſlands; Gothland, Borkholm, Barnholm, Oeland, Aland, Rugen, in the Baltick ſea.

Daniſh Iſlands; Zealand, Funen, Laland, in the Baltick ſea, and Iceland, Faro iſlands, and Eaſt and Weſt Greenland, in the northern ocean.

Portugueſe Iſlands, the Azores in the weſtern ocean.

INTRODUCTION.

SECT. VII.

Of Aſia.

The continent of Aſia is bounded on the north by the northern or frozen ocean; on the eaſt by the Pacifick ocean; on the ſouth by the Indian ocean: and on the weſt by Europe and Africa. It lies, including its iſlands, between the latitudes of 10 ſouth, and 72 north; and between the longitudes 25, and 148 deg. eaſt of London. Its length excluſive of the iſles, being about 4800 miles, and its breadth nearly 4300.

Aſia, in its utmoſt extent, includes about 42 ſovereignties and 4 empires, ſuch as Perſia, Great Mogul, China, and Japan, and part of two more, viz. Turkey and Muſcovy.

I. Turkey in Aſia is divided into weſtern and eaſtern; the weſtern comprehends Anatolia, or Aſia Minor, Syria, Paleſtine, and the Turkiſh Arabia; the eaſtern contains Diarbeck, Turkomania, and Georgia.

II. Perſia is divided into northern, ſouthern, and middle.

The northern contains the provinces of Scirvant, Giland, Cheraſſin, &c.

The middle, Erach, Sabluſtan, Segiſtan, &c.

The ſouthern, Curdiſtan, Fars, Carimania, Mackeran, &c.

III. Aſiatick Ruſſia, comprehending alſo,

IV. Part of Great Tartary, Siberia, and Samoieda.

V. China is divided into North and South, the former of which contains the 6 following provinces, including Leaotung without the great wall, viz. Leaotung, Xantung, Pekin, Xanſi, Honan, and Xenſi. The ſouthern contains the 10 following, viz. Nanking, Chikiang, Kiamſi, Fokien, Huquang, Quamtung, Suchuen, Quichen, Quamſi, and Jeman.

VI. Japan and the land of Yeſſo.

VII. The Mogul empire, in which are many petty kingdoms; but chiefly thoſe of Delli, Agra, Cambaia, and Bengal.

VIII. India comprehending,

1. The Peninſula India intra Gangem, containing the kingdoms of Decan, Golconda, Biſnager, and Malabar.
2. Peninſula India extra Gangem, containing thoſe of Pegu, Tonquin, Cochin China, and Siam, which latter is ſubdivided into Martaban, Siam, and Malabar.

IX. The Aſiatick iſlands are divided into 3 claſſes, viz.

1. On the coaſt of Aſia and in the Mediterranean, are Cyprus, Rhodes, Leſbos or Metelin, Chios, or Scio, Samos, Coos, or Lango, and a few others of leſſer note.
2. Thoſe in the Indian ocean, which are Ceylon, the Maldivies, the Sunda iſlands, viz. Sumatra, Java, Borneo, &c. The Spice iſlands, viz. Banda, &c. The Moluccas, viz. Ternate, Tidor, &c. Thoſe of Amboyna, Ceram, Gilolo, &c
3. Thoſe on the Eaſtern ocean, viz. the Ladrones, Formoſa, and the Philippine iſlands.

Aſia, with regard to the richneſs of its ſoil, the ſerenity of its air, the deliciouſneſs of its fruits, the fragrancy and balſamick quality of its plants, ſpices, gums, &c. the quantity, variety, beauty, and value of its gems, fineneſs of its ſilks and cottons, and the richneſs of its metals, may be conſidered as the fineſt part of the world. The inhabitants have been famous for arms and arts, and other valuable accompliſhments; but ſince the Turks, thoſe enemies to politeneſs and liberty, have been maſters of ſo conſiderable a part of it, it hath there quite loſt its ancient ſplendor, and from the moſt polite, fruitful ſpot in all Aſia, is become a wild, uncultivated deſart, and only conſiderable for the rich commodities it affords, and on which account it is ſtill viſited and reſorted to by merchants of other nations. But thoſe parts which have eſcaped the Turkiſh tyranny are ſtill in a flouriſhing condition.

The principal Seas, Bays, and Gulfs in Aſia, are,

The Caſpian ſea, bounded by Siberia on the north, by Bocara on the eaſt, by Perſia on the ſouth, and by Georgia on the weſt.

The Corean ſea, lying between Corea and the iſlands of Japan.

The Yellow ſea, ſituated between China and the Japan iſlands.

The Gulf of Cochin China, waſhing the ſhores of Tonquin and Cochin China.

The Bay of Siam, formed by the countries of Siam and Malacca.

The Bay of Bengal, contained between the two parts of India, on both ſides the Ganges.

SECT.

SECT. VIII.

Of Africa.

Africa is bounded on the eaſt by the Red-ſea and Arabia; on the weſt by the Atlantick ocean; on the north by the Mediterranean; and on the ſouth by the Ethiopick ocean. It is joined to Aſia by the iſthmus of Suez, 60 miles in breadth. This country is of a pyramidical form, the baſis whereof may be reckoned from Tangier, from whence the iſthmus is accounted 1920 miles broad, but from the top of the pyramid to the northermoſt parts of the baſis are 4155. It is computed the diſtance from cape Verd to cape Guerdaſy 5256 miles long, and from cape Bon to the cape of Good Hope it is 5110 miles broad. It is reckoned much leſs than Aſia, but near thrice as big as Europe. It is ſituated moſtly under the torrid zone, and croſſed by the equator.

Our modern geographers have divided Africa into

Egypt,	The land of the Negroes,
Barbary,	Guiney,
Biledulgerid,	Nubia,
Zaara, or the deſert,	Ethiopia.

The principal iſlands of Africa are thoſe of

1. Cape Verd,	4. Malta over againſt Sicily,
2. The Canaries,	5. St. Helena, and
3. Madeira,	6. Madagaſcar.

Beſides a great number of forts, ſettlements, &c. which are poſſeſſed by European powers, and who have eſtabliſhed factories of no ſmall ſupport to the trade of Europe in general.

SECT. IX.

Of America.

This vaſt continent, called by ſome the New World, having been diſcovered by the Europeans ſince the year 1492, is uſually divided into two parts, one called North, and the other South America; being joined together by the iſthmus of Darien.

North America lies between the latitudes of 10 deg. and 80 deg. north; and between the longitudes of 50 deg. and 130 deg. weſt of London. It is bounded on the eaſt by the Atlantick ocean; on the weſt by the Pacifick ocean; on the north by the northern continent; and on the ſouth by the gulf of Mexico, and the iſthmus of Darien.

South America is bounded on the eaſt by the ſouthern part of the Atlantick ocean; on the ſouth by the ſouthern ocean; on the weſt by the Pacifick ocean; and on the north by the Carribean ſea. It lies between the latitudes of 12 deg. north, and 58 deg. ſouth; and between the longitudes of 45 deg. and 83 deg. weſt from London: is about 4200 miles in length, and 2200 in breadth.

The principal part of America is at preſent under the dominion of four European princes, namely, the kings of Spain, Great-Britain, Portugal, and France.

The Spaniſh dominions comprehend Old and New Mexico, Florida, Terra Firma, Peru, Chili, Patagonia, or the Terra Magelanica, Paraguay and La Plata; the country of the Amazons, and ſeveral iſlands.

The parts ſubject to Great-Britain, lie along the eaſtern coaſt of North America, comprehending Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Penſylvania, the two Jerſeys, New York, New England, New Scotland, and New Britain. The greateſt part of Canada is alſo now in our poſſeſſion, and probably the whole will be ceded to us by the next treaty of peace. Beſides theſe, we are in poſſeſſion of ſeveral rich and fertile iſlands.

The Portugueſe territories include the large maritime country of Brazil, extending from the river of the Amazons under the equator, to the river of La Plata, being upwards of 3000 miles in length from north to ſouth, but not above 200 miles in breadth from eaſt to weſt.

The claims of the French were very large on the continent of North America, but our late ſucceſſes in that part of the world have reduced them to very narrow bounds; the Louiſianean ſettlements on the Miſſiſſippi, being the principal they have at preſent on the continent of North America.

The commodities of this large diviſion of the globe are gold, ſilver, wool, cotton, ſugar, ſilk, cochineal, feathers, honey, wax, amber, ſalt, tallow, hides, indigo, tobacco, ginger, Jeſuits bark, and a great variety of medicinal drugs,

drugs, pearls, beaver ſkins, and other furrs, iron, pitch, tar, and other naval ſtores.

The principal ſeas, gulfs, and bays in America are,

The Carribean ſea, bounded on the ſouth by Terra Firma, and on the north by a range of iſlands.

The gulf of Mexico, formed by Old Mexico, Louiſiana, and Florida.

The bay of Campeachy, being part of the gulf of Mexico, on the Mexican coaſt.

The bay of Honduras, part of the Carribean ſea, on the coaſt of Mexico.

The bay of Panama, in the Pacifick ocean.

The bay of Fundy in Nova Scotia, in the Atlantick ocean.

The gulf of St. Laurence, in the ſame ocean.

Hudſon's bay, between New Britain and New Wales.

The chief American iſlands in the Atlantick ocean are,

Newfoundland, and Cape Breton, eaſt of the gulf of St. Laurence.

Bermudas, or the Summer iſlands, eaſt of Carolina.

Bahama iſlands, ſouth eaſt of Florida.

Great Antilles, among which are Cuba, Hiſpaniola, and Jamaica, lying eaſt of the gulf of Mexico.

Carribee iſlands, which bound the Carribean ſea on the E. and N. E

Leſſer Antilles, on the N. N. E. of Terra Firma in the Carribean ſea.

The iſlands in the Pacifick ocean are but few, the principal are the Gallipago iſles, lying N. W. of Peru, and the iſlands of Soloman, near the equator.

SECT. X.

Of Great-Britain.

Having given a general account of the four quarters of the world, let us now conſider our own country with more attention.

Britain is an iſland, large, rich, and fruitful, lying between the latitude of 50 deg. and 60 deg. north; and was eſteemed ſo conſiderable by the ancients, that they called it Inſula Magna.

The form of it is an irregular triangle, the Land's End, the North-foreland, and Caithneſs ſhooting out into ſo many promontories, and making the three corners. Its boundary,

dary, the sea, has several names adapted to the several shores. On the north it is called the Northern Sea; on the west the Irish Sea; on the south the Channel; and on the east the German ocean. This advantage of the sea surrounding it, is both a security against enemies, and also against the violent colds to which the climate would otherwise be exposed. For the tides and constant motion of the sea cause a kindly sort of vapour, which qualifies the natural sharpness of the air, even to such a degree, that in some parts of France and Italy, they feel more of the winter than we do in England.

The soil in a great measure owes its fertility to the same cause; the vapours not only mollifying the air, and by that means nourishing every vegetable; but they also furnish us with gentle showers in their proper seasons, so that our ancestors looked on it as the happy island described by the ancients, inheriting many of those conveniencies and delights with which they made it abound. Whether it was a greater courage observed in some of the westerly inhabitants, we know not, that occasioned such an opinion; but they thought, that the further west, the constitutions of the people are more firm, and their courage greater.

That part of Great-Britain which lies towards the western ocean is mountainous, as Cornwall, Wales, and many large tracts of Scotland; but the inner parts are generally a plain champaign country, abounding with corn and pasture.

Great numbers of smaller islands lie round about it, some single, as the Isle of Wight, the Isle of Man, &c. others as it were in clusters, as the Cassiterides, the Orcades, and other little islands that are scattered all along the coast. It has on all sides very convenient harbours, and is accommodated with navigable rivers in abundance, which convey the riches of the sea, and of foreign nations into the very heart of the kingdom. But the most considerable are the Thames, the Severn, and the Humber, which carry with them into the sea vast numbers of lesser rivers.

The inhabitants of the several parts are of a different original. Those of Cornwall and Wales are in a great measure the posterity of the ancient Britons, who, upon the invasion first of the Picts, and then of the Saxons, retired to those mountainous corners and out-skirts, and have ever since preserved both their language and many of their families from any mixture of foreigners. Of late years, indeed, the Cornish are come over to the English language, modes,

and ways of living; and the Welch are not leſs polite, both as to cuſtoms, language, and other circumſtances of life. The Scots are originally Iriſh, but not without a mixture of Picts, who, though they were ſubdued by the former, and fell under their government, could not be entirely extirpated. Bede, Camden, and others relate this, but as to the exact time when it happened, the learned are not agreed.

As for England, though they were for many years in full poſſeſſion of it, and after that the Romans made a conſiderable figure here; yet we cannot well imagine there is much of the blood of either nation among us at this day. The real Britons, indeed, may with ſome reaſon value themſelves upon their deſcent from the Romans, with whom, in ſuch a vaſt length of time, they could not but have many intermarriages, and ſo incorporate themſelves as it were into one people; but whoever conſiders how the foreign wars, under the latter emperors, cleared this kingdom of the Romans, and how the prevailing power of the Saxons ſwept off the miſerable Britons, will have but a mean opinion of our title to a deſcent from either. It is true, we have more of the Roman language than the Welch have, but we had it only from the Normans: whereas what remains among the latter have been handed down to them, from age to age, ever ſince their mutual correſpondence with the Romans. So that the Saxons and likewiſe the Danes, who for many years overrun the whole kingdom, and the Normans who conquered it, are the principal ingredients of the Engliſh nation at this day.

And as we are a compound of the northern nations, and of the Normans with the French, ſo we ſeem to retain ſomething of the humour and temper of both, keeping a mean between the two. The Frenchman is briſk, gay, and airy, the Hollander and German unactive, heavy, and ſlow. The Engliſhman has neither ſo much of the firſt as to carry him to levity, nor of the ſecond as to make him fairly chargeable with dulneſs. His fancy does not out-run his judgment, nor his judgment his fancy.

Though Julius Cæſar's ſtay here was but ſhort, and his knowledge of the affairs of the natives very ſmall, he having rather diſcovered the iſland than ſubdued it; yet he obſerves, that ſuch of the Gauls as deſired to be inſtructed in the rites and ceremonies of the Druids, came over into Britain for that purpoſe. It is plain that this was then the religion

religion of the country, and in what period of time chriſtianity was propagated here, is a point not fully determined. Some incline to think it was in the time of pope Lucius, but others ſay that Joſeph of Arimathea came over hither from Gaul to preach chriſtianity. It is alſo ſaid to have been firſt planted by pope Eleutherius, who ſent over Eleuthanus for that purpoſe. This was much diſputed by archbiſhop Uſher and dr. Stillingfleet, the latter of whom aſſerts, and pretty fully demonſtrates, that chriſtianity was firſt planted here by St. Paul. But however this be, when the Saxons invaded England, the chriſtian religion was confined to that remote angle Cornwall, which was the ſhelter of the Britons, and nothing but paganiſm prevailed with the ſword of theſe conquerors, till pope Gregory ſent over Auſtin the monk, when the chriſtian religion gained ground apace. But in proceſs of time the Danes broke in upon them, deſtroyed their churches, and plundered where-ever they came, till an accommodation was brought about, after which it again revived and ſpread ſurpriſingly; and the number of religious houſes were perhaps as conſiderable as in any part of Europe, till the reign of Henry VIII. who, quitting his ſubjection to the ſee of Rome, had ſome of them diſſolved, and many of the corruptions that had crept into the church expunged.

We might here enter upon a more large and particular account of the revolutions that happened in the ſpace of ſeveral centuries by conqueſts, &c. How Julius Cæſar defeated the Britons; and how Agricola, under Veſpatian, Titus, and Domitian, gave the finiſhing ſtroke to it. That after the Romans, the Saxons came over in the reign of Valentinian the younger. That afterwards the Danes, obtained the kingdom by conqueſt, and held it for a ſhort time, after which it returned back to the Saxons. That no ſooner had the Saxons recovered their ancient right, but on the death of Edward the confeſſor, who left no iſſue, the title to the crown was conteſted by two very powerful parties. One of theſe was Harold, earl Godwin's ſon, and William duke of Normandy. The latter of which conquered the Engliſh in a ſet battle, and immediately took poſſeſſion of the crown. But theſe things we can only juſt hint for want of room.

With reſpect to the government of the ancient Britons, Julius Cæſar tells us, that in times of peace the Druids had the conduct of all civil affairs, and that in a time of war they choſe ſome of remarkable courage to be generals of their forces.

forces. The Romans governed it by their proprætors and other ſubordinate officers, who were to act by inſtructions from Rome, and had ſeveral legions for their defence on any emergency.

But the Saxons, as they gained ground, ſettled diſtinct kingdoms, which, upon their entire conqueſt of the nation, amounted to ſeven, and have been ſince ſtiled the Saxon heptarchy, viz. The kingdoms of Kent, the South Saxons, the Eaſt Angles, the Weſt Saxons, Northumberland, Eaſt Saxons, and Mercia.

Theſe might be particularly conſidered as to their extent and limits; but we think it more entertaining and uſeful to enter on the preſent diviſion of England into counties, and give a very ſuccinct account of each with reſpect to their ſituation, trade, produce, &c.

SECT. XI.

A ſhort Deſcription of the ſeveral Counties; their Situation, Soils, Rivers, People, Manufactures, &c. &c.

BEDFORDSHIRE

Is an inland county in the dioceſe of Lincoln, and in the Norfolk circuit. It is a pleaſant country 73 miles in circumference, its air clear and healthy, and its ſoil, particularly on the N. ſide of the Ouſe, which is its chief river, exceeding fruitful.

Its principal commodities are fuller's-earth, cattle, veniſon, fowl, timber, and woad for the uſe of dyers, and plenty of good corn.

Its principal manufactures are bone-lace and ſtraw-hats.

BERKSHIRE

Is an inland county in the dioceſe of Saliſbury, and in the Oxford circuit. It is a pleaſant country, about 120 miles round, and its air in general exceeding healthy.

Its chief commodities are corn of all kinds, particularly barley; wool, timber. It has alſo plenty of cattle and wild-fowl. Their manufactures are malt, woollen-cloth, ſail-cloth, carpets, &c.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

This is an inland county in the dioceſe of Lincoln, and the Norfolk circuit. The middle of it lies about 33 miles N. N. W. from London; the principal rivers are the Tame, Ouſe, and Coln. Its air is, in general, very good, and the ſoil rich, moſt of it being a marle or chalk; ſo that bread and beef are plentiful commodities. The vale of Aileſbury is remarkable for fattening ſheep. This county likewiſe produces great quantity of beech and wool. Its chief manufactures bone-lace and paper, for which the inhabitants are thought to equal, if not exceed, any other county in England.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

Is an inland county, partly in the dioceſe of Ely, and partly in that of Norwich, and in the Norfolk circuit; about 130 miles in circumference.

It is divided into two parts, the ſouthern part is a champaign open country, producing excellent corn, particularly barley, of which they make abundance of malt; in this county alſo are gathered large quantities of ſaffron, one of the deareſt commodities of the Engliſh production. The northern part is called the iſle of Ely, fenny indeed, occaſioned by the frequent overflowing of the Ouſe, and for that reaſon neither ſo pleaſant nor ſo healthy as the before-mentioned part; yet it abounds with rich paſtures and fine cattle. This part likewiſe affords great variety of fiſh and wild-fowl.

In this county, and not far from Cambridge, are Gogmagog hills, which were formerly fortified by the Danes with three entrenchments. Cambridge, the principal town, is ſituate on the river Cam, which forms on the weſt ſide many little iſlands, and then turning eaſtward divides it into two parts, united together by a large ſtone bridge: a little beyond which are ſome remains of a ſtrong old caſtle, eſpecially the gate-houſe, ſerving at preſent for the county goal. But what demands our more particular notice, is its univerſity: which, as it is the chief glory of Cambridge, we ſhall briefly deſcribe.

It conſiſts of a chancellor who is liable to be removed once in three years, though frequently continued longer by tacit

tacit consent of the university. Under him is a commissionary, for holding a court of record, for all such persons as are privileged under the degree of master of arts. There is a high-steward likewise, who holds his place by patent from the university, and is elected by the senate; as also a vice-chancellor, who is annually chosen by the body of the university; the heads of the colleges nominating two persons as candidates for the office. There are, moreover, two proctors, two regulators of the market-weights, &c. a register, three esquire beadles, one yeoman-beadle, and a library-keeper.

Here are twelve colleges and four halls, all endowed, though the halls at Oxford are not so; the whole body of the university amount, in general, to about 1500, who enjoy very great privileges, granted them by several of our kings, and at last compleated, by the honour conferred upon them by king James I. of sending two members to parliament.

The order of the colleges, according to the date of their respective foundations, are as follows:

1 Peter-house.
2 Clare-hall.
3 Pembroke-hall.
4 St. Bennet's, or Corpus Christi-college.
5 Trinity-hall.
6 Gonvil, and Caius-college.
7 King's-college.
8 Queen's-college.
9 Catherine-hall.
10 Jesus-college.
11 Christ's-college.
12 St. John's-college.
13 Magdalen-college.
14 Trinity-college.
15 Emanuel-college.
16 Sidney Sussex-college.

In this university the bachelors of arts complete their degree in Lent, beginning at Ash-wednesday. The first Tuesday in July is always the day of commencement, wherein the masters of arts and the doctors of all faculties complete their respective degrees. In three years after a person has taken his bachelor's degree, he may commence master of arts, and seven years after that he may be dignified with the title of bachelor of divinity, and at the expiration of three years more, he may commence doctor.

CHESHIRE

Is a maritime county, situate in the diocese of Chester, and in the northern circuit. It is about 112 miles in cir-

cumference, the air is temperately cold and very healthful; so that the men are remarkable for their strength, and the women for their beauty. The gentry are likewise very numerous, and liberal to the poor. Its principal commodities are salt, mill-stones, little inferior to those of France, corn, cattle, fish, fowl, and metals. It yields, however, more pasture than corn, and its cheese is in high repute all over England; the dealers in this commodity sending to London alone, exclusive of all other parts, 14,000 tons at least every year. Its principal rivers are the Dee, which waters the S. W. part, the Weaver which runs thro' the center of it, and the Mersey, whose course is from the north-east eastward; the first is peculiarly noted for fine trout, salmons, &c. here are also some remarkable salt-springs. In this county there are several forests, and a vast variety of parks; there are also many heaths, which afford pasture for sheep and horses, and some mossy plats which make good turff for firing.

CORNWALL,

A maritime county in the diocese of Exeter, and in the western circuit, surrounded on the north, south, and west by the sea, and separated from the county of Devon by the river Tamar eastward, except a neck of land: so that it is an absolute peninsula, and about 150 miles in circumference. It sends no less than 44 members to parliament. Though it cannot be termed one of the most fruitful parts of England, yet its vallies through the improvements of ore-weed and fat sea-sand, abound with corn and pasture, and the hills are peculiarly remarkable for their tin and copper-mines. It yields also large quantities of samphire, herrings, fine slate and marble; here are likewise wild-fowl and wood-cocks in plenty. The seas too supply the inhabitants with fish in abundance. Between July and November is the greatest fishing for pilchards, large quantities whereof are exported to France, Italy, and Spain; it is remarkable that 500,000 were once caught here at one draught.

The natives of this county are peculiarly remarkable, not only for strength and dexterity in wrestling, but for their genius in the sciences and their great humanity. The number of labourers in the tin-mines are computed at least to be 100,000.

Its principal rivers are the Tamar, the Camel, and the Fale; the firſt runs a long courſe from north to ſouth, and empties itſelf into Plymouth Sound. Abundance of excellent ſalmon are caught here. The Camel runs from ſouth to north, and falls at Padſtow haven into St. George's channel. The laſt runs from north to ſouth into the Britiſh channel, and forms the haven at Falmouth.

CUMBERLAND,

A maritime county in the north of England, ſituate partly in the dioceſe of Cheſter, and partly in that of Carliſle. It belongs to the northern circuit, and is about 168 miles in circumference. As it is very mountainous, it cannot be very fruitful; but there are many vallies that are fertile enough, both in corn and paſture. The air is ſharp; but the bowels of the earth are plentifully ſtocked with mines that are rich in copper, iron, and lead ores, and alſo in black-lead and coals. Its principal manufactures are fuſtains, linen, and coarſe broad-cloths.

It is obſervable, there are more Roman antiquities in this county than any other, being always occupied by their garriſons.

This county alſo abounds with rivers, of which the Eden and the Derwent are the two principal: the former is noted for producing a delicate fiſh called the Charr.

DERBYSHIRE

Is an inland county in the northern parts of England, ſituated in the dioceſe of Litchfield and Coventry, and in the midland circuit. It is about 130 miles in circumference. The air, eſpecially on the eaſt ſide, is healthful and agreeable; but that in the Peak is much ſharper and more variable.

The eaſt and ſouth ſides of this county are plentifully provided with paſture, corn, and wood, neither is the Peak or weſtern part deſtitute of commodities: for not only the bleak mountains, however hideous they may appear to the eye, produce great quantities of the beſt lead, antimony, free-ſtone, marble and alabaſter, together with a coarſe ſort of cryſtal, iron, pit-coal, lime and whet-ſtones, &c. but even the intermediate vallies, are filled with plenty of graſs.

Its principal rivers are the Derwent, the Trent, and the Dove. The firſt which glides through this county from north to ſouth, divides it into two parts, eaſt and weſt. The laſt, like the Nile, renders it exceeding fertile by its inundations, which are very frequent, enriching the ſoil over which they ſpread. This fertile property is principally aſcribed to the currents riſing in, and running over a bed of lime-ſtones. The river is much noted for fiſh, particularly for Grailings. In the north weſt parts of the county lies the Peak, ſo celebrated for its wonders, which, with the mills famous for working thrown ſilk, are two of the greateſt curioſities, in nature and art, to be met with in England.

DEVONSHIRE

Is a maritime county in the dioceſe of Exeter, and in the weſtern circuit. It is about 200 miles in circumference, ſituated in the weſt of England, on the borders of Cornwall, and is waſhed on the north and ſouth ſides by the ſea. Its air is healthful and mild in the vallies, but very ſharp on the hills. The ſoil is vaſtly different; in ſome places ſo fertile as to need no improvement of art; and in others ſo barren, that no art can aſſiſt them. However, in thoſe ſterile parts, nature has made ample amends to the inhabitants, for they contain a variety of mines that produce tin, lead, &c. and the ſea, which in great meaſure ſurrounds it, abounds with pilchards, herrings, and other fiſh, both for their own uſe and exportation. The eaſtern part feeds ſheep and produces good corn, where it is chalky, but is very pernicious to ſheep, where it is marſhy. The ſouthern part is juſtly ſtiled, for its extraordinary fertility, the garden of Devonſhire; here are great quantities of fruit, particularly apples, of which ſuch prodigious quantities of cyder are made, as render it almoſt the common drink. The manufactures are principally kerſeys, ſerges, and lace.

DORSETSHIRE

Is a maritime county upon the channel, eaſt of Devonſhire, in the dioceſe of Briſtol, and in the weſtern circuit. It is about 150 miles in circumference, and the air in general reckoned healthful. On the hills indeed it is ſomewhat ſharp, but near the coaſt very mild and pleaſant. The

ſoil

ſoil is rich and fertile. The northern part was formerly overſpread with foreſts, but affords at preſent good paſture for cattle: as the ſouthern part conſiſts principally of downs, it feeds an incredible number of ſheep. King Charles II. was pleaſed to ſay, in favour of this county, that he never ſaw a finer ſpot of ground, either in England or Europe. Its principal commodities are corn, cattle, wool, fiſh, fowl, hemp, fine Portland-ſtone, and a conſiderable quantity of marble. The iſle, or rather peninſula of Purbeck, is plentifully furniſhed with tobacco-pipe clay. This county is likewiſe of ſome note for linen and woollen manufactures, as well as its fine ale.

Its principal rivers are the Stour and Froom, affording plenty of fiſh, but particularly noted for fine tench and eels.

DURHAM

Is a maritime county, commonly called the biſhoprick of Durham; it lies in the dioceſe of its own name, and in the northern circuit, and is about 107 miles in circumference. The air is healthful, and though ſharp in the weſtern parts, yet mild and pleaſant enough towards the ſea, whoſe warm vapours mitigate the ſeverity, which, for the moſt part, attends the winter in a ſituation ſo far north. The ſoil likewiſe is very different; for though the weſtern ſides are mountainous and barren, yet the eaſtern are embelliſhed with beautiful meadows, rich paſtures, corn fields, and woods, and particularly noted for muſtard-ſeed. It is not, however, the ſurface only to which the inhabitants are indebted; for the bowels of the earth amply reward their care and induſtry, with immenſe quantities of coals, lead, and iron.

ESSEX

Is a maritime county in the dioceſe of London, and the home circuit, about 146 miles in circumference. Its air is thought, in general, to be very bad, and particularly moiſt and vapouriſh near the ſea and the Thames; but in the weſtern and northern parts, it doubtleſs deſerves a better character, being in all probability as healthful as Middleſex or Surry. The fertility, however, of the greater part, ſeems to be ſome compenſation for the unhealthineſs of the air: for about Saffron-Walden, the ground, after three years

bearing saffron, will produce good barley for eighteen or twenty years together, without any compost or manure whatsoever. The produce of this county is very large, consisting of corn, cattle, and wood, saffron, wild-fowl, and fish, especially oysters. Its principal manufactures are cloth and stuffs, bays, &c. which last are famous throughout the world.

This county is watered by a great number of rivers; the Thames parts it from Kent; the Stour from Suffolk; the Lee from Middlesex, and the little Stour from Hertfordshire; besides which it is watered by the Coln, the Chelmer, the Crouch, the Roding, and divers others of no less note, all contributing to increase the variety of fish.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

Is an inland county in the diocese of Gloucester, and the Oxford circuit, and about 140 miles in compass. It is allowed in general to be healthful and pleasant: however, to prevent confusion in our description, we must consider it under the following divisions, namely, Cotswould, the Vale, and the forest of Dean. The first part is hilly, and the air bleak and sharp, but wholesome; and though the lands are not overstocked with corn, a number of sheep are constantly fed here. The Vale includes both sides of the river Severn, and abounds with rich pastures. The forest of Dean is fruitful in both pasture and tillage; noble oaks, and rich mines of iron and coal. In general, this county may be said to produce all the conveniencies of life; such as corn, wool, iron, steel, timber, bacon, cyder, salmon. Its principal manufacture is cloth.

This county is watered by several rivers, the Severn crosses it from north to south, the Avon parts it from Somerset, and the Wye divides it in some measure, from Monmouthshire; besides these, there are the Stroud and the Isis, each of them abounding with fish; but the Severn in particular affords great plenty of salmon, lampreys, and conger eels. The vales of this county consist of many orchards, which produce abundance of apples, of which the inhabitants make large quantities of cyder.

HAMPSHIRE,

A maritime county situated on the English channel, between Sussex and Dorset, in the diocese of Winchester, and

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in the weſtern circuit, about 100 miles in circumference. The air is mild and healthful, the ſoil rich, and the county affords plenty of corn, cattle, wool, wood, iron, honey, bacon, and fiſh in abundance. Their ſheep are remarkably good, not only in regard to their fleſh, but alſo to their wool; their honey, except that which is gathered on their heaths, bears a large price; and their bacon is eſteemed the beſt in England. Its principal rivers are the Avon, the Teſt, the Stour, and the Itching.

HEREFORDSHIRE

Is an inland county in the dioceſe of Hereford, and the Oxford circuit, about 130 miles in circumference. The climate is very temperate and healthful, and the ſoil is exceeding fruitful, by which means many of its inhabitants live to a great age. This county produces ſuch fine corn, wool, and fruit, as is not to be ſurpaſſed by any throughout England. Inſtance their Lemſter bread, their Weobly ale, and their cyder in general. The county likewiſe abounds with wood and fiſh, and had formerly no leſs than twenty-eight caſtles to defend it.

The principal rivers are the Wye, the Monow, the Lug, and the Frome. The ſalmon of this county are very remarkable: in all other parts of England, they are ſo far out of ſeaſon after ſpawning, that they are looked upon as very unwholeſome food, till they have been once more at ſea to recover themſelves; but here they are neither ſick or lean, but ſound, fat, and fit for the table.

In this county likewiſe are ſeveral ſprings of a mineral and medicinal uſe, particularly about Malvern-hill, in the eaſt, which are famous for their healing qualities.

HERTFORDSHIRE

Is an inland county, partly in the dioceſe of London, and partly in that of Lincoln, and in the home circuit. It is about 130 miles in circumference, is a fine delightful place, and can boaſt of more gentlemens parks than any county whatſoever. The air is ſo clear and healthful, that it is frequently recommended by phyſicians to valetudinarians. Its ſoil is rich and very fertile, yields abundance of wheat and barley, and its malt is eſteemed equal to any in England.

It is well watered with ſeveral ſmall rivers, the principal whereof are the Lee and the Coln; the former riſes in Bedfordſhire, and enters this county as ſoon as it has paſſed Copthall. It runs chiefly eaſtward till it comes to Ware, from whence part of its water is conveyed to, and in a great meaſure ſupplies, London.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE

Is an inland county, in the dioceſe of Lincoln, and in the Norfolk circuit, about 67 miles in circumference. The greateſt part of this county was formerly foreſt-land, and conſequently proper for hunting, from whence it derives its name. The air is not eſteemed very good, on account of the marſh ground and meers, on ſtanding waters, which muſt of neceſſity occaſion great damps and unwholeſome fogs; this however muſt not be underſtood of the whole county, which in many parts is pleaſant enough, being diverſified with hills, and yielding plenty of corn in the dry lands, and abounding in the low grounds with fine cattle.

Its principal rivers are the Nen and the Ouſe, of which there is nothing very remarkable.

KENT

Is a maritime county, on the eaſt part of the channel, partly in the dioceſe of Canterbury, and partly in that of Rocheſter, and in the home circuit, about 150 miles in circumference. It is divided, according to the different nature of its ſoil, into 3 parts, viz. the downs, which have health without wealth; the marſhy parts, which have wealth without health, and the middle, that enjoys both. One part of the county abounds in wood, another in corn, and a third in paſture. In ſome places plenty of wheat, in others abundance of barley, and in others large quantities of fruit, eſpecially pippins and cherries, are produced.

The chief river, peculiar to Kent, is the Medway, which riſes in the weald of Suſſex, and enters Kent near Penſhurſt; its courſe is principally to the N. E. by Tunbridge, Maidſtone, and Rocheſter, below which it forms the noble dock of Chatham, and then falls into the mouth of the river Thames.

The inhabitants of this county value themſelves on their courage and reſolution, in defending their ancient rights

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and liberties, againſt the various invaders of Britain; fewer marks of conqueſt, and greater privileges being found here, than in any other part of the iſland; and accordingly they ſtill enjoy a privilege called Gavelkind, which conſiſts in theſe three particulars. Firſt, the heirs male divide the land between them in equal proportions. Secondly, the heir is of age at 15, to ſell or alienate; and laſtly, though the father be convicted of treaſon, the ſon does not loſe his birth-right on that account.

LANCASHIRE

Is a maritime county in the dioceſe of Cheſter, and in the northern circuit. It is bounded by the Iriſh ſea on the weſt, and is about 170 miles in circumference. The air is for the moſt part better than in ſome other maritime counties, yet ſuch as live near the ſea or fens, are ſubject to agues, and ſuch other diſorders, as are incident to damp and boggy ſituations. The other parts of it are tolerably healthful; and its ſoil may be conſidered in three different views. The level grounds produce good wheat and barley. The hilly parts are ſtony, yet produce good oats. The moſs grounds afford little elſe but turf and fir-trees. The principal commodities of the county are proviſions, oats, cattle, pit-coal, and large quantities of flax; the manufacture runs much on woollen cloths, cottons, and ticken, for which Mancheſter is particularly famous.

Its principal rivers are the Merſey, the Ribble, and the Lon, all which run from eaſt to weſt, into the Iriſh ſea; the firſt parts this county from Cheſhire on the ſouth; the ſecond waters the middle; and the laſt its northern parts.

In ſome of the waſte boggy lands, there are numbers of fir trees, and in ſome of the large ſtanding waters, thoſe curious fiſh called Charrs; the county likewiſe abounds with wild-fowl, and that remarkable coal, called canal or candle-coal, which far exceeds pit-coal for making a clear fire, and is capable of being poliſhed, when it reſembles black marble.

LEICESTERSHIRE

Is an inland county in the dioceſe of Lincoln, and in the midland circuit; bounded on the north by Derbyſhire and Nottinghamſhire; on the eaſt by Lincolnſhire and Rutland-

ſhire;

ſhire; and on the weſt by Warwickſhire. By its diſtant ſituation from the ſea, the air is eſteemed very ſweet and wholeſome; the ſoil, except on the north part, very good, and affords large crops of corn and graſs, particularly the beſt beans in great abundance. The S. W. parts are but poorly ſupplied with fewel, but the N. E. abound with pit-coal, which, with the vaſt numbers of ſheep that feed on the mountains, make ample amends for all its other deficiencies. Its principal commodities are corn, fiſh, fleſh, fowl, wool, beans, and draft horſes. Though the buſineſs carried on is principally huſbandry, yet the ſtocking manufacture is greatly encouraged, and become very conſiderable.

Its principal rivers are the Soure, the Wreke, and the Swift.

LINCOLNSHIRE

Is a maritime county, in the dioceſe of Lincoln, and in the midland circuit. It is bounded on the N. by Yorkſhire, from which it is ſeparated by the eſtuary of the Humber; on the eaſt by the German ocean; on the weſt by part of Yorkſhire, Nottinghamſhire, and Leiceſterſhire; and on the ſouth by Northamptonſhire: it is about 180 miles in circumference, and is uſually divided into three parts, viz. Lindſey on the north, Keſtevan on the S. W. and Holland on the S. E.; according to which, the air of this county muſt be conſidered. Holland lies much under water, is very moiſt, and conſequently cannot have a good air. Keſtevan is more healthy, as it is leſs affected by the fogs and the fens. But Lindſey is looked upon as the beſt, and moſt wholeſome, eſpecially on the weſtern ſide. Its ſoil is very rich, the inland country producing corn in great plenty, and the fenny parts abounding with excellent paſtures. The principal commodities are fat cattle, wool, horſes, fiſh, and fowl; to which we ought alſo to add rabbits, there being many warrens, and thoſe of an extraordinary kind, in this county.

Another thing remarkable, is the large number of duck, mallard, teal, and widgeon, taken in the decoys, ſome of which are rented at 400, and others at 500 l. per annum.

Its principal rivers are the Humber and the Trent; the former parts it from Yorkſhire, and the latter from the county of Nottingham.

MIDDLESEX

Is an inland county, in the dioceſe of London, and the home circuit, and is ſo called from its ſituation, being ſurrounded by the counties inhabited by the eaſt, weſt, and ſouth Saxons. With regard to its extent it is very ſmall, being only 80 miles in circumference; but with reſpect to the fruitfulneſs of the ſoil, and the prodigious trade carried on, is inferior to none in England. The air is exceeding wholeſome, for not even the prodigious number of inhabitants in and about London, the capital of the Britiſh empire, can ſo far affect it, as to render it more liable to epidemical diſtempers, than any other places generally are. Its ſoil is very fertile, no part of England being ſuperior to it with reſpect to corn; and its paſture grounds and gardens, aſſiſted by rich compoſt from London, ſurpaſs all others in the kingdom. Its principal commodities are cattle, corn, and fruit; but its manufactures too numerous to be here enumerated. The Thames, though it runs through divers counties, yet ſeems more particularly to belong to this than any other, being here of the greateſt depth, as well as greateſt importance; it riſes in the weſtern edge of Glouceſterſhire, and on reaching Lechlade on the ſide of Oxfordſhire, it becomes navigable; the tide flows as high as Richmond, in the county of Surry, which, following the courſe of the river, is 70 miles diſtant from the ſea. At London, the depth of it is ſufficient, not only for the navigation of large ſhips, but for making it one of the greateſt ports for trade in the whole world. Its water is eſteemed exceeding wholeſome, and fit for uſe in the longeſt voyages, during which, it will work and ferment itſelf like ſtrong liquor, till it become perfectly fine. It abounds with a great variety of fiſh, among which its ſalmons, ſmelts, and flounders, are particularly admired.

Its metropolis is London; but this is not a place to deſcribe its publick edifices, prodigious number of ſhipping, trade, manufactures, and riches; ſome particulars of it, however, as well as of Weſtminſter, will be found under their proper articles.

MONMOUTHSHIRE

Is a county in the dioceſe of Llandaff, and in the Oxford circuit. It was formerly a part of Wales, but is now reckoned

oned a part of England. It is bounded on the north by Herefordſhire; on the eaſt by Glouceſterſhire; on the weſt by Brecknock and Glamorganſhires; and on the ſouth by the river Severn, and is about 80 miles in circumference. The air is eſteemed temperate and healthful; the ſoil very fruitful, for the hills feed cattle and ſheep, and the vallies produce plenty of graſs and corn; its principal commodities are cattle, corn, fiſh, fowl, and ſheep; and its chief manufacture is flannel. This county is exceeding well watered with ſeveral fine rivers, namely the Severn, the Wye, the Monow, the Rumney, and the Uſk; all which abound with fiſh, but the laſt particularly with trout and ſalmon. This county is likewiſe remarkable for its iron-mills.

NORFOLK

Is a maritime county, in the dioceſe of Norwich, and in the Norfolk circuit. It is bounded on the north and eaſt by the German ocean; on the weſt by Cambridgeſhire and Lincolnſhire; and on the ſouth by Suffolk. It is about 140 miles in circumference; but air ſharp and piercing, which throws the ſeaſon more backward than is uſual in the ſame latitude; the inland country however is very healthful. It is obſervable that the ſoil has a greater variety in it, than is probably to be met with in any other county whatſoever, for which reaſon it has been looked upon as a ſpecimen, or repreſentation of England, ſince it has a ſhare of all kinds of ſoil found throughout the kingdom, namely, arable, paſtures, meadows, woodlands, light ſandy ground, deep clays, heaths, and fens; the worſt of theſe, however, are far from being unprofitable, the ſandy heaths feeding ſheep and breeding rabbits, and the fens affording rich paſture for cattle. Its principal commodities are corn, cattle, wool, rabbits, honey, and ſaffron; the neighbouring ſea ſwarms with herrings; ſometimes jet and amber are met with on the coaſt. Its chief manufactures are ſtuffs and ſtockings, on which the inhabitants of the whole inland country are employed. The principal rivers are the Ouſe, the Waveney, and the Yare, which abound with fiſh, and are more particularly noted for the fineſt perch; the laſt however has a fiſh peculiar to itſelf, called the Ruffe, which exceeds even the perch in ſhortneſs and delicacy of taſte; the meadows, through which this river runs, are very rich, and exhibit the moſt agreeable landſchape.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

Is an inland county, in the dioceſe of Peterborough, and in the midland circuit; and about 120 miles in circumference. It is ſituated in the middle of England, and bounded by Leiceſterſhire, Rutlandſhire, and Lincolnſhire, on the north; by Bedfordſhire, Huntingdonſhire, and Cambridgeſhire, on the eaſt; by Warwickſhire and Oxfordſhire, on the weſt; and by Buckinghamſhire on the ſouth. The air is allowed to be very ſweet and wholeſome, the county being entirely free from bogs and fens, the little corner of Peterborough only excepted; and from this property, a greater number of nobility and gentry reſide here, than in any other county of Great-Britain. Its ſoil is very rich and fertile, both for corn and paſture; fuel here indeed is very ſcarce, nor can that misfortune be well removed, as it has no convenience of being ſupplied by any water carriage; for notwithſtanding the rivers Nen, Welland, and the Ouſe, belong to it, yet neither of them is navigable, though they are all of them of great uſe to the county in the article of fiſh. Its principal commodities are corn, ſheep, horſes, and ſalt-petre; the manufactures wherein the inhabitants that are poor, are principally employed, are ſerges, tamies, ſhalloons, ſhoes, and boots.

NORTHUMBERLAND

Is a maritime county, in the dioceſe of Durham, and in the northern circuit; ſituate on the extremity of England, next to Scotland, from which it is parted on the N. and N. W. by the river Tweed; on the eaſt it has the German ocean; on the weſt, Scotland and Cumberland; and on the ſouth, the biſhoprick of Durham; and is about 160 miles in circumference. The air here is not ſo cold as is generally imagined, from the latitude wherein it lies, for its ſituation being between two ſeas in the narroweſt part of England, gives it the ſame advantage as England has over other countries in the ſame climate which being ſurrounded by large continents, cannot be warmed in winter by thoſe vapours from the ſea, that greatly mitigate the ſeverity of the ſeaſon in this iſland. Snow therefore, ſeldom, if ever, lies long in Northumberland, except it be on the tops of its higheſt hills. With regard to health, the inhabitants en-

joy a large ſhare of it, generally living to a good old age, and are ſeldom afflicted with any violent diſtempers. Its ſoil indeed is various; the eaſtern part is the moſt fruitful, and bears very good wheat, and moſt other ſorts of grain; the meadows likewiſe that lie on the banks of the rivers are very rich, but the weſtern part being heathy and mountainous, is for the moſt part poor and barren; the S. E. part abounds with pit-coal, and 600,000 chaldrons, are, by a moderate computation, annually ſhipped from thence for the city of London. There are alſo large quantities of lead and timber, and a multitude of monumental antiquities in this county; as alſo wild-fowl and fiſh in great plenty.

Its principal rivers are the Tyne, the Tweed, and the Coquet, all which afford ſalmon and trout in abundance.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Is an inland county, in the dioceſe of York, and in the midland circuit; about 100 miles in circumference. It is remarkable for its ſituation, being bounded on the four cardinal points of the compaſs, by four ſingle counties; Yorkſhire on the north; Lincolnſhire on the eaſt; Derbyſhire on the weſt; and Leiceſterſhire on the ſouth. The air is eſteemed as healthy as in any part of England; the ſoil indeed is various, the eaſtern ſide very fruitful, and affords great plenty of graſs and corn; but the weſtern parts are not ſo, abounding generally in wood, and in ſome places produce nothing but coal. The principal commodities of this county are corn, malt, wool, liquorice, pit-coal, wood, fiſh, and fowl; here is found likewiſe a ſtone, reſembling alabaſter, but is not ſo hard; it however, when burnt, makes a plaiſter harder than that at Paris, and with this the inhabitants floor their rooms. Their principal manufactures are ſtockings, glaſs, and earthen ware. Here is the famous foreſt of Sherwood, infeſted by Robin Hood, and his gang of robbers. Its principal rivers are the Trent, and the Idle.

OXFORDSHIRE

Is an inland county, in the dioceſe of Oxford, about 130 miles in circumference; it is bounded by Buckinghamſhire on the eaſt; on the north, where it terminates in a cone by

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Northamptonſhire on one ſide, and by Warwickſhire on the other; by Glouceſterſhire on the weſt; and by the river Thames, which parts it from Berkſhire on the ſouth; its air is deſervedly eſteemed, being entirely free from ſtanding waters, bogs, or fens, the ſources of unwholeſome vapours; there are likewiſe great numbers of odorifick plants, peculiar to this county, and its inhabitants are in general of a chearful diſpoſition, and live to a good old age; for which reaſon, and more that might be mentioned, king Alfred ſhewed his judgment in the choice of this ſpot for ſettling an univerſity. The ſoil, for the moſt part, is very fertile for corn and graſs; however there is a great variety in it, and conſequently ſeveral degrees of fruitfulneſs; as to its meadows they are equally advantageous with the former, and highly agreeable to the ſpectator. Its principal commodities are corn, malt, cattle, fruit, free-ſtone, and divers kinds of earths uſeful in medicine, dying, and ſcouring. Beſides the Thames, compoſed of the Tame and Iſis, the Charwel, and abundance of other ſmaller ſtreams water this county; all which, by the plenty and remarkable goodneſs of the fiſh they produce, demonſtrate the wholeſomeneſs of their waters, owing in a great meaſure to the peculiar property of the earth through which they run.

Oxford is an ancient city, moſt delightfully ſituated on the banks of the Iſis and Charwel; ſome authors will have it to have been built 1000 years before our Saviour's time; but however that be, it is allowed by hiſtorians to have been long a place of great note. Before the coming of the Saxons in the Daniſh wars, it was greatly expoſed to the ravages of northern invaders; but upon king Alfred's founding, or rather refounding an univerſity here, in the year 883, it began again to flouriſh, tho' it once more felt the effects of Daniſh cruelty, being by them reduced to aſhes, in which ſtate it lay for a conſiderable time; but after various events, Edward the confeſſor reſtored both the city and univerſity to its former ſtate, in which it continued till the inhabitants joined with thoſe of ſome other parts of England, in a revolt from William the conqueror, who laid ſiege to it, took it, and afterwards gave it up to be plundered by his ſoldiers, in reſentment of an indignity offered him from the wall by one of its inhabitants; however in proceſs of time, to mitigate the mutinous diſpoſition of the people, he granted leave to one Robert d'Oiley to erect a ſtrong caſtle on the weſt ſide of the city; and after this,

the univerſity began again to flouriſh, and Oxford was frequently honoured with the preſence of its kings.

The UNIVERSITY of OXFORD.

The univerſity, conſidered as a body corporate, conſiſts of its officers in general, and thoſe of the ſeveral colleges, who, like ſo many private companies, conſtitute the whole.

The governors or magiſtrates of this great univerſity, which, in many reſpects has not its equal in the world, are the following; namely, the chancellor, the high ſteward, the vice chancellor, and the two proctors; after theſe, the public orator, the keeper of the records, ſix beadles, and a verger.

The chancellor is choſen by the ſtudents in convocation; his particular office is to inſpect the government of the univerſity, to aſſert and protect its liberties, and to call aſſemblies, &c. He is, for the moſt part, one of the prime nobility, and his office is for life.

The high ſteward is nominated by the chancellor, with the conſent and approbation of the univerſity; his office is likewiſe for life, and by virtue thereof, he is to aſſiſt the chancellor and proctors in the execution of their reſpective offices. He alſo hears and determines capital cauſes according to the laws of the realm, when required ſo to do by the chancellor.

The vice chancellor, who is always the head of ſome college, and in orders, is annually nominated by the chancellor, as his deputy, and is elected in convocation; he repreſents the chancellor in his abſence, on all occaſions where his office is concerned, and whatever regards the honour and intereſt of the univerſity.

The proctors are two maſters of arts, who are annually choſen out of the ſeveral colleges by turns; their office is to inſpect the publick exerciſes, to keep the peace, and to puniſh all ſuch as are guilty of any riots or diſorders, and to examine all weights and meaſures uſed in the univerſity. The keeper of the records is to take care of their charters and privileges, and to regiſter all publick tranſactions.

Three of the ſix beadles are called eſquire beadles, and carry large maces of ſilver gilt; the other three are diſtinguiſhed by the name of yeomen beadles, and carry ſilver maces likewiſe, but then they are plain and ungilt; their particular office is to attend the vice chancellor in publick,

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to ſeize any delinquent, and carry him to priſon, to conduct preachers to the church, and lecturers to the ſchools, and to liſh courts of convocation.

The verger's office is to walk on all ſolemn occaſions, with the ſix beadles, before the vice chancellor.

The colleges are thoſe places which are provided with ſufficient revenues for the maintenance of the maſters, profeſſors, and ſtudents. The halls are ſuch houſes where the ſtudents live, either altogether, or at leaſt in part, at their own expences; of the firſt ſort there are 20, of the latter only five; in each of them however, there are private lectures and diſputes in all the liberal ſciences, in order to prepare the ſtudents for the publick exerciſes. They are ranked in the following order:

1 Univerſity-college.
2 Baliol-college.
3 Merton-college.
4 Exeter-college.
5 Oriel-college.
6 Queen's-college.
7 New-college.
8 Lincoln-college.
9 All Souls-college.
10 Magdalen-college.
11 Brazen Noſe-college.
12 Corpus Chriſti-college.
13 Chriſt-church.
14 Trinity-college.
15 St. John Baptiſt-college.
16 Jeſus-college.
17 Wadham-college.
18 Pembroke-college.
19 Worceſter-college.
20 Hertford-college.

The five halls are

1 Alban-hall.
2 Edmund-hall.
3 St. Mary-hall.
4 St. Mary Magdalen-hall.
5 New Inn-hall.

Beſides the colleges already mentioned, ſeveral other buildings deſerve our notice.

The Theatre is a very curious and magnificent ſtructure, raiſed at the ſole expence of dr. Gilbert Sheldon, archbiſhop of Canterbury, under the direction of ſir Chriſtopher Wren, and dr. Wallis; nor did his grace's bounty and magnificence ſtop at the firſt charge, amounting to at leaſt 10,000 l. but ſettled an income for keeping it in repair; the roof is ſupported without beams, and elegantly painted: it was principally deſigned for publick ſcholaſtick exerciſes.

At the weſt end of the theatre is the Muſæum, a ſtately pile of building, erected at the expence of the univerſity. It is a famous repoſitory of natural curioſities and Roman antiquities; here are alſo a laboratory for chemical experi-

ments, a ſtore-room for preparations, and another room for a chemical library; it is called Muſæum Aſhmoleanum, from Elias Aſhmole, by whom a noble collection of rarities was preſented, at the completion of it, which was on the 20th day of March 1683, and to which ſeveral conſiderable additions have ſince been made.

The next building of any conſideration is the famous Bodleian library, founded by ſir Thomas Bodley of Exeter, which is perpetually augmenting by the liberal donations of great and learned men; it is well furniſhed with printed books of divers languages, beſides a great number of oriental manuſcripts. The Savilian and Radcliff libraries are full likewiſe of manuſcripts; in ſeveral of the colleges there are alſo private libraries, worthy the inſpection of the curious.

To theſe buildings we may add the publick ſchools, where the diſputations are held for taking degrees, &c.

The firſt degree taken there is that of bachelor of arts in Lent, in order to which the ſtudent muſt lodge and diet, have a tutor in ſome college or hall, and perform all exerciſes for four years, with ſubjection to all the laws of the houſe, and publick ſtatutes of the univerſity.

The next degree is maſter of arts, for which three years more are required; the time for taking this degree, is during the publick act, that is, the firſt Monday after the 6th of July.

For the four faculties, of divinity, law, muſick, and phyſick, there is a higher degree, namely that of doctor; this alſo is taken in the act, which at Cambridge is called the Commencement. The act, when ſuch degrees are taken, is a noted time, not only for publick declamations, but alſo for feaſting, plays, &c. and the city is always crowded with ſtrangers, as long as thoſe diverſions hold. The city itſelf is ſpacious, neat, and for the moſt part the ſtreets are ſtrait. The mayor and aldermen govern this corporation, but in ſubjection to the chancellor and vice chancellor of the univerſity, to whom they, and the ſheriff of Oxfordſhire, promiſe under oath to maintain the rights and privileges of the univerſity.

RUTLANDSHIRE

Is an inland county, in the dioceſe of Peterborough, and in the midland circuit. It is bounded on the N. and N. E. by Lincolnſhire; on the S. and S. E. by Northamptonſhire;

and on the N. W. and S. W. by Leiceſterſhire. It is the leaſt county in England, being little more than 40 miles in circumference. As its air is generally free from fogs, it is clear and wholeſome, and its ſoil is very fruitful. It yields corn and cattle, but particularly abounds with ſheep, the wool whereof, like the ſoil is rediſh, from whence the name Rutland, or Redland is derived; here is likewiſe great plenty of wood.

This county is exceeding well watered, for beſides the Welland, which waſhes the ſouth and S. W. edge of the county, and the Gnaſh, which waſhes the county from weſt to eaſt, there are abundance of rivulets and brooks which fall into them from all ſides; there is plenty of excellent fiſh in each of them, which makes ſome compenſation for the want of ſea fiſh, from which the inhabitants are in a great meaſure debarred by their ſituation.

SHROPSHIRE

Is an inland county, partly in the dioceſe of Hereford, and partly in that of Coventry and Litchfield, and in the Oxford circuit. It is bounded on the north by Cheſhire and Flintſhire; on the eaſt by Staffordſhire; on the weſt by Denbighſhire and Montgomeryſhire; and on the ſouth by Radnorſhire, Herefordſhire, and Worceſterſhire; and is about 135 miles in circumference: Its air is very ſweet and wholeſome, and temperate all the year round, except upon the hills, where it is ſometimes very ſharp and piercing; its ſoil for the moſt part is very fertile, particularly in the northern and eaſtern parts; the ſouthern and weſtern parts being hilly, are not ſo fruitful indeed, but then they have ſufficient paſture for ſheep and cattle. It abounds with wheat and barley, pit-coal, wood, and iron. Its principal rivers are the Severn (which is deſervedly eſteemed the ſecond in England), the Tame or Temd, and the Roden; the firſt of which runs through the county.

SOMERSETSHIRE

Is a maritime county in the weſt of England, and lies in the dioceſe of Bath and Wells; and in the weſtern circuit. It is bounded on the north partly by the Iriſh ſea, or Briſtol channel, and partly by Glouceſterſhire; on the eaſt by Wiltſhire; on the weſt by Devonſhire; and on the ſouth by Dorſet-

Dorſetſhire; it is one of the largeſt counties in England, being 200 miles at leaſt in circumference. Its air is univerſally mild, for the moſt part very healthful, and on the hilly parts extremely fine. Its ſoil is various; the lower grounds, (except where there are bogs) afford large quantities of corn and graſs; and though the hilly parts are not ſo fruitful, yet in many places, by the aſſiſtance of art and induſtry, good crops of corn are very frequently produced, beſides good paſturage for ſheep. It muſt be allowed, however, though the ſituation of the place render it quite agreeable in the ſummer, it is not ſo in the winter ſeaſon, it being then ſo miry, that the roads are ſcarce paſſable; this county is noted for its oxen, which are as large as thoſe in Lincolnſhire, and much more agreeable in regard to their fleſh. It may challenge likewiſe any of the adjacent counties for its coal and lead-mines, which are very advantageous, and for its wood for the ſervice of dyers. Moreover the rock called St. Vincent, that projects over the river Avon, near Briſtol, yields a fine ſtone, that in appearance is but little inferior to the Indian diamond. Theſe are commonly called Briſtol ſtones.

The manufactures here run chiefly on Spaniſh medley-cloths, druggets, ſerges, cantaloons, and knit-ſtockings, in which abundance of the poor are employed. To theſe commodities we muſt add their cheeſes, which at Chedder in particular, are the beſt and biggeſt in all England, and equal in goodneſs to the Parmeſan.

The principal rivers are the Severn, the Avon, the Brent, and the Parret; there are abundance however of leſſer rivers, contributing to furniſh the inhabitants with various ſorts of fiſh. The principal city of this county, and next to London the greateſt in England, is Briſtol, which it is ſaid contains 100,000 inhabitants, and has generally 3000 ſail of ſhips belonging to it. Nay, in many branches of their trade, both foreign and domeſtick, it not only vies with, but exceeds London itſelf.

In this county is likewiſe the city of Bath, famous for its medicinal waters, which Antoninus mentions under the title of aqua ſolis, or waters of the ſun; their warmth however, and medicinal qualities, may be in ſome meaſure accounted for, without having immediate recourſe to that powerful planet; for it is univerſally allowed, that heat, in any degree, may be produced by a due mixture of ſulphur, iron particles and common water; now the hills from whence

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the bath waters flow, contain not only ſulphureous matter, but iron ore, which impregnating the water that flows through them, give it that heat and milky detergent quality, which it ſo evidently poſſeſſes, and renders it of ſuch ſovereign uſe in recovering decayed conſtitutions, or any cold diſeaſes; but for a more particular account of the Bath-water, &c. we muſt refer the curious to larger volumes on that ſubject.

STAFFORDSHIRE

Is an inland county, in the dioceſe of Litchfield and Coventry, and in the Oxford circuit; it is bounded on the N. W. N. and N. E. by Cheſhire and Derbyſhire; on the E. and S. E. by Derbyſhire and Warwickſhire; on the S. by Warwickſhire; and on the S. W. by Shropſhire; and is about 140 miles in circumference. Though the air of this county is very bleak and ſharp, eſpecially on the hilly parts, yet it is generally allowed to be healthful. The ſoil indeed is various, for in the northern parts it is hilly and barren; but in the ſouthern it yields plenty of corn and graſs. Under the ſurface is found excellent clay, for the fineſt ſort of earthen wares, and tobacco pipes, alſo fullers-earth, and ſeveral kinds of ocre. It alſo abounds with canal-coal, which is very hard, will bear a good poliſh, and is often uſed for pavements; it is even made uſe of in Litchfield cathedral inſtead of marble. Their pit-coal likewiſe ſurpaſſes that dug in the north, for it is not only much ſweeter, but clearer in the burning. Here are likewiſe ſeveral kinds of uſeful ſtones, as marble, alabaſter, ore-ſtones, quarry-ſtones, grind-ſtones, mill-ſtones, lime-ſtones, and iron-ſtones; the beſt ſort of the latter are diſtinguiſhed here by the name of Muſh, and are found for the generality about Ruſhal; they are ſometimes as large as the crown of a man's hat, and contain in them near a pint of cool liquor, which is ſharp and very agreeable to the taſte, and of which the workmen in general are very fond.

The principal manufacture of the county, is all ſorts of iron utenſils, which are made here to great perfection, earthen-ware, &c.

Beſides the river Trent, which waters the northern parts of this county, and has a vaſt variety of the moſt delicious fiſh, are the Dove, the Charnet, the Blithe, the Line, and the Sow,

Sow, which render the neighbouring lands always green, and in caſe the meadows happen to be overflown in the month of April, they prove exceeding fruitful all the year. No county throughout England can boaſt of finer ſheep, or ſweeter mutton. Here are alſo ſome few ſalt ſprings, which are but little inferior to thoſe of Cheſhire.

SUFFOLK

Is a maritime county, in the dioceſe of Norwich, and in the Norfolk circuit; about 140 miles in circumference; bounded on the north by the rivers Waveny and the leſſer Ouſe; on the eaſt by the German ocean; on the weſt by Cambridgeſhire; and on the ſouth by the river Stour. The air here, notwithſtanding its being a maritime county, is eſteemed very clear and wholeſome, owing to the nature of the ſhore, which is clean and ſandy, without the incumbrance of any ſtinking mud, or the ſtagnation of any water. The ſoil indeed is various, though ſandy and full of heath towards the ſea, yet it yields plenty of rye, peaſe, and hemp; farther from the ſea are the woodlands, or that part called high Suffolk, which feed abundance of cattle; towards Newmarket it is principally green heath; the moſt fruitful parts are about Bury. This county abounds in parks, and the principal rivers that water it, are the Waveny, the Deben, the Orwel, and the Stour. Its chief commodities are butter and cheeſe, but the latter ſuffers to enrich the former; the cheeſe, however, is thought proper for long voyages on account of its dryneſs.

SURRY

Is an inland county, in the dioceſe of Wincheſter, and in the home circuit; about 112 miles in circumference. It is divided on the north from Buckinghamſhire and Middleſex by the Thames; on the eaſt it is bounded by Kent; on the weſt by Berkſhire and Hampſhire; and on the ſouth by Suſſex. As to its form, it reſembles a ſquare, notwithſtanding it is extended ſomewhat more from eaſt to weſt, than from north to ſouth. In regard to its air, it is very ſweet and wholeſome, but its ſoil ſo various, the extreme parts being ſo different from the middle, that ſome have compared it to a coarſe cloth with a fine liſt; for the edge of the county on all ſides is extremely fertile, and abounds with corn and

graſs,

graſs, particularly Holmſdale in the ſouth. Its principal commodities are corn, box-wood, walnuts, and fullers-earth; there is alſo a ſort of wild black cherry about Darking, of which ſome of the inhabitants make a wine little inferior to foreign. This county is well watered, for beſides the Thames, the Wye or Wey, the Mole and the Wandle, all empty themſelves into the Thames, the firſt two near Hampton, the laſt near Richmond, where there is a royal and magnificent palace, great numbers of noblemens ſeats, and, at Lambeth, the palace of his grace the archbiſhop of Canterbury.

SUSSEX

Is a maritime county, in the dioceſe of Chicheſter, and the home circuit. It is bounded on the north by Surry; on the eaſt by Kent; on the weſt by Hampſhire; and on the ſouth by the ſea, called the Engliſh channel; and is about 160 miles in circumference. Its air is ſomewhat various; along the ſea ſhore, it is thought aguiſh, though moſt ſo to ſtrangers, the inhabitants being as healthy as in moſt other parts; in the Weald it is apt to be foggy, but upon the downs the air is very ſweet. The ſoil is as various as the air, that on the downs is very fertile both in corn and graſs, the latter feeding ſheep, whoſe wool is remarkably fine; the valley called the Weald bears oats in plenty. The middle part of the county abounds with verdant meadows, and rich arable land. The foreſts are barren, but the eaſt part affords abundance of iron, which occaſions a very large conſumption of fuel; it yields in ſhort all things neceſſary but good roads, for in the winter they are ſtiff and almoſt impaſſable. The principal commodities are corn, cattle, malt, wool, wood, iron, chalk, glaſs, fiſh and fowl; but is particularly remarkable for its wheat ear, a ſmall but moſt delicious bird, and but little inferior to the French ortolan; they are very timorous, and eaſily catched; the ſeaſon for them is when the wheat begins to ripen. The county is watered with ſeveral rivers, but none except the Arun navigable.

WARWICKSHIRE

Is an inland county, partly in the dioceſe of Litchfield and Coventry, and partly in that of Worceſter, and in the mid-

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land circuit. It is bounded on the north by Staffordſhire; on the eaſt by Leiceſterſhire and Northamptonſhire; on the weſt by Worceſterſhire; on the S. W. by Glouceſterſhire; and on the S. E. by Oxfordſhire. The air of this county is univerſally allowed to be mild and healthful. It is divided into two parts, by the river Avon which runs through it, one called the Woodland, and the other the Feldon; the ſoil of both is very rich, and produces great plenty of corn and graſs. The country is well watered; for beſides the Tame and the Arrow, the river Avon runs through the middle of it, and falls at laſt into the Severn. Its principal commodities are corn, malt, wood, wool, and cheeſe.

WESTMORELAND,

A county in the N. W. of England, partly in the dioceſe of Cheſter, and partly in that of Carliſle. The air is ſharp, clear, and only healthful to the natives, who for the moſt part live to old age, but alſo to others of a hale and robuſt conſtitution; the ſoil is indeed various; the valleys are fertile, and produce large quantities of corn and graſs; but the hills, and much the greater part of the county are both wild and barren. It is plentifully watered by ſeveral rivers, the principal whereof are the Eden, the Lone, and the Kan, all which are for the moſt-part rapid ſtreams, and well ſtocked with fiſh, particularly with excellent trouts. There are ſome cloths manufactured here, which, with the ſtockings knit and wove in theſe parts, are its principal commodities. On the weſtern edge are copper-mines, and rich veins of gold, but the latter lie ſo deep in the earth, that it is too expenſive to work them, refine, and render the metal fit for uſe.

WILTSHIRE

Is an inland county, in the dioceſe of Saliſbury, and in the weſtern circuit. The air of this county is very ſweet and wholeſome; in the winter ſeaſon indeed it is ſomewhat bleak and ſharp upon the hills, but moderate and mild enough in the valleys. The northern parts are hilly and abound with woods, but the ſouthern rich and fertile. The middle part conſiſts of downs, which afford the beſt of paſture for ſheep; and in the vales, which divide the downs, are abundance of corn-fields and verdant meadows. This

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county is well watered, having beſides the river Iſis, the Kennet, and the two Avons, the Willey, and the Nadder, all which afford a great plenty of fiſh. Knot graſs is found in this county near 20 feet in length, with which the inhabitants feed their hogs. Its principal commodities are ſheep, wool, wood, and ſtone; of the latter are large quarries near Chilmark, on the banks of the river Nadder; ſome of theſe ſtones are 20 yards in length, and four in thickneſs, without a flaw. The principal manufacture is the clothing trade. The greateſt curioſity of the county, and one of the greateſt in the known world, is Stone-Henge, about 9 miles north of Saliſbury.

WORCESTERSHIRE

Is an inland county, in the dioceſe of Worceſter, and in the Oxford circuit, about 130 miles in circumference. The air is very ſweet and wholeſome, the rivers and rivulets with which this county abounds, being quick ſtreams, naturally purify the air, by giving it a kind of perpetual motion. Its ſoil is very rich, in almoſt every part of it, particularly the vale of Eveſham, which abounds with corn. This county had formerly two large foreſts, one called Wire, and the other Teckenham, but the iron and ſalt works have almoſt deſtroyed them, for which reaſon they are at preſent carried on with coal; the meadows here are well watered, and produce great plenty of fine graſs, the richneſs whereof is eaſily perceived, both in their butter and cheeſe. The orchards likewiſe abound with all ſorts of fruits, particularly with pears. Its principal commodities are corn, cloth, cyder, perry, and ſalt. The principal rivers are the Severn, the Teme, and the Avon, all which abound with the uſual ſorts of fiſh, but the Severn has its lampreys, a fiſh almoſt peculiar to itſelf.

YORKSHIRE

Is a northern maritime county, the greateſt part lies in the dioceſe of York, and in the northern diſtrict. It is equal in regard to extent to the dukedom of Wirtemberg in Germany, and ſuperior to any two of the largeſt counties in England, being 350 miles in circumference. It is frequently conſidered under the diviſion of the weſt riding, the eaſt riding, and the north riding; the term riding is a corrup-

tion of trithing, a third part. The river Ouſe divides the weſt riding from the north and eaſt, and the Derwent divides the eaſt from the north, which is the largeſt and moſt populous. The air and ſoil of this county are very various, for it is univerſally allowed to have as much good and indifferent air, and as much rich and indifferent ſoil, as any part of England whatſoever; but in order to avoid confuſion in theſe reſpects, it will be neceſſary to deſcribe this county, according to the three diviſions above-mentioned.

The air of the weſt riding, is looked upon as ſharp, but not more wholeſome than the eaſt. The weſtern ſide indeed of this diviſion, in regard to its ſoil, is not only hilly, but ſtony, and conſequently not very fertile, but the intermediate vallies abound with rich meadows, and the beſt of paſture for large cattle. That ſide next the river Ouſe, produces wheat and barley in abundance, and the weſt part of it yields oats.

The eaſt riding is leſs healthful than either of the other ridings, on account of its neighbourhood to the German ocean; this inconvenience however decreaſes, in proportion as the county recedes from the ſea; beſides, where the air is worſt, the ſoil is beſt. The ſoil of the hilly is generally barren, ſandy, and dry. Great quantities of lean ſheep are ſold out of this diviſion in order to be fattened, and made fit for market in other counties.

The air of the north riding, though reckoned the ſharpeſt of the three, is the moſt healthful; as to the ſoil it is no way inferior to the firſt, for the worſt part of it breeds lean cattle, but on the ſides of the hills, the vallies, and the level parts afford plenty of corn and good paſture for large cattle. The principal commodities of the county in general, are all ſorts of grain, horſes, goats, fiſh, and wild-fowl, beſides lime-ſtone, jet, allum, pit-coal, and iron. The ſeveral rivers alſo afford plenty of corn and fiſh.

Of the Principality of WALES:

Though the Welſh have a quite different language from the Engliſh, and notwithſtanding the difference between the two countries is very conſiderable, yet as this principality is incorporated with England, and live under the ſame laws, ever ſince the reign of king Henry VII. we ſhall ſub-

join

join our account of it, but as we have already exceeded the intended limits, we ſhall only give a general one.

Though Wales is for the generality very mountainous, and for that reaſon may be looked upon as a barren country, yet it yields its inhabitants, not only a ſubſiſtence, but all kinds of proviſions in abundance, particular parts of it being as fertile as any England can boaſt.

As to its ſituation it lies weſt towards Ireland, the eaſtern parts border on the counties of Cheſter, Salop, Hereford, and Monmouth in England; and its weſtern parts are watered by the Iriſh ſea.

It is about one fifth part of England, and contains 751 pariſhes, and 58 market-towns.

As to the air it is ſharp and clear, and conſequently very healthful. The cattle indeed are very ſmall, but proviſions of all kinds ſo good, and in ſuch plenty, that they are always cheap. Here are vaſt numbers of goats which principally browze upon the hills; and they have great plenty of wood, coal, and turf for fewel.

With reſpect to harbours, it has ſeveral, and in the whole world there is ſcarcely any one, either more ſafe or ſpacious than that of Milford, which will contain at leaſt 1000 ſhips. It has ſeveral very conſiderable rivers; the Severn riſes in this principality, beſides which are the Dee, the Wye, the Uſk, the Conway, the Clwyd, the Tovy, and ſeveral others of leſs repute.

This principality is divided into two parts, namely, North and South Wales.

North Wales contains,

Angleſea,	Flintſhire,
Caernarvonſhire,	Merionethſhire, and
Denbighſhire.	Montgomeryſhire.

South Wales contains,

Brecknockſhire,	Glamorganſhire,
Cardiganſhire,	Pembrokeſhire, and
Caermarthenſhire,	Radnorſhire.

In this principality there are four biſhopricks, namely, thoſe of St. David, St. Aſaph, Bangor, and Llandaff; all of them in the province of Canterbury.

Wales was incorporated and united with England by a ſtatute of the 27th Henry VIII. by which all the laws and liberties of England were to take place there; and all the Welſh laws, cuſtoms, and tenures, not agreeable to thoſe of England, were to be abrogated: officers of law, and miniſters were to hold courts in the Engliſh tongue; and the king of England was to have a chancery and exchequer court at Brecknock and Denbigh. By the ſame ſtatute Wales was divided into the above twelve counties, with the privilege of returning a knight for every ſhire, and a burgeſs for every county town, except Merioneth, to the Britiſh parliament. And by the 34th and 35th of the ſame reign, four circuits were ſettled for the adminiſtration of juſtice in theſe counties, each circuit to include three counties. Hence the chief juſtice of Cheſter has the counties of Flint, Denbigh, and Montgomery under his juriſdiction. The counties of Caernarvon, Merioneth and Angleſey, are under the juſtices of North Wales. Thoſe of Caermarthen, Pembroke, and Cardigan have alſo their juſtices; as have likewiſe thoſe of Radnor, Brecknock, and Glamorgan. By the 18th of queen Elizabeth, another juſtice-aſſiſtant was added to the former juſtices; ſo that now every one of theſe circuits have two juſtices, one chief-juſtice, and the other juſtice-aſſiſtant.

Of SCOTLAND, *or* NORTH-BRITAIN.

Scotland is a part of the ſame iſland with England and Wales, united with them under the ſame government and legiſlature, and makes part of the title of the king of Great-Britain.

All the part of the iſland lying to the north of the counties of Cumberland and Northumberland belongs to Scotland, together with a great number of iſles lying near its coaſt, and bounded by the ocean. It is about 250 miles in length, and 150 in breadth.

The ſoil in general is not ſo fruitful as that of England, and more proper for paſture than corn. Some of the inland counties indeed produce great quantities of grain, with which they trade to Spain, Holland, and Norway. The ſkirts of the country abound with timber, ſome of which is of a vaſt ſize, eſpecially the fir-trees.

The air is very temperate, and not half ſo cold as might be expected in a climate ſo far to the northward; owing

principally to the warm vapours and breezes which continually come from the ſea; purifying the air by a conſtant motion, and rendering the country very healthy and deſirable.

Scotland is very hilly and mountainous, the plains very few, and theſe but ſmall. Abundance of ſheep and black-cattle are however fed here, and though they are ſmall, the ſweetneſs of their fleſh makes amends for the defect.

It is generally divided into two parts, called the High- and Low-Lands; the former is remarkably mountainous, and in many parts barren; but the latter fruitful and well peopled.

Learning flouriſhes here in four univerſities, namely, St. Andrews, Glaſgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh, where there are profeſſors in moſt of the liberal arts and ſciences, with competent ſalaries.

Scotland produces a great number of ſheep and black-cattle, more than is ſpent in the country, ſending great numbers every year to England; ſome ſay 150,000 of the former, and 80,000 of the latter. It alſo ſends the greateſt part of its wool to England, which, though not ſo fine as ours, is very uſeful in the manufactures of kerſeys, duffelds, yarn-ſtockings, and other coarſe goods, of which there are large manufactures in the northern counties of England. It muſt however be obſerved, that the wool in the north-eaſt part of Scotland is finer, and of the larger ſtaple than that in the more ſouthern parts; and that near Aberdeen, which ſupplies the manufactures in that city and neighbourhood, is ſtill finer; ſo that they make there ſome ſtockings remarkable for their fineneſs, and export them to Holland, Germany, and London. There are ſeveral mines of lead, copper, iron, and coals in Scotland, together with quarries of marble and free-ſtone.

But the greateſt advantages Scotland can boaſt of, are its fiſheries, which might prove an inexhauſtible mine of wealth to the whole nation, if properly carried on; and at the ſame time add more to our ſtrength and ſuperiority at ſea, than all our foreign trade; for here we might breed many thouſands of hardy ſeamen, who would be always at hand to man our fleets, when the reſt were abſent on long voyages.

Herrings abound moſt in the weſtern parts, where they have been ſo plentiful, that they have been purchaſed for ſix-pence a barrel; though when they are cured and exported,

ported, they yield from twenty-five, to forty ſhillings a barrel, and it is ſaid, that 36,000 barrels of white-herrings have been exported from Clyde in a ſeaſon, beſides large quantities from Dunbar, and other parts of Scotland. And as the natives can cure them cheaper and ſooner than the Dutch, and may be a month ſooner at market, conſidering how far the latter have to ſail backwards and forwards, and what number of doggers and tenders they are obliged to employ, it is ſtrange that we ſhould neglect ſo remarkable an advantage; eſpecially when it is conſidered, that it would employ all our poor in making nets, ſails, cordage, barrels, and other utenſils neceſſary in carrying on the fiſhery.

The chief places of the herring-fiſhery are, Braſſa-Sound in Shetland; the coaſts and bays of the Orkney-iſlands; Loch-brown in Roſs; Lewis, Harris, Skye, and the leſſer iſles adjacent. From Loch-madder in Harris alone, 400 veſſels have been loaden with herrings in a ſeaſon; and in the bays of Altwig, a ſmall iſland in the north eaſt of Skye, the ſhoals of herrings are ſo thick, that they entangle the boats. Among the iſlands of Mull, Iſla, Jura, on the coaſt of Argyle, the iſles of Arran, Bute, and others in the frith of Clyde, and the river Forth, on both ſides the coaſt, eſpecially towards Dundee, the herrings are very large and numerous.

The inhabitants of theſe iſlands, from a moderate computation, amount to 40,000 able men, many of them deſtitute of employment, and therefore would be glad to work at a very reaſonable expence; moſt of them are watermen, and therefore will live hardy, and endure fatigue. And it ſhould be remembered, that by employing theſe people, we ſhould enrich our northern friends, and at the ſame time increaſe both our commerce, and our naval ſtrength.

Their ſalmon fiſhery is alſo very conſiderable, eſpecially in the rivers Don, Dee, and Clyde. The town of Renfrew alone has employed 60 veſſels in this fiſhery in a ſeaſon, and great quantities are annually exported to foreign markets.

About the northern and weſtern iſlands is the fineſt cod-fiſhery in Europe, but the Dutch and Hamburghers run away with moſt of the profits, the iſlanders ſelling their fiſh to them, as there are no Britiſh merchants to take them off

their

their hands, notwithſtanding there cannot be a more profitable branch of buſineſs.

The principal manufacture in Scotland is that of linen: their hollands being nearly equal to thoſe of the Netherlands. They alſo make excellent cambrick, darnick, and damaſk; and perſons of quality have frequently the linen and woollen ſpun and wove in their own houſes.

The Scots export and barter, for the goods of other countries, their ſalmon, herrings, coals, wheat, barley, tallow, butter, hides, ſheep-ſkins, wool, worſted-yarn, and ſtockings. Glaſgow is the moſt conſiderable part in the kingdom for foreign trade, particularly to America and Guinea.

The eſtabliſhed religion in Scotland is the Preſbyterian, or Calviniſm, a ſort of eccleſiaſtical republick, where all prieſts or preſbyters are equal. They have a general aſſembly, or ſynod of their clergy, which meet annually, conſiſting of miniſters and elders deputed from every preſbytery in the nation. Theſe determine all appeals from the inferior church judicatories, and make laws and conſtitutions for the government of their kirk. The crown uſually appoints ſome nobleman high commiſſioner, to ſit among them, and prevent their running into exceſſes; but he has no vote in their aſſembly, and they inſiſt that his preſence is not neceſſary. They are empowered, they ſay, by act of parliament, to meet, at leaſt, once a year, and from them lies no appeal.

Beſides this general aſſembly, they have 13 provincial ſynods, 68 preſbyteries, and 938 pariſhes. The loweſt eccleſiaſtical court is their kirk ſeſſions, which conſiſts of miniſters, elders, deacons of the pariſh, who are ſaid to watch over the morals of the people, and have power enough to make any gentleman uneaſy, if they happen to diſlike him. But what is moſt remarkable in the kirk of Scotland is, that they inſiſt the civil power ought to be ſubordinate to the eccleſiaſtical, carrying their authority, in theſe caſes, as high as the church of Rome.

In the year 1708, a ſociety was incorporated, by patent, for erecting ſchools in North-Britain and the iſles; and in 1716 an act paſſed for their eſtabliſhment, and a fund of 20,000 l. was appropriated, and made a ſtock for carrying on the deſign: and afterwards the ſociety applying to his preſent majeſty for an additional charter to erect workhouſes for employing children in manufactures, houſewifery, and huſbandry, in the highlands and iſles, his majeſty not only

only granted them a patent, but a revenue of 1000 l. per annum. And they have now upwards of a hundred ſchools, in which between four and five thouſand boys and girls are educated.

Of IRELAND.

Ireland is ſeparated from England and Scotland by St. George's, or the Iriſh channel, and is of an irregular oblong form, nearly as long again as broad, and is generally reckoned to be about half as large as England.

The air is much the ſame with thoſe parts of Britain, which lie under the ſame parallel, only in ſeveral parts of the kingdom, more groſs and impure, occaſioned by the putrid effluvia ariſing from a great number of lakes and marſhes. It is, however, generally ſpeaking, ſo temperate a climate, that the inhabitants are not obliged to fly to the ſhade in ſummer, nor to the fire in winter; but theſe particulars, at the ſame time they are agreeable to the inhabitants, are not ſo well adapted to ripen the fruits of the earth.

The ſoil is naturally more proper for graſs and paſturage than tillage, the graſs in ſome parts being ſo long and ſucculent, that it would ſurfeit the cattle, if they were not reſtrained; and in other parts the ſoil is ſo rich, as not to admit of being dunged. A great deal of wood has lately been cut down for making charcoal for the iron-works, and ſeveral large bogs drained of late years, yet there are many of the latter, and great quantities of the former ſtill remaining.

Ireland has ſeveral ridges of hills from ten to fifty miles long, ſome of which have mines of iron and lead, others abound both with paſture and arable lands, and the ſides of others appear as if they had been formerly ploughed. Some of theſe hills are very high, eſpecially between Dundalk and Curlingford, which are ſeen at forty miles diſtance. The original cattle of the country are ſmall, but thoſe brought from England thrive exceeding well, and become very large. Here are many quarries of free-ſtone, marble, ſlates, flint, and ſea-coal, but their principal fuel is turf, except in the towns on the coaſt, where they are ſupplied with coal from England and Scotland.

The chief commodities for exportation are cattle, hides, furs, tallow, butter, cheeſe, beef, pork, honey, wax, ſalt, hemp,

hemp, linen-cloth, timber, pipe-ſtaves, wool, and woollen-cloth, coarſe rugs, and ſhag-mantles, freezes, ſattens, camblets, fowl, a great variety of fiſh, particularly ſalmon and herrings, ſome lead, tin, and iron.

The chief riches of the ancient Iriſh conſiſt in their numerous flocks of ſheep, which they ſhear twice a year; prodigious herds of black cattle, and abundance of ſmall horſes.

Ireland has ſeveral very fine harbours, and many noble rivers, particularly the Shannon, the Liffy, the Boyne, the Barrow, the Ouſe, the Sure, and the Band. The Shannon riſes from Lock-Allen, in the province of Connaught, divides it from Leinſter and Munſter, and after running through ſeveral lakes, falls into the ſea between Berry-point and Loop-head, after a courſe of above 145 miles. In moſt places it is wide and deep, but not navigable for ſhips above fifty miles, becauſe of a cataract ſix miles above Limerick. It has in it ſeveral fruitful and pleaſant iſlands, a fertile ſoil along both its banks, and receives ſeveral ſmall rivers in its courſe. The Liffy, though much leſs than the former, is, from its waſhing the capital of the kingdom, called the princeſs of the Iriſh rivers. It riſes in the mountains, about ten miles ſouth of Dublin, but has ſo many windings, that the courſe of it is betwixt forty and fifty miles before it falls into the bay of Ringſend. The Boyne is celebrated by the poets as well as hiſtorians, for the victory gained on its banks by king William III. It riſes in King's county, not far from the fountains of the Barrow, and falls into the ſea at Drogheda-bay. The Barrow and Ouſe both riſe in the province of Leinſter, the former is navigable by large boats, and the latter by ſmall ones; they go in a little above the town of Roſs, and after mixing with the Sure, fall into the harbour of Waterford. The Band is the principal river of Ulſter, but is not navigable many miles, becauſe of a cataract.

Beſides theſe rivers, Ireland has an almoſt innumerable number of lakes or ſloughs; and would require more room than we can ſpare in this ſhort Introduction to deſcribe them; but we cannot paſs over Lough-lane, in the county of Kerry, an account of its ſingular beauties, which are perhaps unequalled in any part of the world. It is about ſix miles in length, and near three in breadth, interſperſed with a variety of beautiful iſlands, many of them rich in paſture, and beautifully decorated with trees and ſhrubs.

The

The lofty mountains form a beautiful amphitheatre round it, and their ſides clothed with woods, interſperſed with rills, and cataracts of water, exhibit a moſt delightful and romantick ſcene. Here are large groves of that beautiful tree called the Arbutus, which is extremely agreeable in every different circumſtance of vegetation; for it hath at one and the ſame time, ripe and green fruit upon its branches, which, as they approach to ripeneſs, from green, become yellow, and at length terminating in a fine ſcarlet colour, reſembling a field ſtrawberry in form, though in ſize, that of the beſt garden-kind.

The bloſſoms grow in cluſters of ſmall white bells, not unlike thoſe of the lily of the valley; and in ſuch abundance, as to be equal to the lauruſtinus, and in other reſpects, much ſuperior to it. But what is ſtill more remarkable in theſe trees is, that they give even the hagged winter the beautiful appearance of ſpring; for in that melancholy ſeaſon, this tree puts on its higheſt bloom.

Upwards of forty iſlands in this lake are covered with an intermixture of theſe trees, and other ſhrubs; beſides, at leaſt a fourth part of the aſcent of the mountains, the verges of whoſe baſes are waſhed by the waters of the lake.

Who the firſt inhabitants of Ireland were, cannot be learned from records, and therefore is only to be traced by conjecture and probability; things at ſuch a diſtance of time can receive no light, but what they have by theſe helps, unleſs we ſuffer ourſelves to be drawn by more modern writers, into a number of extravagant and fooliſh fancies. In ſhort, Ireland ſeems to have been peopled by the Britons; for among many other reaſons, that might be given for this opinion, the words of the Iriſh language are of Britiſh extraction.

The only univerſity in Ireland is that of Dublin, which conſiſts of one college only, and was founded by queen Elizabeth. It at firſt conſiſted by charter of a provoſt, three fellows in the name of more, and three ſcholars in the name of more. But at preſent it conſiſts of a provoſt, ſeven ſenior, thirteen junior fellows, and ſeventy ſcholars of the houſe, who have ſome maintenance on the foundation, and the whole number educated in it, are about five hundred. It ſtands on the ſite of the diſſolved monaſtery of All-Saints, in the ſuburbs of Dublin. The buildings in its original ſtate, were narrow and mean, but have been ſince enlarged and beautified.

Ireland is governed by a viceroy, ſent over by the king of England, and ſtiled lord-lieutenant. His juriſdiction and authority is very large, he is allowed a privy-council to aſſiſt him on all occaſions, and can on any ſudden emergencies make war and peace with any rebels or invaders.

It is divided into five parts called provinces, each of which is ſubdivided into counties. The five provinces are Munſter, Leinſter, Connaught, Ulſter, and Meath; but the latter is lately ſwallowed up by Leinſter.

Munſter extends from Waterford-haven, in St. George's-channel, to the weſtern point of Kerry near Dingle, and according to Mr. Templeman, contains 8065 miles. It enjoys a mild temperate air, has many excellent bays and havens, and rich towns. The ſoil is in ſome parts hilly and woody, mixed with ſolitary mountains, but the vallies are adorned with pleaſant meadows, and fruitful fields of corn. It is divided into the counties of Waterford, Cork, Kerry, Limerick, and Tipperary, which are ſubdivided into fifty two baronies, containing one archbiſhoprick, five biſhopricks, ſeven market-towns, twenty-five boroughs, ſixty-ſix old caſtles, and eighty pariſhes.

Connaught extends from Cape Lean to the northern parts of Letrim, containing, by Templeman's calculation, 6072 ſquare miles. In ſome parts it is verdant and pleaſant, in others, gloomy and dangerous, being full of bogs and woods. The ſoil is fruitful enough, and abounds in cattle, deer, hawks, and honey. It is divided into ſix counties, containing fifty-one baronies, one archbiſhoprick, five biſhopricks, ſeven market-towns, twelve boroughs, twenty-four old caſtles, and three hundred and ſixty-ſix pariſhes.

Ulſter is ſituated in the northern parts of the kingdom, and contains, according to Templeman, 7200 ſquare miles. The air is healthful and temperate, being cooled by various winds in ſummer, and qualified by moderate rains in winter. It has many thick woods, plenty of corn and graſs, and ſtore of black cattle. It is divided into nine counties, containing one archbiſhoprick, ſix biſhopricks, fifty-eight market-towns and boroughs, 214 pariſhes, and 30 caſtles, beſides fortified towns.

Leinſter, or as ſome call it Lempſter, extends from the northern parts of Eaſt-Meath to Hookelower, the ſouthern point of Wexford, and contains by Templeman's calculation, 6120 ſquare miles. It has a clear temperate air, a ſoil fruitful in corn and paſture, and, though ſome parts

of

it are woody, it abounds with ſheep, black cattle, and horſes. It is the beſt inhabited province of Ireland, containing the capital of the kingdom, the ſeat of the Engliſh government. It now includes the province of Meath, and contains twelve counties, one archbiſhoprick, three biſhopricks, ſixty-three market-towns, forty ſeven boroughs, and one hundred and two ſeats and caſtles.

Thus have we given a ſuccinct account of the kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland: the limits we are confined to will not admit our enlarging on theſe particulars here; but the reader will find the ſubjects purſued in the following pages, under their proper articles.

TPJCH

A New and ACCURATE MAP of the WORLD Drawn & Engrav'd from the Best Authorities.
North Pole
South Pole
West
East
PACIFIC OCEAN
NORTH AMERICA
ATLANTIC OCEAN
SOUTH AMERICA
GREAT SOUTH SEA
SOUTHERN OCEAN
AFRICA
EUROPE
ASIA
INDIAN SEA
EASTERN OCEAN
NEW SPAIN
NEW MEXICO
CANADA
BRITISH EMPIRE
PARTS UNDISCOVERED
Arctic Circle
Tropic of Cancer
Tropic of Capricorn
Antartic Circle
The Equinoctial Line
Ecliptic
Solomon's Is
Terra Espiritu Santo
N. Zeland
Terra Firma
Guiana
Amazons Country
Paraguay
Chili
Magellanic Lands
T. del Fogo
C. Horn
Drakes Land
Falkland I.
Guinea
Benin
Mujak
Jinjiro
Abassia
Adel
Ajan
Zanguebar
Congo
Angola
Mono
Hottentots
C. of Good Hope
Tristan de Cunha
Terra Australis
Cape Circumcision discover'd in 1739
New Holland
Carpentaria
Philippines
Mindanao
Ceylon
Bay of Bengal
Arabian Sea
Persia
Bokharia
Tibet
Mogols Empire
Tartary
Russia
Poland
Germany
Spain
Portugal
Ireland
Greenland
Iceland
Sweden
Norway
Russian Empire
Western Tartary
Eastern Tartary
China
Japan
Sea of Corea
Mexico
Gulf of Mexico
Florida
Cuba
Jamaica
Trinidad
Guiana
Mendosa I.
St. Paul
Tropied I.
Davis's Land
Juan Fernando Isles
I. Chiloa
Falkland I.
Saxemburg
La Plata R.
Fernando
Ascension
St. Helena
Picos
Cocos
Bourbon
Amsterdam
Van Dimens Land
Nicklegal
Marsaven
Hatteras
Bermudas
Azores
Jaquito
Newfound Land
Hudson's Str.
Gama's Land
C. Mendosin
St. Bartholomew
St. Bernard
Eclipse
Panama B.
Mathew
Sumatra
Pulverera
Java
Borneo
Manilla
Philippines
Guam
Mindanao
New Philippines
N. Britain
Sea of Corea
Yeso
Kamchatka
Greenland
Pitzbergen
Ice Sea
Ocean
Sweden
Norway
Russia
Poland
Hungary
Turkey
Tartary
Persia
Arabia
Arabian Sea
Bay of Bengal
Ceylon
Mogols Empire
Bokharia
Tibet
Sea of Corea
Japan
Philippines
Mindanao
Guinea
Benin
Mujak
Jinjiro
Abassia
Adel
Ajan
Congo
Angola
Mono
Hottentots
C. of Good Hope
Tristan de Cunha
Terra Australis
Cape Circumcision discover'd in 1739
The Figures above the Equinoctial Line is Longitude from Ferro those under from London.
The SOLAR SYSTEM
Orbit of Mars
Orbit of Jupiter
Orbit of Saturn
Orbit of Jupiter's Moons
Saturn's Moons
N.B. The Diameter of Jupiter is 10 times bigger than that of the Earth. That of Saturn about 7 times & the Sun above 10 times bigger than Jupiter.
J. Gibson Sculp.

THE

Universal Gazetteer.

AAK

AA, a large river in the duchy of Courland rising in Samojitia, and running into the bay of Riga. *Busch.*

AA, a river of France, in the province of Picardy, rises beyond Rumilly le Compté, not far from Therouanne, runs N. E. thro' Artois, and near St. Omers is navigable by means of sluices; it continues its course N. to Gravelin, below which it falls into the English channel. *Busching.*

AA, a river of Germany, having its source in the S. part of Westphalia, takes its course N. by Munster, and empties itself into the river Ems.

AACH, or AAG, a small town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia and territory of Hegow, subject to the house of Austria. It stands 20 m. N. W. of Constance. Lat. 47. 45. N. long. 4. E.

AACH, see AIX LA CHAPELLE.

AAKIAR, a district in N. Jutland, containing 16 parishes. *Busching.*

AAKIRKE, an inland place with

AAL

the privileges of a town in the island of Bornholm. Lat. 55. 12. N. long. 15. 50. E. *Busching.*

AALBORG, or AALBERG, a bishoprick, containing the north part of Jutland, and divided from the other Danish bishopricks by the bay of Lymfurt. Lat. 57. 18. N. long. 29. 16. E. *Busching.*

AALBORG, the capital of the bishoprick of the same name, lies on the S. coast of Lymfurt, on the confines of the bishoprick of Wiburg; it is old, large, populous, and next to Copenhagen, the richest and best city in the kingdom. It has an exchange for merchants, a safe and deep harbour, the entrance into which however is somewhat dangerous near Hals. Here they carry on a considerable trade, especially in herrings and corn. The guns, pistols, saddles, and gloves of this place are well known. In 1643 and 58 it was taken by the Swedes. Lat. 57. 18. N. long. 29. 16. E. *Busching.*

AALBORGHUUS, a government in N. Jutland, containing the following districts, Horn with 14 churches,

Kiar with 13, and Hevethoe with 7. *Buſching.*

AALBURG, ſee ABORG.

AALEN, ſee AULEN.

AALHEIDE, a large heath lying between Skive and Kolding in N. Jutland, 7. miles long, but almoſt entirely barren and uncultivated. *Buſching.*

AALAST, or AELST, ſee ALOST.

AAR, a river in Switzerland riſing in the Alps. It directs its courſe N. by Bern, and after that by Soluthurn, when turning to the N. E. it falls into the Rhine oppoſite to Waldſhut, one of the foreſt towns of Swabia.

AARAW, a town of Switzerland, lying on the Aar, 30 miles N. W. of the town of Bern, ſubject to the canton of that name. Lat. 47. 20. N. long. 8. 0. E.

AARBERG, a ſmall town in Switzerland, lying by the river Aar, ſubject to the canton of Bern, 12 miles N. W. of the city of the ſame name. Long. 26. 50. E. lat. 46. 53. N.

AARBURG, another town in Switzerland lying on the ſame river, and ſubject to the canton of Bern, 15 miles S. of Soluthurn. Long. 27. 26. E. lat 47. 10. N.

AARS-HERRED, a diſtrict in N. Jutland, containing 14 churches. *Buſching.*

AARDALSWERK or SEMDALSWERK, a copper work in the pariſh of Leyrdal in Norway, which king Frederick IV. purchaſed for 36,000 rixdollars, but it has not been uſed for theſe many years paſt. *Buſching.*

AARHUUS, a dioceſe in N. Jutland. Its upper part begins from that of Wiburg, near Mariagerſiod, and reaches to Cattegat; about 15 miles in length, and between 8 and 9 in breadth; it is the beſt of all the Jutland dioceſes, and throughout, the ſoil is uncommonly fruitful; for which reaſon a vaſt quantity of corn is annually exported. Here are great numbers of navigable bays, lakes abounding with fiſh, good rivers and ſtreams, the principal among which is the Gude, as alſo large foreſts: it contains about 70 ſeats of the firſt noblemen. The biſhoprick of Aarhuus was erected next to thoſe of Sleſwick and Ripen, as early as 948 or 950: its firſt biſhop was called Rembrand, Rimbrand or Regimbrand: but the biſhoprick having been deſtroyed in a perſecution which happened in 980, the diſtrict belonging to it became ſubject to that of Ripen, till in 1065 it was re-eſtabliſhed by Sueno II. *Buſching.*

AARHUUS, the capital of the biſhoprick of the ſame name; it lies low in a beautiful plain between the ſea, and an inland lake, from which laſt the water is conveyed by means of a pretty broad canal thro' the town, which is thereby divided into 2 unequal parts. It is intirely open, large, and populous, has 6 gates, 2 market places, 2 principal churches and a univerſity contiguous to theſe, a houſe for the biſhop, a free ſchool of 6 claſſes, and a well endowed hoſpital. The cathedral is a handſome building, 150 paces in length, 96 in breadth, and very near 45 German ells in height. It was begun in the year 1201, and contains beautiful monuments. The city carries on a good trade. The harbour which is in the mouth of the abovementioned river that runs thro' the town, is indeed ſafe and commodious, but not remarkably large, and at certain ſeaſons the water in it is not of a ſufficient depth. Here is the uſual ferry to Kallundborg in Seeland, being 12 miles over. It lies in the diſtrict of Haverballagaad, partly in Haſle, and partly in Ring-herred. Long. 29. 48. E. lat. 65. 32. N. *Buſching.*

AARSTAD or ALKIRKETAD, a royal ſeat in the dioceſe of Bergen in Norway, where old king Harold Haarfager ſometimes reſided. *Buſching.*

AASTRUP, a diſtrict in the dioceſe

ceſe of Aalborg, N. Jutland, to which belong the Herreds of Wenneberg with 12 churches and Jerlef the like number. *Buſching.*

AASUN-HERRED, belonging to the diſtrict of Nyborg, contains 11 country-churches, with 5 ſeats of noblemen. *Buſching.*

ABACH, or WELTENBURGH, a town in Germany in the circle of Bavaria, ſubject to the duke of that name, ſituated on the Danube, 5 miles S. W. of Ratiſbon. Lat. 48. 50. N. long. 12. 5. E.

ABAKEN, a river which on the left hand falls into the Jeniſei in Aſiatick Ruſſia, ſoon after it riſes. *Buſching.*

ABAKANSKOI, a town in Siberia on the river Jeneſka, founded in 1707, and rebuilt in 1725, has its name from the river Abakan which falls into the Jeneſka a little above this place. It is provided with the neceſſary artillery and a garriſon. Lat. 53. 5. N. long. 94. 5. E. *Buſching.*

ABALAK, a town in Siberia, ſituated 2 miles from Tobolſki, where is a famous image of the Virgin, to which is a great reſort of pilgrims at all time of the year, and a vaſt many maſſes read before it. The clergy carry this image once every year in proceſſion to Tobolſkoi, where it is kept for a fortnight together. Lat. 57. 1. N. long. 64. 10. E. *Buſching.*

ABALLO, ſee AVALON.

ABANO, a village in the territory of Padua, 5 Italian miles S. W. of the city of that name, famous for the warm baths near it. Here is a bagno di fango, in which diſeaſed parts of the body are cured by wrapping them in the warm mud or ſlime. Lat. 45. 30. N. long. 10. deg. E. *Keyſler.*

ABARINO, ſee NAVARINO.

ABAZKAJA, a town of Siberia on the river of Iſchim, the church of which, like all the churches in theſe parts, is ſurrounded with a wall, and has 30 dragoons as a garriſon in it. Lat. 50. 10. N. long. 69. 5. E. *Buſching.*

ABBEVILLE, the capital of Picardy in France, 90 miles N. of Paris, and 15. E. of the Britiſh channel. It lies in a delightful and fertile valley, where the river Somme parts into ſeveral branches, and is alſo ſeparated by the ſame river into two diviſions; it is watered beſides by the ſmall rivers of Seardon, Sottins, and Corneille or Taniere; the tide flows up here in the Somme to the height of about 6 feet. It is a large place and by its ſituation is commodious for a fort. The fabricks of woollen cloths ſet up here in 1665 by Van Roberts a Dutchman, have proved ſo ſucceſsful, that the cloths in regard of fineneſs and ſubſtance, fall but little ſhort of thoſe of England and Holland. Lat. 50. 9. N. long. 2 deg. E. *Buſching.*

ABBOTSBURY, a market-town in Dorſetſhire, 10 miles from Dorcheſter, ſo called from its antient abbey which had 10 monks.

ABBY-BOYLE, a town of Ireland in the county of Roſcommon and province of Connaught, it lies 23 miles N. of Roſcommon. Lat. 53. 56. N. long. 8. 32. W.

ABDERA, ſee POLYSTILO.

ABENRADE, or AXENRADE, a mountainous juriſdiction in the duchy of Sleſwick; the woods contain plenty of wild game, and the rivers great ſtore of fiſh. *Buſching.*

ABENRADE, one of the beſt and moſt flouriſhing towns in Sleſwick; within theſe 300 years it is become twice as large as at firſt, is improving daily, and the houſes are building in a newer taſte. It lies in a broad and open bay of the Eaſtſea, has a deep ſoil, and is ſurrounded on 3 ſides with high mountains, it has a ſecure and good harbour, but not ſo deep that the ſhipping come up quite cloſe to the bridge. Lat. 54. 52. N. long. 10. 7. E. *Buſching.*

ABERAVON, a ſmall place in Glamorganſhire, 6 miles from Swanſey.

ABERBROTHOCK, a royal burgh in the ſhire of Angus. Long. 2. 29. W. lat. 56. 36. N.

ABERCONWAY, ſee CONWAY in Wales.

ABERDEEN, a city of Scotland, in the county of Mar, or Aberdeen, 84 miles N. E. of Edinburgh. It is divided into two parts, called the new and old town; the latter ſtands at the mouth of the river Dee on the German ocean. It was formerly the ſee of a biſhop, and is ſtill an univerſity. Lat. 57. 14. N. long. 1. 49. W.

ABERDOUR, a ſmall town on the firth of Forth in the ſhire of Fife, oppoſite to Edinburgh.

ABERFORTH, a ſmall market town in the W. Riding of Yorkſhire, built on the great Roman Cauſeway, 210 miles from London.

ABERGAVENNY, a large well built town in Monmouthſhire, 15 miles W. of Monmouth, on the river Gavenny, over which it has a fine ſtone bridge of 15 arches. It is walled and had formerly a caſtle, together with a priory and chauntry.

ABERNETHY, a little town of Strathern, a diſtrict in Perthſhire, once the royal ſeat of the Picts.

ABERYSTWITH, a market town on the ſea in Cardiganſhire near the mouth of the river Yſtwith, 28 miles N. E. of Cardigan.

ABENSPURG, a town in Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, ſubject to the duke of that name. The birth place of Johannes Aventinus, a learned hiſtorian. It is ſituated on the river Abenſe near the Danube, about 15 miles to the S. W. of Ratiſbon. Lat. 48. 42. N. long. 11. 52. E.

ABEX, a country of Africa, S. of Egypt, extending along the coaſt of the Red-ſea; ſubject to the Turks.

ABIAGRASSO, a ſmall town on a canal in the duchy of Milan. Lat. 45. 20. N. long. 9. 24. E. *Buſching.*

ABINGDON, or ABINGTON, a ſmall well built borough town in Berkſhire, 55 miles from London. It ſends one member to parliament.

ABIUL, a ſmall palace or village in Beira, a province in Portugal, containing upwards of 1300 ſouls. Lat. 40. 20. N. long. 17. 10. W.

ABLOF, a ſmall place lying between the Dienper and Black-ſea. Lat. 42. 50. N. 25. 15. E. *Buſching.*

ABO, a diſtrict in Finland.

ABO, a city in Swediſh Finland, ſubject to the king of Sweden, 240 miles N. E. of Stockholm, lies on the point of the angle formed by the Bothnick and Finland gulfs, on the river Aurojocki. This is the beſt town in all the country, and ſuppoſed to have been built as early as the year 1155, is ſurrounded with mountains, has the privilege of a ſtaple, with a commodious harbour. The biſhops ſee (the prelate of which is under the archbiſhop of Upſal) was founded in the year 1226. In the general diet of the kingdom it holds the eighth place. Lat. 60. 28. N. long. 21. 28. E. *Buſching.*

ABO-SLOT or ABO HUS, one of the oldeſt forts in Finland; it ſtands on a peninſula near the mouth of the river Aura. In it king Erick XIV. was kept priſoner in the ſixteenth century. Since its firſt foundation it has often ſuffered from the enemy and by fire. *Buſching.*

ABOIM DE NOBREGA, a diſtrict in the province of Entredouroe Minho in Portugal. *Buſching.*

ABRAHAMSDORF, ABRAHAMFALVA, or ABRAHAMOWTZE, a well inhabited little town in a diſtrict of Hungary (called that of the ten lancemen) which has very good corn land belonging to it. Lat. 46. 20. N. long. 19. 50. E. *Buſching.*

ABRANTES, a town on the Tagus ſtanding high, ſurrounded with gardens and olive-trees which render the proſpect here extremely delightful. This place together with the

the little town of Sardoal forms a distinct district in Estremadura, a province of Portugal, and belongs to the marquis Abrantes. The town contains about 3500 inhabitants, who are divided into 4 parishes, has an alms-house, an hospital, and 4 convents. Lat. 39. 19. N. long. 7. 18. W. *Busching*.

Abreiro, a little town in the province of Tra los montes in Portugal, it consists of between 2 and 300 inhabitants, and is subject to the house of Villaical. In its district are 10 parishes. Lat. 41. 20. N. long. 7. 18. W. *Busching*.

Abron, a river in the government of Nivernois in France. *Busching*.

Abrug-Banya, Abrud-Banya, Awrud, a well inhabited town in Transilvania, the principal among the metal towns, abounding in mines of gold and silver, and the seat of the mine court. Lat. 46. 50. N. long. 22. 52. E. *Busching*.

Abruzzo, a territory of the kingdom of Naples, of which are two divisions, namely, Abruzzo on the hither side of the river Pescara and Abruzzo on the further side of the same river. *Busching*.

Absteinen, a bailiwick and farm on the other side of the Memel in the circle of Tapiau and Insterburgh belonging to the kingdom of Prussia, situated in a mountainous and very pleasant country. So great is the fertility of this narrow strip of land in corn and cattle, that it is commonly stiled the storehouse of Lithuania. *Busching*.

Abydos, a town and castle of the lesser Asia; it stands on the S. entrance of the Hellespont, now the S. castle of the Dardanelles. Here the streight dividing Europe from Asia, is 2 miles over. Lat. 40. 16. N. long. 27. 26. E.

Abyssinia, see Ethiopia.

Acadia, or new Scotland, one of the British colonies in N. America, lying between 63 and 70 deg. of W. long. and between 43 and 51. N. lat. Its chief town is Annapolis.

Acapulco, a port town of N. America, in the province of Mexico. It stands on a fine bay of the S. Sea, from it sails annually a rich ship to Manilla in the Philippines, and another returns from thence to Acapulco laden with all the treasures of the E. Indies. Commodore Anson took one of these Acapulco ships laden with silver. Lat. 17. 26. N. long. 102. 29. W. *Ulloa's Voyage*.

Acerenza, antiently Acherontia, a small town in the province of Basilicata, belonging to the kingdom of Naples, with the title of a dukedom which is in the house of Caraccioli. It was in former times the see of an archbishop, but translated to Matera in Terra d' Otranto. Lat. 40. 20. N. long. 16. 5. E. *Busching*.

Acerno, a little town with a bishopric in the hither principality of the kingdom of Naples, 30 miles E. of the city of Naples. Lat. 40. 52. N. long. 15. 46. E. *Busching*.

Acerra, antiently Acerræ, a small city in the Terra di Lavoro, a province in the kingdom of Naples, lying on the river Patria, 3 miles N. of Naples, It is a bishop's see, subject to the archbishop of Naples, with the title of count in the house of Cardenas. Lat. 41. 5. N. long. 15. 10. E. *Busching*.

Achaia, now Lividia, a province of Turkey in Europe, of which Athens was the capital. It is bounded on the E. by the Morea, on the W. by Albania, on the N. by the Archipelago, and on the S. by the gulfs of Lepanto and Engia. *System Geog*.

Acham, a country in the E. Indies, bounded on the N. by the territories of Boutan, on the S. by the kingdom of Ava, on the E. by China, and on the W. by Bengal.

Achen, a considerable port town the capital of the island of Sumatra, in the E. Indies. It stands on the

N. part of that island, 450 miles N. W. of the city of Malacca. Lat. 5. 40. N. long. 94. 10. E.

ACHERON, a river of Albani in the Turkish empire, of which the ancient poets make frequent mention. It is now called Delichi. *Busching*.

ACHILLEUS, one of the two harbours of the Cabo Matapan or promontory of Tanara as it was anciently called, which stretches a good way S. into the sea; it lies in the Morea. *Busching*.

ACHMETSCHET, a town in the peninsula of the Crim, and the residence of the sultan. Galga, or eldest son of the chan of Tartary. It lies on the largest river in this country. Lat. 45 deg. N. long. 33. 50. E. *Busching*.

ACHONRY, now a mean little place in the county of Slego, a subdivision of Connaught in Ireland. *Busching*.

ACHRIDA, see OCHRIDA.

ACHYR, a strong city and castle of Poland, on the river Vorsklo in the Volhinia inferior, on the borders of Russia, and subject to that empire. Lat. 50. 29. N. long. 57. 40. E.

ACIERNO, a small city in the higher principality of the kingdom of Naples. It is a bishoprick subject to the archbishop of Naples, lies 15 miles E. of Salerno. Lat. 40. 52. N. Long. 37. 5. E.

ACOLIN, a river in the government of Nivernois in France. *Busching*.

ACOMAC, a county of Virginia in America. It is a peninsula, and bounded on the N. by Maryland, on the S. and E. by the Atlantick ocean, and on the W. by the bay of Chesepeak.

ACQS, a little town at the foot of the large Pyrenean mountains, takes its name from the hot waters in these parts. It lies in the government of Foix in France. Lat. 43. deg. N. long. 1. 40. E. *Busching*.

ACQS, AQUE, or DAX, a city on the river Adour in the district of Auribat belonging to the government of Guyenne and Gascony in France. It is a bishop's see, the seat of a provincial court, and a bailiwick. Its bishop is under the archbishop of Aix, has a diocese of 243 parishes, with a revenue of 14,000 livres, and pays a taxation of 500 florins to the court of Rome. Here are six convents, a college, and an hospital. The fortifications of the town are inconsiderable, and its castle is but of little importance. Both in the city and its neighbourhood are warm baths. Lat. 43. 47. N. long. 1, 10. E. *Busching*.

ACQUA, a small place in the great duchy of Tuscany, in which are warm baths. Lat. 43. 45. N. long. 12. 10. E. *Busching*.

ACQUAPENDENTE, a city in the territory of Orvieto, belonging to the ecclesiastical state. It lies 46 miles N. of Rome; it is a poor little place standing near the river Pelia, on a high rock, yet is a bishop's see. In and about it are 16 churches and convents. Lat. 44. 39. N. long. 12. 17. E. *Busching*.

ACQUAVIVA, a small place in the Terra di Bari, a province belonging to the kingdom of Naples, with the title of count. Lat. 41. 10. N. long. 17. 30. E. *Busching*.

ACQUI, a fortified town on the river Bormio in the duchy of Montferrat in upper Italy. It derives its name from its medicinal warm baths; is a bishoprick under the archbishop of Milan, 40 miles N. W. of Genoa. Lat. 44. 45. N. long. 8. 40. E. *Busching*.

ACRA, a town on the coast of Guiney in Africa, where is a British fort with a factory. Lat. 5. deg. N. long. 2 min. W.

ACRE, or ACRA, now a small village standing on the ruins of the ancient Ptolemais, and a port in Palestine on the Levant, S. of Tyre. Lat. 33. 35. N. long. 36. 20. E.

ACROTERI, a town in the island of Santorin, lying in the sea of Candia.

Candia. Lat. 36. 25. N. long. 26. 1. E. *Buſching.*

ACTON, a village in Middleſex, 8 miles from London.

ACUMOLO, a ſmall place in the Abruzzo Ulterior, a province of the kingdom of Naples. Lat. 39. 30. N. long. 17. 20. E. *Buſching.*

ADAMS HEIDE, a place in the circle of Raſtenburgh belonging to the kingdom of Pruſſia, which with Dombroſken, king Frederick William purchaſed in 1737, for 42,000 dollars. *Buſching.*

ADDA, an arm of the lago di Como, in the duchy of Milan, which iſſuing out of that lake from the N. W. extends itſelf to the S. E. at laſt takes the name of a river and runs into the Po, near Cremona. *Buſching.*

ADEA, a province of Annian on the E. coaſt of Africa.

ADEL, the capital of the territory of Adea in the province of Annian in Africa, 300 miles S. of Moco. Lat. 8. deg. N. long. 44. 20. E.

ADEN, a port town of Arabia Felix, lies a little to the E. of the ſtreights of Babelmandel, and 60 miles E. of Moco. It is ſubject to an Arabian prince. Lat. 12. 20. N. long. 46. 30. E.

ADENBURG, ſee ALTENBURG.

ADERNO, a ſmall place in the Val de Demino, a province of the kingdom of Sicily. Lat. 38. 5. N. long. 15. 30. E. *Buſching.*

ADIAZZO, ſee AJACCIO.

ADIGE, or ETSCH, a large river in Italy, riſes in the Rhætian Alps, runs near the cities of Trent and Verona, S. of the former, and E. of the latter. It is the only conſiderable ſtream in Lombardy which does not fall into the Po, and at laſt empties itſelf into the Adriatick.

ADIRBEITZAN, a province of Perſia in Aſia, part of the ancient Media. It is bounded on the N. by the province of Chirvan, on the S. by the provinces of Eyracagem and Curdiſtan, the ancient Aſſyria, on the E. by the province of Gilan and the Caſpian ſea, and on the W. by Turcomania.

ADOLPH FREDERICKS SCHACHT, a ſilver mine in Sweden, which from the year 1742 to 1747 produced 186 marks 10 loth of ſilver. *Buſching.*

ADON, a populous village in the province of Stuhl-Weiſſenburg belonging to Hungary. It lies in a fruitful country towards the Danube. Lat. 47. 30. N. long. 19. 25. E. *Buſching.*

ADOUR, a river in the government of Guyenne and Gaſcony in France, has its ſource in the mountains of Bigorre, at a place called Tremoula, is navigable near Grenade in Marſan, and falls into the ocean thro' an opening by means of a ſluice made for it in the year 1576, and called Boucault. *Buſching.*

ADRO, a ſmall fortified ſea-port and caſtle in the kingdom of Granada and biſhopric of Guadix in Spain. It ſtands 36 miles W. of Almeria. Lat. 37 deg. N. long. 24. 29. E.

ADRIA or HADRIA, a mean little town, in the Poliſine di Rovigo, belonging to the republic of Venice, has a biſhop, and was formerly a conſiderable city; from it the Adriatic ſea derives its name: it ſtands on the ſmall river of Tartaro, 26 miles S. of Venice. By ſeveral inundations and other caſualties the place is now in a ſtate of utter declenſion. *Buſching.*

ADRIANO mountain or Sierra de Adriane, lies in Guipuſcoa, a ſubdiviſion of the province of Biſcay in Spain, and takes its name from the hermit, Adriano; the road over it to Alaby and old Caſtile is very difficult, at its beginning is a dark path, of between 40 and 50 paces, cut through a rock; after which you aſcend a mountain reckoned the higheſt of all the Pyrenees. Theſe mountains are little frequented, but here and there are ſome cottages of ſhepherds. *Buſching.*

ADRIANOPLE, ADRIANOPOLI, or HADRIANOPOLI, by the Turks called Edrene, a large city in Romania, a province of Turkey in Europe, the 2d in that empire, and 150 miles N. W. of Conſtantinople. It is ſituated on the river Maritz, in a plain partly ſurrounded with hills, on one of which ſtands the city. It takes its preſent name from the emperor Hadrian or Adrian, who either founded or repaired it, as before his time it was called Uſcudama, and was the capital of the Beſſii. In 1360, ſultan Amurath firſt took it from the chriſtians, ſince which time it has been the reſidence of the Turkiſh emperors till they conquered Conſtantinople. It is built in a circular form, 8 miles in circuit, ſurrounded with a wall and towers, has good houſes, but the ſtreets are narrow, irregular, and crooked. Lat. 42. 10. N. long. 26. 27. E. *Buſching*.

ADULA, a mountain in Navarre, a province of Spain, lying between Pamplona and St. Jean de Pié de Port. *Buſching*.

ADZEL, a mean place in the general government of Riga, belonging to Ruſſia. Lat. 56. 30. N. long. 38. 5. E.

ADZENOTA, a ſmall town ſtanding on mount Pegna Goloſa in Valencia, a province in Spain. It produces great plenty of ſeveral medicinal plants. Lat. 39. 10. N. long. 20. min. E. *Buſching*.

AEDELFORS, a gold mine in the pariſh of Alſheda in Jonkioping diſtrict, a ſubdiviſion of the province of Smaland in Sweden. It was firſt diſcovered in the year 1738. Ducats are coined from the gold found here. *Buſching*.

ÆGADES or ÆGATES, ſmall iſlands lying on the W. ſide of Sicily, oppoſite to the main land, between Marſella and Trapani; they are 3 in number, viz. Levenzo, Favignana, and Maretamo. *Buſching*.

ÆGELSTAWIK, a good harbour, lying about half a mile from the town of Sodertelge in Suder-Torn, a diſtrict of Sudermanland in Sweden. *Buſching*.

AELST, ſee ALOST.

ÆGINA, one of the iſlands in the Archipelago. It was alſo anciently called Oenone or Myrmidonia. It lies in the bay of Engia, which laſt derives its name from it, the iſland itſelf thro' the corruption of ſailors having the ſame appellation. Its ancient inhabitants, on account of the extraordinary pains they took in cultivating their lands were called Myrmidones or Piſmires. At a ſmall diſtance from the town of Engia, conſiſting of about 800 houſes and a caſtle, are the remains of a magnificent ſtructure, which probably was one of the two famous temples that were formerly the great ornaments of this iſland. Lat. 37. 41. N. long. 23. 56. E. *Buſching*.

ÆOLIS, the ancient name of part of the W. coaſt of Aſia Minor.

AERDENBURG, ſee ARDENBURG.

AERSCHOT, a city of the Low Countries in the province of Brabant, lies on the river Demer, 8 miles N. of Louvain. The French abandoned it to the confederates, ſoon after forcing their lines in 1705. Lat. 51. 20. N. long. 5. 4. E.

AETA, ſee ATH.

ÆTHRA, a river running by the town of Falkenberg in S. Halland, a province of Sweden; it iſſues from the lake of Alſungen, and empties itſelf here into the ſea. *Buſching*.

ÆTNA, the higheſt mountain in Sicily, and the firſt thing diſcovered by ſailors when at ſome diſtance it appears like a prodigious chimney or rough pillar of an extraordinary ſize. The inhabitants by an unuſual kind of conjunction call it Monte Gibello, or by contraction Mongibello, that is, Mount of Mounts. Its aſcent from Catanea is 30,000 paces, but on the ſide from Randazzo only 20,000. It ſtands ſeparate from

other mountains; its circuit at the bottom is 100,000 paces; is of a circular figure, and terminates in a peak; its lower parts very much abound in grain and ſugar-cane, the middle has plenty of woods, olive-trees, and vines, and the peak for the greateſt part of the year is covered with ſnow. The moſt remarkable eruptions of this volcano, were thoſe of 1169, 1329, 1408, 1444, 1447, 1536, 1537, 1554, 1669, and 1693. Its laſt furious eruption happened in 1753. At ſometimes as in 1536, 1537, and 1669, a dreadful ſtream of fire iſſued from it, like that of mount Veſuvius; the prodigious quantities of burning matter often ejected from it, have cauſed a great deal of damage, but earthquakes from time to time have occaſioned ſtill greater deſolation in this iſland. *Buſching.*

AFRICA, a ſea-port town of Tunis, lying on the coaſt of Barbary, 70 miles S. of Tunis. Lat. 8. 20. N. long. 36. 2. E.

AFRICA, one of the 4 general diviſions of the terraqueous globe. See the introduction to this treatiſe.

AFWESTAD, a large copper-work belonging to the crown, and lying on the Dala, in the province of Dalecarlia in Sweden. It is like a town, and has its own church and community. Copper-plates are made here, and it has a mine for ſmall ſilver coin, and a royal poſt-houſe. Lat. 58. 10. N. long. 16. 20. E. *Buſching.*

AFWICKWARA, a village diſtrict of Kautokeino in Lapland, lies in the middle of the mountains, conſiſting of 22 houſes of Laplanders, which pay tribute to Norway; it has a bailiwic and a court of juſtice. Lat. 69. 20. N. long. 27. 10. E. *Buſching.*

AGATTON, a town in Africa near the mouth of the river Formoſa, on the coaſt of Guiney, 80 miles S. of Benin. Lat. 8. 5. N. long. 5. 6. E.

AGDE, a ſmall well peopled city, in the dioceſe of the ſame name, belonging to lower Languedoc in France, it lies on the river Eraut, which falls into the ſea about half a mile from hence. There is a little harbour for ſmall veſſels, and a fortreſs built at the mouth of the river for its defence. Lat. 43. 25. N. long. 3. 20. E. It lies 28 miles N. E. of Narbonne. *Buſching.*

AGDENAS, a ſmall diſtrict in the territory of Drontheim, belonging to Norway, into which the bay of Drontheim runs, and has a good corn country near it. *Buſching.*

AGDESIDE, a ſmall diſtrict in the dioceſe of Chriſtianſand in Norway, conſiſting of the bailiwics of Nidenas, Raabygdelaudet, Liſter and Mandal. *Buſching.*

AGEN, the capital of Agenois, a ſubdiviſion of the government of Guyenne and Gaſcony in France; it lies on the Garonne, 15 miles N. E. of Condom, is a pretty large and well inhabited city, the ſee of a biſhop, the ſeat of a country court, and election. Lat. 44. 20. N. long. 30. min. E. *Buſching.*

AGENOIS, a country in Guyenne a province of France; takes its name from the city of Agen, is the moſt fruitful ſpot of ground in this government, and had anciently the title of count. The old inhabitants of this fine country are famous in hiſtory. *Buſching.*

AGER, a little place in Catalonia a province of Spain, with the title of viſcount. Lat. 41. 50. N. long. 01. 50. E. *Buſching.*

AGGA, or AGONNA, a Britiſh ſettlement on the gold coaſt of Guiney in Africa, ſituated in a country of the ſame name, under the meridian of London, and Lat. 6. deg. N.

AGGERHUUS, the largeſt dioceſe in the S. part of Norway, and the moſt conſiderable and principal in the whole kingdom. It conſiſts of the

the united dioceſes of Apſlo and Hammers. To it belong the government of Aggerhuus, Frederickſtat, Schaalehne, Bratſberg, Ringering, Hallingdahlen, Eger, and Buſcherud, 2 feodal dependent earldoms, 4 provincial courts, 15 fiefs, and 14 priories. *Buſching.*

AGGERHUUS, a conſiderable mountain caſtle, in the Aggersherred, a diſtrict in the dioceſe of Aggerhuus in Norway, ſituated on the W. ſide of the bay under which lies the town of Chriſtiana, 30 miles N. W. of Frederickſtad, and ſubject to the king of Denmark. Lat. 59. 25. N. long. 10. 30. E. *Buſching.*

AGGERO, one of the caſtles of Frederickſtat in the dioceſe of Chriſtianſand, belonging to Norway, it ſtands on an iſland towards the ſea, having a commandant of its own, who is under the government of Frederickſtat. *Buſching.*

AGGERS-HERRED, a diſtrict of Chriſtianſand, and a dioceſe of Norway; it conſiſts of three juridical places, viz. Aſcher, Oſt, and W. Barum, and Ager. *Buſching.*

AGHRIM, a town in the county of Wicklow, and province of Leinſter, 13 miles S. W. of Wicklow. Lat. 52. 45. N. long. 6. 30. W.

AGINCOURT, or AZINCOURT, a village belonging to the French Netherlands in the county of Artois, 7 miles N. of Heſdin, where Henry V. king of England obtained a memorable victory over the French, under the command of d'Aubert, conſtable of France, in the year 1415. Lat. 50. 39. N. long. 2. 10. E.

AGIRU, one of the four bailiwics of the iſland of Corfu, belonging to Turkey. The weſtern part of it contains 20 villages, and upwards of 8000 inhabitants. The caſtle of St. Angelo ſtanding on the S. cape of Palacrum, and under which lies a handſome convent called Paleo Caſtrizza, is the only remarkable place in this diſtrict. *Buſching.*

AGMONDESHAM, ſee AMERSHAM.

AGNABAT or AGNETLIN, a town in Tranſilvania, on the river Harbach, 10 miles N. E. of Hermanſtat. Lat. 46. 40. N. long. 24. 10. E.

AGNADELLO, a ſmall place in the Milaneſe, near the river Adda, where the French beat the Venetians in the year 1500. There alſo Aug. 16. 1705, was fought a memorable battle between prince Eugene of Savoy, and the duke of Vendoſme. This battle commonly goes by the name of that of Caſſano, tho' the hotteſt part of the action was at this place. Lat. 44. 58. N. long. 29. 43. E. It lies on a canal 5 or 6 miles S. E. from Caſſano. *Buſching.*

AGNEREINS, a ſmall place in the chattelany of Villeneuve, belonging to the government of Bourgogne in France. It was formerly the ſeat of the chattelany. Lat. 47. 10. N. long. 2. 5. E. *Buſching.*

AGNETLIN, ſee AGNABAT.

AGNONE, a ſmall place in the hither Abruzzo, belonging to the kingdom of Naples. *Buſching.*

AGON, an iſland in the N. part of Hellingland, a province of Sweden, has a good harbour to which ſhipping reſort. *Buſching.*

AGRA, the capital of the kingdom of the ſame name, or Indoſtan in Aſia, is ſituated on the river Jemma, 300 miles N. E. of Surat. It is a large, beautiful, and populous city, 20 miles in circumference, where the mogul frequently reſides. Lat. 26. 29. N. long. 79. 12. E.

AGRAMONT, a ſmall town in the principality of Catalonia, a province of Spain; It is the chief place of a juriſdiction. Lat. 41. 30. N. long. 7. 10. E. *Buſching.*

AGREDA, a town at the foot of mount Caunus in old Caſtile, a province of Spain, in its neighbour-

hood

hood anciently ſtood Gracchuris. *Buſching.*

AGRIA or EGER, by the Germans called Erlaw, a fortified town in upper Hungary on the river Agria, 35 miles N. E. from Buda. Lat. 48. 15. N. long. 20. 10. E. It is the ſee of a biſhop.

AGUA DE PAO, in the iſland of St. Michael, one of the Azores in the Atlantic ocean, was in 1515, erected into a town, by Emanuel, king of Portugal. Lat. 38. 20. N. long. 23. 40. W. *Buſching.*

AGUA DE PEIXES, a mean place in Alentejo, a province in Portugal, alſo a villa of the Ouvedoria of Beja, belonging to the duke of Cadaval, having an audience court of its own. Lat. 39. 5. N. long. 7. 10. W. *Buſching.*

AGUA REVES, a ſmall place in Tra los montes, a province of Portugal, with 300 inhabitants. Lat. 41. 50. N. long. 7. 10. W. *Buſching.*

AGUAS BELLAS, a ſmall place in Eſtremadura, a province of Portugal, has between 5 and 600 inhabitants, with a diſtrict of two pariſhes. Lat. 39. 40. N. long. 8. 5. W. *Buſching.*

AGUEPERSE, ſee AIGUEPERSE.

AGUIAR, a ſmall town in Beira, a province of Portugal; it contains about 500 inhabitants, and has a diſtrict of 8 pariſhes. Lat. 40. 45. N. long. 7. 30. W. *Buſching.*

AGUIAR, a little place in Alentejo, or a villa in the Ouvedoria of Beja, a province of Portugal, conſiſting of 450 inhabitants, belongs to the count of Barao. *Buſching.*

AGINAR DE SOUSA, a diſtrict in the province of Entre Douro e Minho in Portugal, contains 47 pariſhes. *Buſching.*

AGIVAS, a ſmall inconſiderable place in Alentejo, a province of Portugal, contains between 5 and 600 inhabitants. Lat. 38. 40. N. long. 7. 40. W. *Buſching.*

AGUILAR DEL CAMPO, a ſmall town in old Caſtile, a province of Spain with an old fortified caſtle, has the title of a marquiſate, belonging to the houſe of Mauriquer. It is 24 miles W. of Eſtella. Lat. 42. 56. N. long. 2. 20. W.

AGURANDE or AIGÛRANDE, a ſmall town with a chattelany, in the government of Berry in France. Lat. 47. 20. N. long. 2. 10. E. *Buſching.*

AHUN, a ſmall town in the government of La Marche in France, lies on the Creuſe, and has an abbey belonging to it. Lat. 46. 10. N. long. 1. 40. E. *Buſching.*

AHUS or AHUYS, a port town in Schonen, a province of Sweden, ſituated three quarters of a mile N. of Chriſtianſtadt, and lies now in ruins, tho' anciently a conſiderable place. Lat. 56. 20. N. long. 14. 10. E. *Buſching.*

AJACCIO or AJAZZO, a ſmall town in the country, on the further ſide of the mountain in the iſle of Corſica, belonging to the republic of Genoa. It is ſituated in a bay which takes its name from it; and is the ſee of a biſhop, under the archbiſhop of Piſa. Near it lies Uncivia a ſtrong tower in which the Greeks reſiding in thoſe parts gallantly defended themſelves againſt the Corſicans, in the year 1732. It is ſituated 160 miles S. of Genoa. Lat. 41. 46. N. long. 9. 20. E. *Buſching.*

AJAZZO, a port town of the Leſſer Aſia in Caramannia, anciently Cilicia. It ſtands on the Mediterranean, 50 miles W. of Aleppo, where the city of Iſſus anciently ſtood, near which Alexander fought the 2d battle with Darius. Lat. 37. 20. N. long. 37. 10. E.

AICHDAT or AICHSTADT, a city of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, on the river Altmul, ſubject to its own biſhop who is under the archbiſhop of Mentz, 12 miles N. of Newburg. Lat. 48. 56. N. long. 11. 10. E.

AIELLO, a ſmall place in the hither Calabria, a province of the kingdom

kingdom of Naples with the title of a principality. Lat. 39. 5. N. long. 17. 20. E. *Buſching.*

AIELLO, a ſmall place in the further Abruzzo, belonging to the kingdom of Naples; it confers the title of duke, and has come by marriage to the hereditary prince of Modena. Lat. 41. 40. N. long. 15. 5. E. *Buſching.*

AIGLE or l'AIGLE, a little town and marquiſate on the Rille, in the territory of Ouche, belonging to the government of Normandy in France; the ſeat of a viſcounty, a ſupreme court of juſtice, and a ſalt houſe, has 3 ſuburbs belonging to it, which is the number of pariſh churches, and 2 convents. *Buſching.*

AIGLE, a river in the government of Orleanois in France, has its ſource near Mée in Beauſſe, and falls into the Loire. *Buſching.*

AIGREMONT, a barony in Baſſigny, a territory belonging to the government of Champagne and Brie in France, dependent on the duchy of Langres. *Buſching.*

AIGUEBELLE, a ſmall town in the duchy of Savoy, ſtanding on the river Are. *Buſching.*

AIGUEPERSE or AGUEPERSE, the capital of the duchy of Montpenſier, in the government of Auvergne, belonging to France, ſituated 15 miles N. of Clermont. It lies on the river Luzon, in a beautiful plain, is a ſmall place, but has a royal court of juſtice, an abbey, and 2 chapters. Not far from hence is a boiling ſpring, which bubbles up violently, tho' it be cold, and has no remarkable taſte. The ruins of the old caſtle of Montpenſier are alſo in the neighbourhood of this town. Lat. 45. 56. N. long. 3. 26. E. *Buſching.*

AIGNESCAUDES, a diſtrict in the valley of Oſſau, the fineſt in the whole bailiwic of Oleron, in the government of Navarre and Bearn, has a warm ſpring, the water of which is lukewarm, oleaginous, ſaponaceous, and ſpirituous, and ſmells like rotten eggs; it is uſed outwardly to advantage, not only for wounds and ſwellings, but alſo in inward diſorders. *Buſching.*

AIGESMERPE, a ſmall town in the dioceſe of Nimes, and government of Languedoc in France, is fortified on account of its ſituation amidſt moraſſes. It anciently ſtood near the ſea, and had an harbour; but at preſent is two French miles diſtant from it, and its harbour choaked up. Here is an admiralty, a vignerie, a royal court, and a board of 5 of the great farms. In this neighbourhood are ſeveral lakes. Lat. 44. 20. N. long. 4. 30. E. *Buſching.*

AIGUILLON or EGUILLON, in the territory of Agenois, belonging to the government of Guyenne and Gaſcony, a ſmall town on the Garonne, at the junction of the Lot with it. It has a caſtle and is a duchy and peerage. Here a conſiderable trade is carried on in hemp, tobacco, corn, wine, and brandy. In the year 1346 it held out a ſiege againſt John duke of Normandy. It lies 12 miles N. W. of Agen. Lat. 44. 20. N. long. 14 min. E. *Buſching.*

AILESBURY, the beſt town in Buckinghamſhire, 44 miles from London near the river Thames. It ſends two members to parliament, and gives title of earl to the noble family of Bruce.

AIMARGUES, in the dioceſe of Niſmes, and government of Languedoc in France, a ſmall town on the river Viſtre, lies amidſt moraſſes, and has the title of a barony. Lat. 44. 5. N. long. 3. 20. E. *Buſching.*

AIME or AXIMA, a ſmall place in the county of Tarantaiſe, belonging to the duchy of Savoy, ſituated on the river Iſere. *Buſching.*

AINSA, in the principality of Sobrarbe, belonging to the kingdom of Aragon in Spain, a ſmall town

seated in a plain on the river Ara. *Buſching.*

AIOMAMA, a mean little place in Macedonia, a province of the Turkiſh empire, remarkable for the bay which takes its name from it, 25 miles S. of Salonica. *Buſching.*

AIR, a port town and royal burgh in the bailiwick of Kyle, and the head town of the ſhire of Air; it ſends a member to the Britiſh parliament, ſtands on a river of the ſame name, in a ſandy plain, has a good harbour at the mouth of the ſaid river near the firth of Clyde, and lies 65 miles S. W. from Edinburgh.

AIRE, a ſhire of Scotland conſiſting of 3 bailiwicks, viz. Carrick, Kyle, and Cunningham. *Buſching.*

AIRE, a ſmall town like a village, in the little territory of Turſan, and government of Guienne and Gaſcony in France, ſtands on the river Adour; it is the ſee of a biſhop, under the archbiſhop of Aix, has a dioceſe of 241 pariſhes, an income of 30,000 livres, and pays an aſſeſſment of 1200 florins to the court of Rome. It ſuffered greatly in the time of the religious diſturbances. It is 35 miles E. of Dax. Lat. 43. 40. N. long. 3 min. E.

AIRE, a fortified town of Artois in the French Netherlands, ſtands on the river Lis, 25 miles W. from Liſle. Lat. 50. 46. N. long. 2. 32. E. *Buſching.*

AIRE, a river in the government of Dauphiné, which runs into the Iſere. *Buſching.*

AISAY LE DUC, a ſmall place and chattelany, in the territory of La Montagne, belonging to the government of Burgundy in France, *Buſching.*

AISNE or AISE, one of the five large rivers in the government of Champagne and Brie in France, has its ſource above St. Menehout, on the confines of Champagne and Lorrain, and unites with the Oiſe half a French mile beyond Compeigne near Chateau Porcien; it begins to be navigable near Bourbonne and Attencourt, two French miles from Vaſſes. It is famous for mineral ſprings. *Buſching.*

AITONA or HITONA, in the principality of Catalonia, belonging to Spain, a ſmall town the chief place of a marquiſate. *Buſching.*

AIX, AQUIÆ SEXTIÆ, ſo called from the celebrated Roman Sextus Calvinus, who here built a ſtrong caſtle near the warm baths he met with in this place, and to which he gave his own name. It is the capital of the lower Provence in France, and one of the fineſt cities in the kingdom, ſituated 16 miles N. of Marſeilles. It lies in a pretty large plain, which is chiefly planted with olive trees, is of a middling largeneſs, but populous, has well paved ſtreets and houſes handſomely built, alſo a publick walk in the city called Orbitelle, of uncommon beauty and extent, in which are ſome fountains, and three fine rows of trees. This city is the ſee of an archbiſhop, the ſeat of a parliament, a generality, chambers of accounts and taxes, a board of treaſury of France, a conſulate, a royal juriſdiction and prevoté. Here are alſo courts of a general lieutenant, city magiſtracy, chief governor of Provence, ſupreme prevot of the Marſhalſea of the county, a royal judge, &c. Under the archbiſhop are the biſhops of Apt, Riez, Frejus, Gap, and Siſteron; his dioceſe conſiſts of 80 pariſhes, has a revenue of 32,000 livres, and pays the court of Rome an aſſeſſment of 2400 florins. In the cathedral are buried four counts of Provence, and in the church treaſury is a conſecrated gold roſe which pope Innocent IV. ſent as a preſent to count Raimond Berenger. Here are two colleges, an univerſity founded in the year 1409, an academy of the fine arts inſtituted in 1668, and a public library in the town houſe. In the ſuburbs were diſcovered in 1704 the

warm mineral ſprings anciently ſo much celebrated, but the virtues of the water are not now in ſuch high repute as they were then. The neighbouring parts produce excellent wine, but the principal trade here is carried on in oil, which is of an uncommon fineneſs. In this place ſome ſtuffs are alſo manufactured. Lat. 43. 30. N. long. 5. 32. E. *Buſching.*

Aix, Aqua Gratiane, a very ancient town in Savoy not far from the lake of Bourget, famous for its warm baths, the uſe of which is free to every one; the lowermoſt bath iſſues from very ſtrong ſprings, and has a ſulphureous taſte, but the upper is inſipid. The water is clear and of a green colour. Here alſo is an old triumphal arch, which was erected by the Romans, but is now moſtly in ruins. The town lies 8 miles N. of Chamberry, Lat. 45. 54. N. long. 6. 10. E. *Buſching.*

Aix la Chapelle or Aken, an imperial city and ſovereign ſtate of Germany, in the duchy of Juliers and circle of Weſtphalia, ſituated in a bottom encompaſſed with hills, 18 miles N. E. of the city of Liege. It is a large and populous place, and much reſorted to on account of its hot baths. Charlemagne who lies buried here, intended to have made this city the ſeat of his empire. Lat. 50. 47. N. long. 5. 48. E.

Alaba, one of the three ſmaller diſtricts of Biſcay, a province of Spain, pretty fertile in rye, barley, and ſeveral fruits, has alſo tolerable good wine. Here are very plentiful mines of iron and ſteel. This ſmall diſtrict had formerly the title of a kingdom. *Buſching.*

Aladulia, a province of Aſiatick Turkey.

Alafoens, a diſtrict in the province of Beira in Portugal, conſiſting of 37 pariſhes. This diſtrict in 1718 was raiſed to a duchy, upon king John V. declaring Peter the ſon of Don Miguel the legitimate ſon of king Peter II. duke of Alafoens. Lat. 40. 20. N. long. 7. 10. E.

Alagnon, one of the principal rivers in the government of Auvergne in France; it riſes at Cantal, is very rapid and but little navigable, and runs into the Allier. *Buſching.*

Alagoa, in the iſle of St. Miguel, one of the Azores, was in 1522 erected into a town by king John III. and contains 605 houſes, and 2 pariſh churches. *Buſching.*

Alagon, in the kingdom of Arragon, belonging to Spain, a ſmall town on a peninſula formed by the rivers Ebro and Xalon. *Buſching.*

Alaine, a river in the government of Nivernois a province of France. *Buſching.*

Alajor, a quarter of the iſland of Minorca, which takes its name from a little place. *Buſching.*

Alais, a dioceſe of France in the government of Languedoc, it lies in the mountains of the Sevennes. *Buſching.*

Alais, Alaix, or Alez, in the dioceſe of the ſame name belonging to the government of Languedoc in France, a pretty large and populous town on the river Gardon, the principal place of a collection, with the title both of a county and barony; the former belonging to the prince of Conti, but the latter divided between two proprietors. It is ſituated 30 miles N. of Montpelier. Lat. 44. 15. N. long. 4. 20. E. *Buſching.*

Aland, an iſland in Sweden, ſituated in the Baltick or eaſtern ſea at the entrance of the Bothnick gulf between Upland and Finland. *Buſching.*

Alapaewskoi-Sawod, an iron forge in the circle of Cathrinenburg, belonging to Siberia. *Buſching.*

Alarcon, a ſmall town of new Caſtile in Spain near the river Xucar, founded in 1178, and afterwards entirely

entirely demoliſhed by the Moors, but repaired by Alphonſus IX. *Buſching.*

ALATAMHA, a large river in N. America; it has its ſource in the Apalachian mountains, and running S. E. through the province of Georgia, falls into the Atlantick ocean below Frederica.

ALATYR, a provincial town on the river Suru, in the circle of Alatyrſkoi, belonging to the government of Caſan in the Aſiatick part of the Ruſſian empire, 40 miles E. of Caſan. *Buſching.*

ALAVA, a territory in Spain and S. E. diviſion of the province of Biſcay in Spain.

ALAUTA, a river which running in the N. E. of Tranſilvania, turns S. and forms part of the boundary between Chriſtendom and Turkey, and continuing further in the ſame courſe through Walachia, empties itſelf into the Danube, almoſt oppoſite to Nicopolis.

ALBA, a ſmall fortified town on the river Tanaro, in the duchy of Montferrat in upper Italy, is the ſee of a biſhop, 22. miles E. of Turin. Lat. 44. 50. N. long. 8. 15. E. *Buſching.*

ALBANA or ARNAUT, a province of Turkey, ſituated on the E. ſide of the gulf of Venice, is bounded by Dalmatia, and Servia on the N. and by Epirus on the S. it contains the ancient Greek Illyrium and Epirus. The former of which was annexed to Macedonia by king Philip. From Epirus were brought the firſt apricocks into Italy, and called mala Epirotica. *Buſching.*

ALBANO, formerly Alba Longa, a well built town in the eccleſiaſtical ſtate, remarkable for its antiquities, and greatly reſorted to by the citizens of Rome for the freſh air in ſpring and autumn, it lying 12 miles S. E. of that city. This place is famous for its excellent wine and beautiful proſpects: and its biſhopric is poſſeſſed by one of the cardinal biſhops. The town formerly belonged to the houſe of Savelli, under the title of a duchy, but the pope purchaſed it in 1697. The Lago d'Albano is entirely ſurrounded with mountains. Lat. 41. 46. N. long. 13. 10. E. *Keyſler.*

ALBANS, ſee St. ALBANS.

ALBANY, ALBAN, or BRAID-ALBIN, a diſtrict of Scotland in Perthſhire, lies on the N. W. of the Grampion mountains. The title of duke of Albany was firſt conferred on lord Darnly, huſband of Mary queen of Scots.

ALBANY, a Britiſh fortreſs on the S. W. of Hudſon's bay. Lat. 53. 10. N. long. 83. 20. W.

ALBANY, a town in N. America belonging to the province of New-York on Hudſon's river, 150 miles N. of the city of New York. Lat. 43. 10. N. long. 44. 29. W. Here the Sachems or kings of the five nations, or Iroquois meet the governors of the Britiſh plantations, when they enter into any new treaties with them.

ALBARRAZIN, a city of Spain in the kingdom of Arragon, anciently called Lobetum and Turia; it ſtands high on the river Guadalaviar. Its biſhop is under the archbiſhop of Saragoſa, with an annual revenue of 6000 ducats. It is ſituated 70 miles S. of Saragoſa. Lat. 40. 40. N. long. 2. 10. E. *Buſching.*

ALBE or AUBE, a lordſhip of France in the government of Lorrain and Barr: it is alſo an old fief of the biſhopric of Mentz; which the dukes of Lorrain entirely purchaſed, together with its territorial ſuperiority, in the year 1561. *Buſching.*

ALBE or SAR-ALBE, the chief place of the lordſhip of Albe in the government of Lorrain and Barr, ſituated on the Saar. *Buſching.*

ALBE, a declining city of Italy in the territory of the ſame name, belonging to the duchy of Montferrat; it ſtands near the Tanara, is a

bishopric under the archbishop of Milan, and lies 15 miles S. W. of Asti. Lat. 44. 17. N. long. 27. 56. E.

ALBEMARLE or AUMARLE, a town of Normandy in France on the borders of Picardy, from which the family of Keppel in England, take the title of earl; situated 20 miles S. of Abbeville. Lat. 49. 50. N. long. 2. 20. E.

ALBEMARLE, the most northern district of N. Carolina, in America.

ALBENGA, anciently called Albium Ingaunum, and Albingunum, a little town in La Riviera di Ponente, a district belonging to the republic of Genoa, situated near the sea 15 miles N. E. of Oneglia. It is the residence of a bishop who is under the archbishop of Genoa. In the neighbouring parts grow large quantities of hemp. Lat. 44. 15. N. long. 8. 36. E. *Busching.*

ALBEGNE, a small town in Quercy, a district on the government of Guyenne and Gascony in France. *Busching.*

ALBERGARIA, a mean place in Alentejo, a province of Portugal, belonging to the duke of Cavadal; has an ouvidor or audience court of its own. *Busching.*

ALBERGARIA DE PENELA, a concelho of Portugal, in the province of Entre Douro e Minho, and consists of 11 parishes. *Busching.*

ALBI, anciently ALBA TUCENTES, a little place in the furthermost Abruzzo, a province of the kingdom of Naples. *Busching.*

ALBI, see ALBY.

ALBISOLA, a small place in la Riviera di Ponente belonging to the republic of Genoa, where there is a porcelain manufactory with several country houses of the Genoese nobility. In 1745 the English fleet threw some bombs into it. Lat. 44. 15. N. long. 8. 20. E. *Busching.*

ALBOLODUY, a small town in the kingdom of Granada belonging to Spain. Lat. 37. 15. N. long. 1. 59. E. *Busching.*

ALBOURG, see AALBORG.

ALBRET, a duchy of France, in the government of Guienne and Gascony. *Busching.*

ALBRET or LEBRET, a small town in the governments of Guienne and Gascony, erected into a duchy in the year 1556, situated 35 miles S. of Bourdeaux. Lat. 44. 20. N. long. 50. min. W. *Busching.*

ALBUQUERQUE, a town of Spain in the province of Estremadura; it stands on an eminence, defended by a very strong castle on a high mountain, and drives a good trade in wool and woolen cloth, It was founded in the middle of the 13th century, and has the title of duke, which was conferred in 1464 on the counts of Ledesma of the house of Cueva. In 1705 it was taken by the Portuguese, who kept it till the peace of Utrecht. It lies 22 miles N. of Badajox. Lat. 39. 10. N. long. 7. 4. W.

ALBY, a diocese belonging to France in the government of Languedoc; it forms the northern part of the county of Albigeois, from which the Albigenses took their name. *Busching.*

ALBY, the capital of the country of Albigeois in the government of Languedoc belonging to France, situated on the river Tarn, 40 miles N. E. of Toulouse. It is an archbishop's see, has a collection, vignerie, royal jurisdiction, marshalsea, and forest courts. Lat. 45. 56. N. long. 52 min. E. *Busching.*

ALBACERE DO SAL or ALCAREZ, a village of Portugal, in the province of Estremadura on the river Sandao, 30 miles S. E. of St. Ubes. Lat. 38. 30. N. long. 9. 10. W. *Busching.*

ALCALA DE GUADAIRA, a small town in Spain, belonging to the province of Andalusia, 6 miles S. of Seville. Lat. 37. 20. N. long. 6. 16. W. *Busching.*

ALCALA DE HENARIS, anciently called Complutum, is a town of Spain in new Caſtile ſituated on the river Henares, 11 miles S. W. of Guadalaxara. The univerſity is a handſome ſtructure, in the compaſs of which is a church where Ximenes lies buried. This town belongs to the archbiſhop of Toledo. Lat. 40. 39. N. long. 420. W. *Buſching.*

ALCALA REAL, a city of Andaluſia in Spain; it lies on the confines of Granada in a mountainous country, yet produces ſeveral fine fruits and good wine, is ſituated 15 miles N. of the city of Granada. Lat. 37. 36. N. long. 4. 15. W. *Buſching.*

ALCANTARA, or ALCANTARILLA, a middling town of Spain, in the province of Andaluſia, ſtands pretty high at the place where the Romans built a bridge worthy of notice over a moraſs, with a tower at each end; and can on occaſion be ſhut up. *Buſching.*

ALCANTARA, or VALENZA DE ALCANTARA, a fortified town on the Tagus, in the province of Eſtremadura in Spain, near the frontiers of Portugal, 45 miles N. of Badajox; it lies in a fruitful country. Lat. 39. 18. N. long. 7. 12. W. *Buſching.*

ALCAZAR, a city of Spain in new Caſtile on the river Gaurdamana, has a fortreſs on a high hill for its defence, and lies in a very fruitful country 100 miles N. W. of Carthagena. Lat. 38. 15. N. long. 3. 20. W. *Buſching.*

ALCMAER, a town in North Holland, 20 miles N. of Amſterdam, remarkable for its rich paſtures and the great quantities of butter and cheeſe made there. Lat. 52. 35. N. long. 4. 26. E.

ALCMINA, a marquiſate in the kingdom of Sicily in the Val di Mazara. *Buſching.*

ALCOLASTRE, a river of France, in the government of Nivernois. *Buſching.*

ALCONCHOL, a caſtle in Spain on the frontiers of Spaniſh Eſtremadura; ſituated on a little river called Alcaraque that falls into the Guadiana, 20 miles S. of Badajox. Lat. 38. 20. N. long. 5. 30. W.

ALCOVENDAS, a little town belonging to Spain in old Caſtile, ſituated in a barren country. *Buſching.*

ALCOUTIM, a ſmall town of Portugal on the Guadiana, in the kingdom of Algarve, but on the confines of the province of Alentejo, to the juriſdiction of which laſt it belongs. It has about 1000 inhabitants and contains a diſtrict of ſix pariſhes. Lat. 37. 30. N. long. 7. 30. W. *Buſching.*

ALCUDIA, a city of Spain in the iſland of Majorca, conſiſting of about 1000 houſes. It lies between the two large harbours of port Major and port Minor. Lat. 40. 10. N. long. 5. 35. E. *Buſching.*

ALDBOROUGH, a well built and populous ſea port town in Suffolk, the inhabitants of which are moſtly mariners and fiſhermen. It ſends two members to parliament, has a battery of ſeveral cannon for its defence, and lies 76 miles N. E. of London. Lat. 52. 21. N. long. 1. 38. E.

ALDBOROUGH, a borough in the Weſt riding of Yorkſhire on the Eure, ſends two members to parliament, and is ſituated 15 miles N. W. of York, and 156 N. of London.

ALDENBURG in Germany and Hungary, ſee ALTENBURG.

ALDERHOLM, a pleaſant iſland with which another called Iſlandsholm, is formed by the three arms of a river running through Gentle, a town of Nordland in Sweden; on it is a wharf and repoſitory for planks and deals, two packing houſes, a large cuſtom houſe for taking the toll of ſhipping, an arſenal of cannon, and a granary. *Buſching.*

ALDERNEY, AURIGNI, or O-RIGNY, an iſland in the Britiſh channel belonging to England. It is ſeparated from Cape La Hogue in Normandy a province of France by a ſtreight or channel called Le Ras de Blanchart, or the race of Alderney, which in ſtormy weather is a dangerous paſſage, yet commodious for large ſhips. The iſland is about 8 Engliſh miles in circumference, lies high, and has an harbour for ſmall veſſels on the S. ſide. On it is a little town containing about 200 houſes. Lat. 49. 54. N. long. 2. 17. W.

ALEFCHIMO, one of the 4 bailiwics of the iſland of Corfu, belonging to the Turkiſh empire. It contains 28 villages, and about 10,000 inhabitants. Towards the S. W. are ſtill ſome remains of the old city of Gradichie. *Buſching.*

ALEI, a river in Aſiatick Ruſſia, which falls into the Oby on the left ſide. *Buſching.*

ALEKCIN, a little place in the circle of Tuli belonging to the government of Moſcow. *Buſching.*

ALENTON, under the meridian of London, lat. 48. 32. N. A town on the Sarte, lying in the marches, a ſmall territory of France, in the government of Normandy, and 26 miles N. of Mans. It is the capital of the duchy of Alençon.

ALENTEJO, one of the largeſt provinces of Portugal. Towards the N. it borders on Eſtremadura and Beira, to the E. it is bounded by Spain, to the S. by Algarve, and toward the W. by the ſea. According to ſome its extent from N. to S. is 40 miles, and from E. to W. 30; but others make each of theſe 34 miles. It takes the name of Alentejo from its ſituation, lying with regard to Eſtremadura and the other more northern provinces which at firſt were conquered, on the further ſide of the river Tagus: it is watered both by that and the Guadiana. *Buſching.*

ALEPPO, the preſent metropolis of Syria, ſtands on eight ſmall hills or eminences, none of them conſiderable, except that in the middle of the place, on which the caſtle is erected. This mount is of a conic form, and ſeems, in a great meaſure to be artificial, and raiſed with the earth thrown up out of a broad deep ditch that ſurrounds it. The ſuburbs, called Shelb il Arab, to the N. N. E. are next in height to this: and thoſe of the W. S. W. are much lower than the parts adjacent, or any other parts of the city. An old wall not a little decayed, and a broad ditch now in moſt places turned into gardens, ſurround the city; the circumference of which is about 3 miles and a half, but including the ſuburbs, which are chiefly to the N. E. the whole may be about 7 miles. The moſques in Aleppo are numerous, and ſome few of them are magnificent; before each is a ſquare area, in the middle of which is a fountain for the appointed ablutions before prayers, and behind ſome of the larger moſques there is a little garden. Beſides theſe open ſpaces there are many large khanes, or as moſt travellers call them caravan ſerajis, conſiſting of a capacious ſquare, on all ſides of which are built on a ground floor a number of rooms, uſed occaſionally for ſtables, warehouſes, or chambers; above ſtairs a colonade occupies the four ſides, to which opens a number of ſmall rooms, wherein the merchants as well ſtrangers as natives, tranſact moſt of their buſineſs. The ſtreets are generally narrow, but, however, are well paved and kept remarkably clean. The city is ſupplied with very good water from ſome ſprings near the banks of a river at Heylan, about 5 miles to the N. N. E. which is conveyed from thence by an aqueduct, and diſtributed to different parts of the town by earthen pipes. There is a tradition, that this aqueduct was the work of the empreſs Helena,

Helena, and that from her the ſprings took their preſent name: this water is ſufficient for the neceſſary purpoſes of drinking, cookery, &c. Beſides this, almoſt every houſe has a well, but the water of theſe, being brackiſh, is only employed for waſhing their court-yards, and filling the reſervoirs for their fountains. In clear weather the top of mount Caſſius, bearing W. by S. and part of the mountains, called Amanus, are to be ſeen from the city. Lat. 36. 12. N. long. 37. 40. E. *Ruſſel's Natural Hiſtory of Aleppo.*

ALESBURY, or AYLESBURY, ſituated near the Thames, 44 miles N. W. of London, the largeſt and beſt borough and market town in Buckinghamſhire, where the aſſizes and quarter ſeſſions are commonly held. It ſends two members to parliament. Here is made fine lace. It gives title of earl to the noble family of Bruce.

ALESSANDRIA, a town 45 miles S. W. of Milan in the territory of Aleſſandrino, which formerly belonged to the duchy of Milan, now diſmembered from it, being in 1703, ceded for ever to the duke of Savoy, by the houſe of Auſtria, and confirmed by the treaty of Utrecht. It has the ſurname of della Paglia, from the inhabitants burning ſtraw here inſtead of wood; it is fortified with a fine citadel on the river Tanaro; and ſtands in a marſhy country. Lat. 44. 49. N. long. 8. 56. E.

ALESSSANDRINO, a territory which once belonged to the duchy of Milan, but in 1707 a ceſſion was made of it for ever by the emperor Leopold to the duke of Savoy, in conſideration of his adherence to the common cauſe with the reſervation of the dominium directum of the Roman empire, and afterwards confirmed to him by the treaty of Utrecht. *Buſching.*

ALESSANI, a diſtrict in that part of the iſland of Corſica which lies on this ſide the mountains; it can raiſe 450 men able to bear arms. *Buſching.*

ALESSANO, a ſmall town and biſhop's ſee, near the ſea in the S. E. part of the Terra d'Otranto, a diſtrict belonging to the kingdom of Naples; ſituated 12 miles S. of Otranto. Lat. 40. 12. N. long. 19. 27. E. *Buſching.*

ALESSIO, a town in Turkiſh Dalmatia, a province of the kingdom of Hungary, by the ancients called Liſſus, or Liſſum, the ſee of a biſhop, ſituated on a mountain, 25 miles from Spoletto. *Buſching.*

ALESSIO, a town in Albania, a province of the Turkiſh empire, not far from the river Drin, where it diſcharges itſelf into the ſea 50 miles S. W. of Raguſa. Lat. 42. 10. N. long. 20. 16. E. *Buſching.*

ALET, a dioceſe of France in the government of lower Languedoc, being a part of the county of Razaz, which derives its name from the town of Redda long ſince deſtroyed. *Buſching.*

ALET, a little town in France, belonging to the dioceſe of the ſame name; it lies at the foot of the Pyrennees near the river Aude, 10 miles S. of Carcaſſone; it is the chief place of a collection and owes its origin to an abbey of Benedictines which in ſucceeding times was converted into a biſhoprick. Lat. 43. 20. N. long. 2. 5. E. *Buſching.*

ALEXANDRETTA, ſee SCANDEROON.

ALEXANDRIA, a city and port town of the lower Egypt in Africa, 14 miles W. of the moſt weſterly branch of the Nile. The old town was about 7 miles in circuit, built by Alexander the Great, and ſtill called Scandria by the Turks; but except one long ſtreet facing the harbour, is at this day only a heap of ruins, little being left ſtanding, except part of the walls, which at a diſtance of 200 paces have great ſquare towers and ſmaller between them; every one of the former

could contain 200 ſoldiers with a ciſtern in each, to which the water was conveyed from the Nile; and theſe ciſterns ſtill ſerve for receiving the rain water as well as that brought from the river; for Alexandria ſtands in a barren country where are neither ſprings nor rivers. Alexandria, as the reſt of Egypt, is ſubject to the grand ſignior, whoſe authority ſeems limited here, as he is often obliged to ſubmit the adminiſtration to the humours of the petty princes of this country. Lat. 30. 39. N. long. 31. 15. E.

ALFACQS, the name of ſome iſlands near the mouth of the Ebro, in the principality of Catalonia in Spain. *Buſching.*

ALFAYATES, a town in Beira, a province of Portugal, conſiſting of 500 inhabitants, with a diſtrict of two pariſhes. *Buſching.*

ALFEIZERAO, a ſmall place in Eſtremadura, a province of Portugal lying on the ſea, conſiſting of about 700 inhabitants. *Buſching.*

ALFELD, a town in lower Saxony and biſhoprick of Hildeſheim, in Germany, 10 miles S. of Hildeſheim. Lat. 52. 10. N. long. 9. 56. E.

ALGAGIOLA, a ſmall ſea port of Corſica, fortified with walls and baſtions; in 1731 it was almoſt entirely deſtroyed by the malecontents, but it has ſince been repaired. Lat. 42. 20. N. long. 9. 45. E. *Buſching.*

ALGARRIA, one of the three ſubdiviſions of new Caſtile in Spain. *Buſching.*

ALGARVA, a province of Portugal, called alſo the kingdom of Algarva; it is bounded on the N. by the province of Alentejo, from which it is divided by the mountains of Caldeirao and Monachique; to the E. it confines on Andaluſia, and on the S. and W. it is bounded by the ſea. It contains 4 cities, 12 towns, and 69 villages, ſome of which are very populous. The number of all the pariſhes amounts to 67, and thought to contain 60,688 ſouls. *uſching.*

ALGERI, a city of Sardinia, near the capo di Lugatori, lying on a bay on the N. W. coaſt of that iſland, where is a coral fiſhery; it is the ſee of a biſhop under the archbiſhop of Sarrari, and lies 16 miles S. of Sarrari. Lat 41. 30. N. long. 8. 40. E. *Buſching.*

ALGEZIRAS, or ALGEZIRE, an old city of Spain in the kingdom of Seville, or province of Andaluſia, almoſt 16 miles W. of Gibraltar; it has a harbour, but greatly decayed, in the ſtreights mouth. At preſent it conſiſts of ſcattered houſes, which ſtands between ruinated buildings, and is in a poor mean condition. The word Algezira in the Arabick language ſignifies an iſland, and the harbour being formed by two iſlands, it has been called Algeziras in the plural number. Lat. 35. 57. N. long. 11. 18. E. *Buſching.*

ALGIATE, a ſmall place in the Milaneſe. *Buſching.*

ALGIERS, a kingdom in Africa, lying between 30 and 37 deg. of N. lat. and between 1 deg. W. and 9 deg. of E. long.

ALGIERS, the capital of the kingdom of the ſame name, and a good ſea-port, lying near the mouth of the river Saffran on the Mediterranean, oppoſite to the iſland of Majorca. It ſtands on the ſide of a hill which riſes gradually from the ſhore, 300 miles W. of Tunis. It is defended by a pier or more 500 paces long, reaching from the continent to a ſmall iſland on which is a caſtle and batteries of large guns, which however have not been able to defend the place from bombardments by chriſtian powers, whoſe ſubjects they have plundered and carried into ſlavery; theſe people ſubſiſting by the prizes made of ſuch ſhips as belong to chriſtians with whom they are at war. The houſes of the town ſtand cloſe together, and are reckoned to contain 100,000

100,000 Mahometans, 15,000 Jews, and 2000 christian slaves. The country round Algiers is beautified with gardens and fine seats, where the great number of fountains and brooks are no small addition to the pleasure of such as resort hither in the hot season. Lat. 36. 49. N. long. 3. 27. E.

ALHAMA, a small city of Spain in the kingdom of Granada, situated in a narrow valley between high and very steep mountains, near which are celebrated warm baths, the waters of which may also be drank. They invigorate the body and cure several disorders. It lies 25 miles S. W. of Granada. Lat. 37. 10. N. long. 4. 7. W.

ALHAMBRA, a little river of Spain in the kingdom of Arragon; it falls into the Ebro. *Busching.*

ALICANT, a town of Spain in the kingdom of Valencia, having a good harbour on the Mediterranean defended by several bastions. Its castle stands very high; is situated 60 miles S. of the city of Valencia, and about the same distance N. of Carthagena. On the shore in this neighbourhood stand several watch-towers, from which the vessels of the pyrates or Salle-rovers are observed. Lat. 38. 37. N. long. 36. min. W. *Busching.*

ALJESUR, see ALGEZIRAS.

ALLE, a river in Prussia, which rises in Ermeland, and near Wehlau, and falls into the Pregal. *Busching.*

ALLENDORF, a small town of Germany in the circle of the upper Rhine, and landgraviate of Hesse-cassel; it lies on the river Weser, 15 miles E. of Cassel. Lat. 51. 31. N. long. 10. 5. E.

ALLER, a river of Germany; it has its source in the duchy of Magdeburg, runs N. W. through the duchy of Lunenburg in lower Saxony, and passing by Zell continues the same course till it falls into the Weser below Verden.

ALLERIA, an open, very much decayed little town of Corsica, in the district on this side the mountain. Its bishop commonly resides at Corte: this is the place where Theodore baron Neuhoff first landed on the island in 1736. It was anciently a Roman colony. Lat. 42. 5. N. long. 8. 50. E. *Busching.*

ALLERTON-NORTH, a borough town in the north riding of Yorkshire on the river Wiske, 229 miles from London. It sends two members to parliament.

ALLIER, a river of France in the government of Languedoc, which rising at Chabellier in Gevandan, waters the provinces of Nivernois, Bourbonnois, and Auvergne; near Viale not far from Maringe it begins to be navigable, and at last falls into the Loire. *Busching.*

ALLOWAY, a small town in the shire of Clackmanan in Scotland, with a handsome castle, the seat of the earl of Mar; it has a good harbour in the firth or bay of Forth, and coal mines near it. Lat. 56. 10. N. long. 3. 45. W. It lies 5 miles E. of Stirling. *Busching.*

ALL-SAINTS-BAY, or BAHIA DE TODOS SANCTOS, a capacious harbour of Brazil near St. Salvador in S. America, on the Atlantic ocean. Lat. 12. 3. S. long. 40. 10. W.

ALMACARRON, a small town on the Mediterranean sea near the mouth of the river Guadalantin, situated 18 miles S. W. from Carthagena. Lat. 37. 40. N. long. 1. 15. W. *Busching.*

ALMANZA, a small town in the province of new Castile in Spain, situated 47 miles S. W. of Valencia. Near this place the confederate army commanded by the earl of Galway was defeated by the French and Spaniards under the duke of Berwick, in April 1707. Most of the English were either killed or taken prisoners, from their being abandoned by the Portuguese cavalry on the first onset. Lat. 38. 56. N. long. 1. 19. W.

ALMEDA,

ALMEDA, a town in Portugal lying in the province of Beirá, 10 miles S. of Liſbon on the oppoſite ſide of the Tagus. Lat. 38. 40. N. long. 9. 40. W.

ALMEDIA, a frontier town in the province of Tralos Montes bordering on Leon. Near it was a ſharp engagement between the Spaniards and Portugueſe in 1663. It is ſituated 16 miles N. W. of the city of Rodrigo. Lat. 40. 40. N. long. 7. 10. W.

ALMEIDA, a regularly fortified town of Portugal in the province of Beira, with a caſtle on the river Coa, contains between 21 and 2200 inhabitants, one pariſh church, one alms-houſe, an hoſpital, and a convent. It belongs to the infanta, its diſtrict compriſes 2 pariſhes, Lat. 410. 38. N. long. 6. 14. W. *Buſching.*

ALMENDVALEIO, a ſmall place in Spain in the province of Eſtremadura near the borders of Portugal. It lies 15 miles S. of Madrid. Lat. 38. 36. N. long. 11. 15. W.

ALMERIA, a town of Spain in the kingdom of Granada, lying on a bay in the Mediterranean at the mouth of a ſmall river. It is ſituated in a country abounding particularly in fruit and oil. The place takes its name from Amalricus, a Gothick king, who built it. Its biſhop is under the archbiſhop of Granada, and has a yearly income of 4000 ducats. Not far from hence the land ſtretches towards the S. E. into the ſea, and forms a point, which the ancients called the promontory of Charideme, but the modern cape de Gatt. It ſtands almoſt 36 miles from Adra. Lat. 37. 5. N. long. 15. 20. W. *Buſching.*

ALMISSA, a town in Venetian Dalmatia, with a biſhop's ſee anciently belonging to the duchy of Chulm, and is the old Peguntium; it ſtands on an arm of the river Cettina between two high mountains on a ſteep rock, inacceſſible to ſhipping. It is ſituated 16 miles E. of Spalatto, directly oppoſite to the iſle of Braſſa. Lat. 43. 56. N. long. 39. 33. E. *Buſching.*

ALMUNECAR, a city of Spain in the kingdom of Granada, having a good harbour on the Mediterranean defended by a ſtrong citadel. It is ſituated almoſt 35 miles S. of Alhama. Lat. 36. 40. N. long. 3. 45. W.

ALNWICK, commonly called ANWICK, a ſmall market town in Northumberland on the river Alne, 310 miles from London.

ALOST, or AELST, a town in the Netherlands and earldom of Flanders on the river Dender; it lies 15 miles N. W. of Bruſſels, and the ſame S. E. of Ghent. The French abandoned it to the confederates ſoon after the battle of Ramillies on May 26, 1706. Lat. 51. 5. N. long. 4. 10. E.

ALPS, the higheſt mountains in Europe, and with the Apennines compoſe a long chain, beginning at the mouth of the river Varo, and after a vaſt number of irregular windings terminate in the Adriatic ſea near the river Arſia in Iſtria. They divide Italy from France, Switzerland, and Germany, and have ſeveral names. The Alps on the ſea extend from Vado as far as the ſource of the river of the ſame name, or even the Po; the Cottian Alps from the ſource of the Varo, to the city of Suſa; the Grician Alps from the city of Suſa to the mountain of St. Bernard; the Penninian Alps from mount S. Bernard to mount St. Gothard; by the latter are bounded the Rhætian Alps, which extend to the ſource of the river Piave; and laſtly the Norician or Carnician Alps extend themſelves from the river Piave as far as Iſtria, and the ſource of the Sau or Saave. The Alps have but few paſſes and thoſe difficult of acceſs, whence ariſes the chief ſecurity of Piedmont againſt any power,

power, particularly France. Hannibal attempting thoſe on the ſide of Piedmont when he invaded Italy, loſt moſt of his elephants: and here the preſent king of Sardinia oppoſed the united forces of France and Spain near Coni, in 1744, and obliged them to abandon the country and retire into France. The Swiſs alſo poſſeſs a great part of thoſe mountains, by which they are ſecured from all attacks either of the Germans or French. *Buſching.*

ALPUXARRAS, very high mountains of Spain in the kingdom of Granada. They are inhabited by Moors who have embraced the Roman catholic religion, but ſtill retain their antient manner of living. No part of Spain is ſo well cultivated as the mountains of Alpuxarras, which are full of ſmall towns and villages, and the land improved to an uncommon degree by the induſtrious inhabitants, every part being planted with vineyards and fruit-trees, the profits of which are very conſiderable. *Buſching.*

ALSATIA, or ALSACE, the antient country of Elſas, is bounded towards the W. by Lorrain and the county of Burgundy, on the S. by Switzerland and Elſgau, on the E. by Ortenau and Briſgau, and on the N. by the palatinate. Alſace in general is very pleaſant and fruitful, producing in abundance all ſorts of grain, wine, paſtures, fruit, vegetables, flax, tobacco, wood, &c. *Buſching.*

ALSEN, an iſland of Denmark belonging to the duchy of Sleſwick, in the E. ſea not far from the main land. It is exuberantly fruitful and pleaſant, has an extraordinary plenty of all ſorts of grain, wheat only excepted, fruit, and vegetables. Twelve pariſhes in this iſland are under the biſhop of Funen; but the pariſhes of Souderburg and Keynes belong to the priory of Souderberg. Lat. 55. 12. N. long. 10. 12. E. *Buſching.*

ALSFIELD, or ASFIELD, a town of Germany in the landgraviate of Heſſe-caſſel, 10 miles W. of Marburg. Lat. 50. 40. N. long. 9. 5. E.

ALSHEDA, a pariſh of Sweden belonging to the province of Smaland, where the gold mine of Aedelfors was diſcovered in the year 1738, and ducats ſtruck of the metal. *Buſching.*

ALSUNGEN, an inland lake of Sweden in the province of Halland, from which the Falkenberg river has its riſe. *Buſching.*

ALTAMONT, a very fine town of Italy in the hither Calabria and kingdom of Naples, 15 miles N. W. of Baſignano. Lat. 39. 40. N. long. 38. 26. E.

ALTEA, a ſmall ſea-port town of Spain in the kingdom of Valencia, ſituated on the Mediterranean, and abounds in wine, flax, ſilk, and honey. Here the confederate fleet during the firſt part of the war with Spain in the reign of queen Anne had frequent ſupplies of freſh water and proviſions, till the fatal battle of Almanza in 1707. It is ſituated 45 miles S. of the city of Valencia. Lat. 38. 40. N. long. 15. min. W. *Buſching.*

ALTEN, a diſtrict of the Daniſh miſſion in Norway lying partly in Finmark, and partly in W. Finmark. *Buſching.*

ALTENA, a ſea-port of the duchy of Holſtein on the Elbe, 2 miles N. W. of Hamburgh, belonging to the king of Denmark. It was burnt by the Swedes, but has ſince been beautifully rebuilt. Here is the market for the ſale of goods brought from the Indies by the Daniſh E. India company. Lat. 53. 56. N. long. 10. 3. E.

ALTENBURG, a town of Miſnia in upper Saxony on the river Pleiſſe, ſubject to the duke of Saxe Altenburg. Lat. 50. 52. N. long. 12. 44. E.

ALTENBURG-OWAK, a pretty town of Hungary in the county of Weiſel-

Weiſelburg with a ſtrong caſtle, ſtands on a ſmall arm of the Danube and on the Leitha; it is alſo ſurrounded with a deep and broad moat filled with water. It is the principal of thoſe eſtates in this province which belong to the queen of Hungary. Here is a jeſuits college, and an annual fair that laſts a week. It ſtands 12 miles S. of Preſburg. Lat. 48. 15. N. long. 17. 20. E. *Buſching.*

ALTENBURG, a town in Tranſylvania belonging to the houſe of Auſtria, 20 miles S. of Weiſſenburg. Lat. 46. 25. N. long. 23. 5. E.

ALTESSON, a town of Piedmont, between the Dora and Stura. The French were poſſeſſed of it during the ſiege of Turin in 1706. It ſtands almoſt 2 miles E. from la Venerie. Lat. 44. 36. N. long. 27. 24. E.

ALTIN, one of the principal lakes in the Aſiatick part of the Ruſſian empire. It is about 18 miles long and 12 broad; the northern part is often frozen up in winter, and may be paſſed over on the ice, but never its ſouthern. *Buſching.*

ALTMORE, a town of Ireland in the county of Tyrone and province of Ulſter, 7 miles N. W. of Dungannon. Lat. 54. 34. N. long. 7. 8. W.

ALTMUL, a river having its ſource in Franconia, and running S. E. by the city of Anſpach, continues its courſe E. by Pappenheim and Aichſtet, and afterwards falls into the Danube at Kelheim, 12 miles above Ratiſbon.

ALTORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, lies 20 miles N. E. of Conſtance, belonging to the houſe of Auſtria. Lat. 47. 46. N. long. 9. 35. E.

ALTORF, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia and territory of Nuremberg, lying 15 miles S. E. of that city. Lat. 49. 21. N. long. 11. 20. E.

ALTORF, the capital of the canton of Uri in Switzerland, ſituated on the lake Lucern near the mouth of the river Ruſes, 20 miles S. E. of the city of Lucern. Lat. 46. 50. N. long. 8. 30. E.

ALTON, a market town of Hampſhire, in the road from Wincheſter to London, 50 miles diſtant from the latter.

ALTRINGHAM, a ſmall market town in the county palatine of Cheſter, on the river Merſey, 137 miles from London.

ALTZHEIM, or ALTREY, a town in Germany, in the palatinate of the Rhine, 42 miles N. W. of Heidelburg. Lat. 49. 45. N. long. 7. 52. E.

ALVA DES TORMES, a ſmall town of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, the chief place of the duchy of the ſame name, on the river Tormes or Salamanca, belonging to the houſe of Alvarez. It is ſituated 16 miles S. E. of Salamanca. Lat. 41. 2. N. long. 6. 1. W. *Buſching.*

ALUTA, one of the principal rivers in Tranſylvania, riſing at the foot of the Caſpathian mountains in the northern parts of the Terra ſiculorum, and running into Walachia. *Buſching.*

ALZYRA, a ſmall town of Spain in the kingdom of Valencia, on the river Xucan. It has a conſiderable trade in ſilks; and is ſituated 18 miles S. of the city of Valencia. Lat. 39. 10. N. long. 20. min. W. *Buſching.*

AMADABAT, the capital of the province of Cambay in the E. Indies; a large populous trading town, lying 40 miles N. E. of the city and gulf of Cambaya. Here the Engliſh and the Europeans have factories, and purchaſe fine chints, callicoes, and other Indian goods. Lat. 23. 40. N. long. 72. 12. E.

AMADAN, or HAMADAN, a city of Perſia in the province of Eyrac Agem, 150 miles N. W. of Iſpahan. Lat. 35. 11. N. long. 47. 4. E.

AMADANAGER, a town in the province of Decan, and hither peninsula of India, 120 miles S. E. of Bombay. Lat. 18. 10. N. long. 74. 15. E.

AMADIA, a city of Turkey in Asia, in the province of Curdestan, situated on a high mountain, 100 miles N. of Mousul, or Nineveh. Lat. 37. 2. N. long. 43. 1. E.

AMAK, or AMAKA, an island of Denmark, situated in the sound on the E. coast of Zealand, and separated from Copenhagen by a very narrow channel. Lat. 55. 30. N. long. 13. 10. E.

AMAL, a town of Sweden in the province of Daland, on the Weser. It has a good harbour and carries on a large trade, especially in timber, deals, and tar. Lat. 58. 50. N. long. 12. 40. E.

AMALFA, or AMALFI, a city on the bay of Salerno, in the hither principality of the kingdom of Naples, said to have been built in the year 600, was anciently very considerable, and the seat of a republick, which maintained its freedom till 1075. It has the title of a principality belonging to the house of Piccomolini; is the see of an archbishop, under whom are the bishops of Scala, Minori, Lettre, and the island of Capri. Here Flavius Bembus the inventor of the mariner's compass, was born. It is situated 10 miles W. of the city of Salerno. Lat. 40. 50. N. long. 15. 20. E. *Busching*.

AMANCE, an open place in France belonging to the government of Lorrain and Barr; but was formerly fortified: is the seat of a prevoté, or chattelany; and lies 7 miles N. E. of Nancy. Lat. 48. 40. N. long. 6. 10. E. *Busching*.

AMAND, ST. a town of France, in the duchy of Bourbon and government of the Lyonois, near the river Chez, 25 miles S. of Bourges. Lat. 46. 40. N. long. 2. 35. E.

AMANT, ST. a town of Flanders lying on the Scarpe, 6 miles N. W. of Valenciennes, taken and dismantled by the French in 1667. Lat. 50. 35. N. long. 3. 30. E.

AMANTEA, a small city and port town of Naples in the hither Calabria, situated near the bay of Eufemia, 20 miles S. W. of Cosenza, and is a bishop's see. Lat. 39. 15. N. long. 16. 20. E. *Busching*.

AMAPALLA, a city and port of N. America, in the province of Guatimala. Lat. 12. 30. N. long. 93. 20. W.

AMASIA, the N. division of Asia Minor, lying on the S. shore of the Euxine sea.

AMASIA, a city of Natolia in Asiatick Turkey near the river Iris, 50 miles N. W. of Tocat. It gives name to the province. Here sometimes the Turkish beglerbeg or viceroy resides; and anciently it was the seat of the kings of Cappadocia. Lat. 41. 56. N. long. 36. 10. E.

AMAZON, a river of S. America, having its source in Peru near the equator, when after running eastward for upwards of 3000 miles within 4 degrees of the equator, falls by several channels into the Atlantick ocean, giving the country thro' which it passes the name of Amazonia, or that of the Amazons. This river, like others between the tropics, overflows its banks annually, at which time it is 150 miles broad at its mouth. Orellana sailed the whole breadth of S. America, from W. to E. on this river, and arriving at the Atlantic ocean, returned to old Spain. This appears to be the largest river in the world, either with regard to the length of its course, or the depth of its waters.

AMAZONS, their country is supposed to have been situated in that part of Asia Minor, now called Amasia (which see) on the banks of the Euxine sea.

AMBAMARJAM, or AMBARA, the capital of Abyssinia or upper Ethiopia, situated on the E. side

of a lake from which the Nile riſes Lat. 13. 12. N. long. 35. 14. E.

Amber, a river whoſe ſource is in the S. W. part of Bavaria from whence it runs N. E. by Landſperg and Dachan, and falls into the Iſer a little above Landſhut.

Amberg, the capital of the Bavarian palatinate in Germany, ſituated on the river Ils, 30 miles N. of Ratiſbon. It is a fortified town and ſubject to Bavaria. Lat. 49. 25. N. long. 12. 4. E.

Ambleteuse, a ſmall town of France in the government of Picardy and Artois on the canal, 5 miles N. of Boulougne. It has a governor, and is a free port: ſeveral attempts have been made to form an harbour in the road of this place for frigates of 36 and 40 guns, but is not yet completed. Here king James II. landed, after making his eſcape out of England 1688. Lat. 49. 40. N. long. 1. 30. E. *Buſching.*

Amboise, a town of France, in the government of Touraine, lying near the conflux of the rivers Loire and Amaſſe, is the ſeat of an election, a royal tribunal, ſalt magazine, foreſt court, marſhalſea, &c. contains 2 pariſhes, has 4 convents, and an hoſpital. It lies 10 miles E. of Tours. Lat. 47. 25. N. long. 1. 5. E. *Buſching.*

Amboyna, the principal of the Molucca iſlands, lying 100 miles N. W. of the Banda iſles; it is about 70 miles in circuit. The Dutch have here a ſtrong caſtle with a garriſon of 7 or 800 men. This iſland is commodiouſly ſituated between the Moluccas, which produce cloves, and the iſlands of Banda where nutmegs and mace grow: about the beginning of the 17th century, and in the reign of James I. the Engliſh and Dutch had factories here, but the latter forcibly expelled the former in time of peace, tortured and put to death ſeveral of the Engliſh factory, uſurped the dominion of the Spice iſlands, which had ſubmitted to the Engliſh, and have ever ſince kept poſſeſſion of the iſlands, and monopolized the whole ſpice trade to themſelves. Lat. 3. 36. S. long. 126. 20. E.

Ambras, or Amras, a very ſtrong fort pleaſantly ſituated in the county of Tyrol, once a ſeat of the counts of the ſame name, now ſubject to the emperor; it ſtands a mile S. E. from Inſprug. Lat. 47. 11. N. long. 31. 50. E. *Buſching.*

Ambres, a little town of France in the dioceſe of Caſtres.

Ambrun, or Embrun, the principal place of the territory of Ambrunois, belonging to the government of Dauphiné in France; it is a ſmall and pretty ſtrong town, ſituated on a ſteep rock, at the foot of which runs the river Durance. It is the ſeat of a bailiwick, and the ſee of an archbiſhop, who calls himſelf prince and count of Ambrun, and baron of Guilleſtre and Beaufort. His annual revenue amounts to 22,000 livres, and he pays a tax of 2400 florins to the court of Rome. The archbiſhop's palace is the fineſt ſtructure in the city; beſides the cathedral, here are 5 pariſh churches, a jeſuits college, and a convent of Capuchins. It is ſituated 44 miles W. of Pignerol. Lat. 44. 10. N. long. 26. 5. E.

Ambrunois, or Embrunois, a territory of France in the upper Dauphiné, lying entirely in the Alps, and in Cæſar's time was inhabited by the Caturigi. *Buſching.*

Amby, a town of the Netherlands in the province of Limburg, ſituated on the E. ſide of the Maes, oppoſite to Maeſtricht. Lat. 50. 56. N. long. 5. 45. E.

Amelia, anciently Ameria, a ſmall city of Italy in the eccleſiaſtical ſtate and dukedom of Spoletto; it is the ſee of a biſhop, and immediately ſubject to the pope. It ſtands on a mountain 25 miles S. W. of Spoletto. Lat. 42. 40. N. long. 13. 20. E. *Buſching.*

AMERICA, the fourth general diviſion of the terraqueous globe. See the introduction to this treatiſe.

AMERSFORT, a ſmall town of the united Netherlands in the province of Utrecht, the chief place of the diſtrict of Emlandt on the river Ems, 14 miles N. E. of Utrecht. Lat. 52. 25. N. long. 5. 20. E.

AMERSHAM, or AGMONDESHAM, a borough town in Buckinghamſhire, 27 miles almoſt W. of London, and 12 miles S. E. of Aylesbury. It ſends two members to parliament.

AMIENS, a city of France, the capital of Picardy and of the country of Amienois, and bears the title of a vidamie or ſubordinate lordſhip. It ſtands on the river Somme, has a very grand and ſtately cathedral, a collegiate church, a chapel of St. Nicholas, 14 pariſh churches, a ſeminary, a jeſuits college, a general and other hoſpitals, ſeveral abbeys and religious houſes, and an academy of ſciences and the belles lettres. The city is defended by a good citadel, and lies in the road between Calais and Paris, 65 miles S. of the former and 80 N. of the latter. Lat. 49. 50. N. long. 2. 30. E. *Buſching.*

AMIENOIS, a county of France in the government of Picardy and Artois, containing a great part of the country which was anciently inhabited by the Ambiani, and properly called Picardy. *Buſching.*

AMIX, a diſtrict of France in the kingdom of lower Navarre.

AMONT, or GRAY, a diſtrict of France in the government of the Franche Comté, comprizing the 3 inferior bailiwicks of Veſoul, Gray, and Beaume. *Buſching.*

AMORGUS, or MORGOS, an iſland in the Archipelago, has a pretty fertile ſoil producing excellent wine. This town is built on the ſide of a rock, on which ſtands a caſtle. By the ſea ſide 3 miles from the town is a large Greek convent. The beſt harbour lies on the S. ſide of the iſland. It is ſituated 90 miles N. of Candia. Lat. 37. 10. N. long. 26. 15. E.

AMOUR, a river, the ſource of which is in Siberia in 54 deg. lat. N. and about 120 deg. E. long. after running E. through Chineſe Tartary, it diſcharges itſelf into the bay of Corea in the Indian ocean in about 130 deg. E. long.

AMOY, an iſland belonging to the province of Fokien on the S. W. coaſt of China, where the Engliſh had a factory, which they have lately abandoned, finding themſelves more impoſed upon by the Chineſe of thoſe parts than about Canton. Lat. 25. 5. N. long. 118. 20. E.

AMPHIPOLIS, a town of European Turkey, anciently the capital of Macedonia, ſituated on the river Stymon, 70 miles N. E. of Salonichi. Lat. 41. 38. N. long. 40. 16. E.

AMPHTHILL, a market town of Bedfordſhire, ſituated between 2 hills, almoſt in the center of the ſhire, 43 miles from London.

AMPUGNANO, a diſtrict of Corſica, belonging to the country on this ſide the mountains.

AMPURIAS, a town of Spain in the principality of Catalonia, with an harbour near the mouth of the river Fluvia, is at preſent a mean place, but formerly was conſiderable. The diſtrict belonging to it is called Ampurdan. It is ſituated 60 miles N. E. of Barcelona. Lat. 42. 15. N. long. 2. 56. E.

AMSTERDAM, the capital of the united provinces. It lies in N. Holland, and in the territory which bears its name, on the river Amſtel, and on a bay called the Wye, a little E. of the Zuyderſee. The form of the city is nearly that of a creſcent; it is a very conſiderable ſea port, and frequented by vaſt numbers of merchant ſhips: notwithſtanding which it is very diffi-

cult of acceſs, it being hardly poſſible for a man of war to enter the harbour: and indeed the whole Zuyderſee is ſo full of ſand banks and ſhallows, as to be ſcarce practicable by any but their own flat-bottomed veſſels; and proves their great ſecurity, no enemies ſhips of war ever venturing to purſue them beyond the Texel and other inlets into this ſea. The foundation of Amſterdam is laid upon very large piles driven at a vaſt expence into the moraſs on which it is built: and the ſtadthouſe alone has 30,000 piles to ſupport its foundation. The houſes are handſome, and built either of brick or ſtone, the ſtreets are open and well paved, through moſt of which run canals planted with rows of trees. It is reckoned to be half as big as London, including the fortifications. The firſt mention of this place we find in hiſtory, is in the year 1300, when it was no more than a poor fiſhing town. In 1585 it appears to have been the chief trading place in the united Netherlands; when it was firſt begun to be fortified, and conſiderable additions were made to its fortification in 1672 when Lewis XIV. invaded the country. Here reſide perſons of every nation and ſect of religon in Europe, who are tolerated in their reſpective perſuaſions, but none are admitted to a ſhare in the government but thoſe of the Calviniſtick or preſbyterian religion. All of them however apply themſelves with indefatigable induſtry to amaſs wealth, money being the idol moſt adored in this country. Amſterdam is ſituated 200 miles E. of London, and 30 N. E. of Rotterdam. Lat. 52. 20. N. long. 4. 30. E.

Amt Deutsche, or the German diſtrict in France, belonging to the government of Lorrain and Barr, lies along the river Saar or Saare; it has its name from the inhabitants ſpeaking the German language. *Buſching.*

Amur, a famous and conſiderable river of the Aſiatick part of the empire of Ruſſia; which falls into the eaſtern ocean. It was formerly called Charan-muran, but at preſent the Chineſe and Mauſchurs give it the name of Sagalin-Ula. It alſo bears the ſeveral appellations of Jamur, Onon, Helong-Kiang, and Sihilka. It is formed by the conjunction of the rivers Schilk and Argun, is navigable to the ſea, and has an uncommon plenty of fiſh. Its whole length is above 400 miles.

Anadir, a conſiderable river of Aſiatick Ruſſia, which falls into the eaſtern ocean. *Buſching.*

Anagni, anciently Anagnia, a little town in Campania, belonging to the eccleſiaſtical ſtate, and is the ſee of a biſhop. It lies 32 miles E. of Rome. Lat. 44. 6. N. long. 15. 55. E. *Buſching.*

Anatolia, ſee Asia Minor.

Ancaster, a town of Lincolnſhire, 15 miles S. of Lincoln and 8 from Grantham. It gives the title of duke to the noble family of Bertie.

Ancenis, a ſmall town and marquiſate of France, and government of Brittany, ſituated on the river Loire; it belongs to the houſe of Bethune Charoſt, and lies 18 miles N. E. of Nantz. Lat. 47. 20. N. long. 1. 9. W. *Buſching.*

Anclam, a town of weſtern Pomerania, in the circle of upper Saxony, belonging to Pruſſia, on the river Pene, 47 miles N. W. of Stetin. Lat. 54. 10. N. long. 14. 10. E.

Ancober, or Rio Cobre, a river of Africa on the coaſt of Guiney, where it falls into the Atlantick ocean.

Ancona, the name of a marquiſate or diſtrict of Italy belonging to the eccleſiaſtical ſtate, ſituated on the Adriatick ſea, and is famous for a ſpecies of ſhell fiſh, called Ballani, and found in the middle of the ſtones taken out of the harbour.

harbour. The largeſt of thoſe fiſh are not above a finger in length, but highly valued at Rome, whither great quantities are annually ſent.

ANCONA, the capital of the marquiſate of the ſame name, ſituated on the ſea, and between two mountains, on one of which ſtands the citadel, and on the other the cathedral. It is a conſiderable place, but not ſo populous and rich as the commodiouſneſs of its ſituation and goodneſs of its harbour ſeem to promiſe. The latter was conſiderably enlarged by the emperor Trajan, to whom, for that reaſon, a triumphal arch of beautiful marble, was erected on the mole, and a fort built for its defence: the end of the mole is ſtill fortified and mounts between eight and twelve pieces of cannon. The trade of this place is inconſiderable, and moſtly carried on by the Jews reſiding here, the number of whom is ſaid to be about 5000, and theſe live together in a particular quarter of the city where they have a ſynagogue. The biſhop of Ancona is immediately ſubject to the pope. It lies 15 miles N. of Loretto, and 130 E. of Rome. Lat. 43. 20. N. long. 15. deg. E. *Buſching*.

ANDAJA, a river of Spain in the province of old Caſtile, running into the Duoro.

ANDALUSIA, one of the provinces of Spain, bounded on the N. by Eſtremadura and new Caſtile, from which it is divided by a chain of mountains, called Sierra Morena; on the W. by the Portugueſe provinces of Alentejo and Algarve; on the S. partly by the Atlantick ocean, and partly by the ſtreights of Gibraltar, and on the E. by Granada and Murica. Its length from W. to E. is about 180 Engliſh miles, but its breadth is various. The river Guadalquiver, anciently called Bætis and Tarteſſus, runs thro' the whole length, and towards the W. the Guadiana divides it from Portugueſe Algarve. The other ſmall rivers partly fall immediately into the ſea, and partly into the Guadalquiver. It is reckoned the beſt part of the kingdom of Spain, abounding in all kinds of fruits, honey, excellent wine, grain, ſilk, ſugar, fine oil, large herds of cattle, eſpecially horſes, metals, cinnabar and quickſilver. This province properly conſiſts of the three ancient kingdoms of Seville, Cordova, and Jean. *Buſching*.

ANDALUSIA New, a province of Terra Firma in S. America, ſituated on the Atlantick ocean, oppoſite to the Leeward iſlands, and bounded by the river Oronoque to the W.

ANDAMAN, iſlands lying on the E. ſide of the entrance of the bay of Bengal, between 10 and 15 deg. N. lat. and in 92 deg. E. long. The inhabitants are an inoffenſive people, who ſeldom eat fleſh (tho' ſome voyagers repreſent them as cannibals), and principally live on rice, fruits, roots, and herbs, with which they furniſh ſuch ſhips as touch at theſe iſlands.

ANDELLE, a river of France in the government of Normandy, riſing in the pariſh of Forge, and falling into the Seine. Large rafts of timber, cut in the words of Lyons and Pitre are floated on this river to Paris. *Buſching*.

ANDERLECHT, a fortreſs of Brabant in the Netherlands, 2 miles S. of Bruſſels, and intended as an outwork to that city.

ANDERNACHT, a city of Cologne in Germany, on the lower Rhine, 8 miles N. W. of Coblentz. Lat. 50. 25. N. long. 7. deg. E.

ANDERO, St. a ſea port town of Spain in the province of Biſcay, with a good trade, lying on a little peninſula, 60 miles W. of Bilboa. Here ſome of the Spaniſh men of war are built and laid up. Lat. 43. 20. N. long. 4. 30. W.

ANDES, a famous chain of mountains running almoſt the whole length of S. America, thro' Peru

and Chili, in a line parallel to, and but a little way from the Pacific ocean. They are reckoned the higheſt land in the world, and though in a warm climate are covered with ſnow, whence they take the Name of Sierras Nivada, or the ſnowy mountains. *Ulloa's Voyage.*

ANDLAU, a river of lower Alſace, riſing in the Waſgan mountains, and falling into the Ill. *Buſching.*

ANDOVER, a well built populous, and pleaſant borough town in Hampſhire, famous for its manufactures. Near this place on the 30th of September is holden an annual fair, called Weyhill-fair, one of the largeſt in all England, having regular lanes of booths for all kinds of goods, beſides different ſtands for cattle, eſpecially ſheep. It lies 10 miles N. W. of Wincheſter, and 62 S. W. of London, and ſends 2 members to parliament.

ANDRARUM, a place of Sweden in S. Gothland, 2 miles and 3 quarters to the S. of Chriſtianſtadt here is a very good alum work, the largeſt in the whole kingdom. *Buſching.*

ANDREWS, St. a city of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, and circle of Auſtria, on the river Lavant, having a biſhop, under the archbiſhop of Saltzburg. It is ſituated 40 miles E. of Clagenfort. Lat. 47. 5. N. long. 15. 7. E.

ANDREWS, St. the capital of the ſhire of Fife in Scotland, having a good harbour on the German ocean for ſmall veſſels; it was formerly very conſiderable, and the ſee of an archbiſhop, who was the metropolitan of Scotland, but is now in a moſt ruinous condition. The ancient cathedral which was dedicated to St. Andrew the patron of Scotland, and larger than St. Peter's church at Rome, is at preſent only a heap of rubbiſh; the ſame fate has alſo befallen other churches and buildings. The moſt remarkable ſtructure at preſent is the univerſity, which was founded in the year 1412. It lies 14 miles S. E. of Dundee, and 30 N. E. of Edinburgh. Lat. 56. 20. N. long. 2. 25. W.

ANDRIA, a ſmall town in the kingdom of Naples, and the ſee of a biſhop, with the title of a dukedom, belonging to the houſe of Caraffa. It lies 26 miles W. of Barri. Lat. 41. 6. N. long. 17. min. E. *Buſching.*

ANDROS, or ANDRI, one of the moſt fertile and delightful iſlands of the Archipelago, belonging to the empire of Turkey, has a ſuperfluity of wine, oil, barley, and all ſorts of fruits, and is watered with innumerable ſprings. It lies near the S. end of Negropont, and N. of Candia. The ancients called it alſo Cauros, Laſia, Nonagria, Epagris, Autandros, and Hydruſia. In the iſland are between 30 or 40 villages, with about 4 or 5000 inhabitants, moſt of whom are Greeks. *Buſching.*

ANDUJAR, or ANDUXAR, a city of Spain, in the province of Andaluſia, ſituated on the river Guadalquiver. It lies 32 miles E. of Corduba. Lat. 37. 50. N. long. 4. 2. W.

ANDUZE, or ANDUX, a town of France in the government of Languedoc, lying on the river Gardon, and has the title of a barony. Here they drive a conſiderable trade in ſerges and rough woollen cloth. It is ſituated 25 miles N. of Montpelier. Lat. 43. 46. N. long. 3. 44. E. *Buſching.*

ANEGADA, one of the Caribbee iſlands in America. Lat. 18. 6. N. long. 63. 5. W.

ANGELO, St. a ſea port of Apulia, on the gulf of Venice, 8 miles N. of Manfredonia. Lat. 41. 20. N. long. 16. 25. E. Alſo a town in the province of Urbino, belonging to the popedom.

ANGELO, St. a ſtrong caſtle in Rome, to which the pope retires upon any apprehenſion of danger.

An

An impregnable caſtle in Malta has alſo the ſame name.

ANGELOS, a fine city of Mexico in N. America, 100 miles N. E. of La Vera Cruz, with a biſhop under the archbiſhop of Mexico, ſubject to Old Spain. Lat. 19. 5. N. long. 103. 10. W.

ANGERAP, a river in the kingdom of Pruſſia, which uniting with the Inſter near Inſterburg, forms the navigable river Pregel. *Buſching.*

ANGERBURG, a well built town in the kingdom of Pruſſia, ſurrounded with palliſades, and has a ſtrong caſtle built in the year 1335 on a lake of the ſame name, from which riſes the river Angerap. Lat. 54. 5. N. long. 23. 10. E.

ANGERMANNIA, or ANGERMANNLAND, a province in the N. of Sweden, 24 miles long and 16 broad, very woody and mountainous, but has excellent iron works, lakes, and rivers abounding with fiſh.

ANGERMANNSLAND, or ASELE-LAPPMARK, a province of Lapland, belonging to Sweden, on the river Angermannia, bounded on the E. by Angermanland, on the N. by Umea Lappmark, on the W. by the mountains, and on the S. by Jamtland. *Buſching.*

ANGERMUNDE, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Berg, and circle of Weſtphalia, on the E. ſide of the Rhine, 9 miles N. of Duſſeldorp. Lat. 51. 10. N. long. 6. 20. E.

ANGERS, the capital of the government of Anjou in France. It is divided into two parts by the river Maienne, is a large and populous place, ſurrounded with a wall and antique fortifications; containing 9000 houſes, and 30,000 inhabitants: is the ſee of a biſhop, the ſeat of a diſtrict, a provincial bailiwic, country court, royal prevoté, a mint court, ſalt houſe, marſhalſea, &c. It has an univerſity founded by St. Lewis, an academy for the belles lettres erected by Lewis XIV. in 1685 on the ſame footing with the royal academy at Paris; a ſtrong caſtle on a ſteep rock, an elegant cathedral, 7 other chapters, 16 pariſh churches, 4 abbeys, ſeveral convents, and a ſeminary. Its biſhop is under the archbiſhop of Tours; he has a dioceſe of 668 pariſhes, a revenue of 26,000 livres, and pays a tax of 1700 florins to the court of Rome. It is ſituated at the conflux of the little Loire and the Start, 45 miles E. of Nantz. Lat. 47. 30. N. long. 30 min. W. *Buſching.*

ANGHIERA, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan ſituated in a very fruitful and populous country of the ſame name, on the E. ſide of the Lago Maggiore, 40 miles W. of the city of Milan. Lat. 45. 40. N. long. 9. 5. E.

ANGLESEA, or ANGLESEY an iſland, the moſt N. W. county of N. Wales, divided from the main land by the ſmall ſtreight of Meneu or Menai: it contains 200,000 acres of land, 74 pariſhes, and 2 towns. It ſends one member to parliament, and gives the title of earl to the noble family of Anneſley.

ANGOL, a city of S. America, in the province of Chili, 125 miles N. of Baldivia. Lat. 38. 10. N. long. 78. 20. W.

ANGOLA, a country of Africa, principally inhabited by negroes: and whither moſt European nations reſort to purchaſe ſlaves for their American plantations. It is generally agreed that theſe negroes are the moſt lazy and untractable of any ſlaves purchaſed on the coaſt of Guiney; which is among other reaſons attributed to their having plenty of all ſorts of proviſions in their own country, and not being uſed to labour and hardſhips like the negroes of the Gold coaſt, where the ſoil is very barren. Angola is divided amongſt ſeveral petty princes and ſtates, and the Portugueſe have ſeveral colonies and conſiderable ſettlements on the coaſt, and pretend

tend to a dominion over the negro princes in their neighbourhood: the Engliſh, Dutch, and other European nations however traffick with the negroes here without any reſtraint. This country is ſituated between 5 and 16 deg. S. lat. and between 10 and 15. E. long.

ANGOULESME, the capital of the government of Saintonge and Angoumois, ſituated on a mountain ſurrounded with rocks, at the foot of which runs the river Charante; it is the ſee of a biſhop, who is under the archbiſhop of Bourdeaux, and has a dioceſe of 200 pariſhes. It contains about 8000 ſouls, and is ſituated 64 miles S. E. of Rochelle. Lat. 45. 40. N. long. 10 min. E. *Buſching*.

ANGOUMOIS, part of the government of Saintonge and Angoumois in France, bounded on the W. by Saintonge, on the S. by Perigord, on the E. by Limouſin, and on the N. by Poictou; is between 15 and 18 French miles in length, and between 15 and 16 in breadth. Its principal rivers are the Charante and the Touvre; which laſt has its ſource in this country. *Buſching*.

ANGOURA, or ANGYRA, a city of Natolia in Aſiatick Turkey, on the river Melus, 150 miles E. of Conſtantinople. It is a large place containing near 45,000 inhabitants. In the neighbourhood Pompey obtained a remarkable victory over Mithridates; and Tamerlane defeated Bajazet, emperor of the Turks. Lat. 41. 5. N. long. 33. 10. E.

ANGRA, a city belonging to Portugal, in the iſland of Terceira one of the Azores. It is handſomely built, has broad, well paved, clean and ſtrait ſtreets, 6 pariſh churches, among which the cathedral is one, a poor houſe, an hoſpital, and 8 convents. Lat. 39. 10. N. long. 28. 5. W.

ANGROGNE, or ANGROGNA, a town in the Piedmonteſe valleys, and principality of Piedmont, near the borders of Dauphiné in France. It lies 7 miles W. of Pignerol, and belongs to the king of Sardinia. Lat. 44. 45. N. long. 7. 2. E.

ANGUILLA, one of the Caribbee iſlands in America, lying in the Atlantic ocean, 100 miles N. of St. Chriſtophers, and belongs to Great-Britain. Lat. 18. 15. N. long. 63 10. W.

ANGUS, or FORFAR, a ſhire in the middle diviſion of Scotland, on the firth or bay of Tay, which to the S. ſeparates it from the ſhire of Fife, having the German ocean on the E. the ſhires of Perth and Gowry on the W. and the ſhire of Merns on the N.

ANHALT, a province of Germany, in the circle of upper Saxony, bounded on the N. by the duchy of Magdeburg, and principality of Halberſtadt, and on the S. by the counties of Mansfeldt and Stolberg.

ANHOLT, an iſland of Denmark in N. Jutland, lying in the Cattegat, 8 miles from the coaſt of Jutland, 10 from Seeland, and 7 from Halland. On account of the many ſand banks it is very dangerous to ſeamen, for which reaſon a fire is conſtantly kept up in a light houſe. *Buſching*.

ANIAN, a ſtreight which is ſuppoſed to lie between the N. E. of Aſia, and N. W. of America.

ANIAN, a country on the E. coaſt of Africa, between the equator and 12 deg. N. lat. and 40. and 50. E. long. It is bounded on the N. by the Red ſea and ſtreights of Babelmandel; on the E. by the Indian ocean; on the S. by Zanguebar; and on the W. by Abyſſinia. It is a deſart country, ſubject to ſeveral African princes.

ANJENGO, a ſmall town with a factory on the coaſt of Malabar in the hither peninſula of India, belonging to the Engliſh E. India company: their merchandize principally conſiſts of pepper, and calicoes. Lat. 7. 5. N. long. 76. 10. E.

ANJOU, one of the governments of France. This province, the capital of which is Angers, borders on Touraine to the E. on Poictou to the S. on Bretagne to the W. and on Maine to the N. Its greateſt length from W. to E. is about 26 miles, and its greateſt breadth from S. to N. 24. In this province are 49 rivers ſmall and great, of which only 6 are navigable, namely the Loire, Vienne, Toue, Maienne, Loir and Sarte. This country formerly conſiſted of 2 counties, which were united about the cloſe of the ninth century.

ANNA, a city of Aſia in Arabia Petrea, on the W. bank of the river Euphrates, 100 miles W. of Bagdat, ſubject to the Turkiſh empire. Lat. 33. 30. N. long. 41. 35. E.

ANNAMABOE, an Engliſh factory on the Gold coaſt of Guiney in Africa.

ANNAN, or ANNAND the capital of Annandale, a ſubdiviſion of the ſhire of Dumfries in Scotland, ſituated at the mouth of the river of the ſame name, and has a good ſea port. It is a parliament town, ſituated a little N. of the Solway firth, 80 miles S. of Edinburgh, and 384 S. W. from London. Lat. 54. 40. N. long. 3. min. E.

ANNAPOLIS, the capital of Maryland in N. America, ſubject to Great-Britain: it is ſituated 100 miles N. of James town. Lord Baltimore is proprietor of it, and its principal production is tobacco. Lat. 39. 25. N. long. 78. 10. W.

ANNAPOLIS, the capital of Acadia, or New Scotland in America; it is a fortified town belonging to Great-Britain, with a garriſon for protecting the country againſt the French and their confederate Indians of Canada. Lat. 45. 10. N. long. 64. 5. W.

ANNECY, the capital of the duchy of Genevois in Savoy, a neat city with a caſtle on the fine lake of the ſame name, where the river Sier iſſues from it and runs through the middle of the town. It is the ſee of a biſhop, to whoſe dioceſe alſo belong Fauſſigni, Chablais, the country of Gex, and part of Bagey. It is ſubject to the king of Sardinia, and ſituated 20 miles S. of the city of Geneva. Lat. 46. 5. N. long. 6. 12. E. *Buſching.*

ANNONE, a fort in Italy of ſome ſtrength, and belonging to Montferrat, on the borders of the Milaneſe, ſubject to the duke of Savoy. It ſtands on the Tanaro 9 miles E. from Aſti. Lat. 44. 28. N. long. 28. 14. E.

ANO CAPRI, the largeſt town in the iſland of Capri, lying on its W. ſide, belonging to the kingdom of Naples.

ANSLO, or OBSLO, a ſea port town of Norway, ſituated in a bay in the province of Aggerhuys, ſubject to the king of Denmark, its biſhop is under the archbiſhop of Drontheim. It ſtands 100 miles N. of Gottenburgh. Lat. 59 deg. N. long. 10. 12. E.

ANSPACH, or OHNSPACH, a city of Germany, the capital of the marquiſate of the ſame name in the circle of Franconia. It lies 20 miles S. W. of Nuremberg, and is ſubject to its own marquis, from which family queen Caroline, conſort to king George II. was deſcended. Lat. 49. 26. N. long. 10. 42. E.

ANSTRUTHER-WESTER, and ANSTRUTHER-EASTER, two royal burghs and parliament towns of Scotland in the ſhire of Fife, on the firth of Forth. It is ſituated 8 miles S. of St. Andrews, and 25 N. E. of Edinburgh. Lat 56. 20. N. long. 2. 25. W.

ANTE, a river of France in the government of Normandy, has its ſource beyond Falaiſe, and after a courſe of 4 miles falls into the Vire. *Buſching.*

ANTEGO, or ANTIGUA, one of the Caribbee iſlands in the Atlantick ocean, 40 miles N. of Guadaloupe, is

is 20 miles long, and about the ſame in breadth. Its chief production is ſugar, but here they have no water except what they ſave in ciſterns when it rains, and fetch from the neighbouring iſlands, though lately ſome ſprings have been diſcovered in Antego. It is the reſidence of the Engliſh governor of the Caribbee iſlands. Lat. 17. 30. N. long. 62. 10. W.

ANTEQUERA, or ANTEQUIERA, a genteel and pretty large town of Spain in the kingdom of Granada, and biſhoprick of Malaga, ſituated partly in a plain, and partly on riſing ground at the foot of a mountain. Its ſtreets are long, broad and handſome, and the houſes well built: at one end of the town on an eminence ſtands a fortified caſtle. It is ſituated 25 miles N. of Malaga. Lat. 36. 40. N. long. 4. 40. W.

ANTIBES, a ſtrong town of France in the government of Provence, one of the oldeſt in the country, ſituated in a very fruitful ſoil, with an harbour on the Mediterranean for middling veſſels, and a ſtrong citadel. Here are 2 convents, and ſeveral remains of Roman antiquities. It lies 15 miles S. of Nice. Lat. 43. 46. N. long. 7. 5. E.

ANTICOSTE, an iſland in America, lying in the mouth of the river St. Lawrence, is ſubject to the French, but barren. Lat. 50. 30. N. long. 64. 16. W.

ANTILLES, ſee CARIBBEE-ISLANDS.

ANTIO, a promontory of the middle diviſion of Italy in St. Peter's patrimony; takes its name from the ancient city of Antium, and has a fortified tower. Near it is an harbour which was lately made. The ruins of Antium extend over a large tract of land. Lat. 41. 30. N. long. 12. 20. E. *Buſching.*

ANTIOCH, a town of Syria, formerly its capital, built on the river Orontes near the Levant ſea. It is ſituated 30 miles S. of Scanderoon, and ſubject to Turkey, but is now in a ruinated condition. Lat. 36. 10. N. long. 37. 5. E.

ANTIPAROS, anciently OLIARUS, one of the iſlands in the Archipelago belonging to Turkey, has in ſome places a fruitful ſoil, tho' only one village. It contains nothing remarkable, except a ſuprizing grotto, which is a maſter piece of nature. It is about 40 fathoms high, and 50 broad, containing a great number of white, tranſparent cryſtalliform concretions, repreſenting all kinds of vegetables, various marble pillars, and a fine pyramid of the ſame materials. Lat. 37. 40. N. long. 25. 50. E.

ANTIVARI, a fortified place of the empire of Turkey in the province of Albania, on a rock in the Adriatick. In 1573 it was taken by the Turks from the Venetians. It lies 10 miles W. of Dulcigno. Lat. 42. 10. N. long. 19. 40. E.

ANTIVETRIA, a ſubdiviſion of Terra Firma in S. America, lying to the S. of Carthagena.

ANTONIO, one of the cape Verd iſlands in Africa, ſubject to Portugal. Lat. 18. 4. N. long. 26 min. E.

ANTRAIM, a town of France in the upper Bretagne, and biſhoprick of Rennes, on the river Ceneſnon on the borders of Normandy, 15 miles S. of Auranities. Lat. 43. 33. N. long. 16. 42. W.

ANTRIM, the moſt N. E. county of the province of Ulſter in Ireland, ſubdivided into 9 baronies, namely, Ballie-Cary, Dunlace, Kilconway, Tome, Antrim, Glenarm, Carrickfergus, Belfaſt, and Killalagh.

ANTRIM, a ſmall town of Ireland, and capital of the county of the ſame name belonging to the province of Ulſter. It ſends two members to parliament, and lies at the N. end of Lough-neagh 13 miles W. of Carrickfergus. Lat. 54. 45. N. long. 6. 26. W.

ANTWERP, a large and beautiful city, capital of the marquiſate of the ſame name in the Netherlands,

lands, with a citadel reckoned one of the ſtrongeſt in the Low countries. It is ſurrounded by the province of Brabant; ſtands on the E. ſhore of the Scheld, 25 miles N. of Bruſſels, and the ſame diſtance N. E. of Ghent. The city is built in form of a creſcent on the river, which is here 22 feet deep, and 400 yards in breadth, ſo that veſſels of burden can come up to the quay and canals are cut through the town from the river, which bring up ſmall veſſels to their very doors. About 200 years ago it was the greateſt trading port in Europe, but now the traffick is removed to Amſterdam and other towns in Holland. It is the ſee of a biſhop, under the archbiſhop of Mechlin, and ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria, having furrendered to the duke of Marlborough ſoon after the battle of Ramillies in June 1706, without waiting for a ſiege, though it was provided with a ſtrong garriſon. Lat. 51. 15. N. long. 4. 15. E.

Aosta, Aoust, or Avosta, a duchy in the principality of Piedmont, belonging to the king of Sardinia. The river Doria Baltia has its ſource in this country, and runs through the middle of it.

Apalachian Mountains, of N. America, giving name to a country which lies W. of the Britiſh plantations, are ſituated between 30 and 40 deg. N. lat. and run in a parallel line with the Atlantick ocean, and about 150 miles diſtant from it.

Apaniea, or Hama, a town of Syria on the river Orontes, 82 miles N. of Damaſcus. Lat. 34. 5. N. long. 38. 30. E.

Apanormia, a town of Santorin, an iſland in the Mediterranean, and ſea of Candia, near which is a ſpacious harbour, in the form of a half moon: but the bottom being unfathomable, ſhips cannot lie at anchor in it. Lat. 36. 18. N. long. 25. 38. E. *Buſching.*

Apennines, a chain of mountains, beginning near the maritime Alps, in the territory of Genoa, and divide Italy into two parts, and extend through the whole length of the country, as far as the ſtreight which ſeparates Italy from Sicily.

Apenzel, the capital of the canton of the ſame name in Switzerland, ſituated on the river Chur, 25 miles S. of Conſtance. Lat. 47. 36. N. long. 9. 1. E.

Appershoven, a little village of Germany in the circle of Suabia, on the river Kyſſel, at the corner of a wood, before which the right wing of the confederate army encamped the night before the battle of Hochſtet. Lat. 31. 50. N. long. 48. 50. N.

Appeville, a marquiſate of France in the government of Normandy. *Buſching.*

Appleby, or Apulby, anciently Abalaba, the capital of the county of Weſtmoreland, with a caſtle belonging to the earl of Thanet, of which he is hereditary ſheriff; formerly it was a conſiderable place where parliaments were held, but it has ſince fallen into ſome decay. The aſſizes are held here, and it ſends two members to parliament. It lies on the river Eden, over which is a ſtone bridge. It is ſituated 20 miles S. E. of Carliſle, and upwards of 200 N. of London. Lat. 54. 30. N. long. 2. 20. W.

Apt, Apta Julia, a town of France in the government of Provence, on the little river Calavon, the ſee of a biſhop, under the archbiſhop of Aix. Beſides the cathedral, here are two abbeys and 8 convents. In the year 1362 an eccleſiaſtical council was held here. It is ſituated 22 miles E. of Avignon. Lat. 43. 50. N. long. 5. 20. E.

Apulia, the E. part of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, lying along the Adriatick, containing the 3 counties of Capitanata, Bari and Otranto; though the firſt of theſe at preſent belongs to Apulia, only in a more general ſenſe.

Aquanigra, a ſmall place of Italy,

Italy, in the Mantuaneſe, on the river Chieſe, a little above its junction with the Oglio. It ſtands 22 miles W. of the city of Mantua, and is ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Lat. 45. 7. N. long. 30. 5. E.

AQUELEIA, a city of Friuli, on the extremity of the Adriatic, ſituated near 30 miles W. of Trieſte, Lat. 46. 20. N. long. 13. 30. E.

AQUILA, anciently AVIA, or AVELLA, a large city, the capital and ſeat of the tribunal of the further Abruzzo in the kingdom of Naples, ſituated on a ſmall mountain, at the foot of which runs the river Alterno; it has a caſtle and biſhop, who is immediately ſubject to the pope. The country in its neighbourhood abounds in ſaffron. It is ſituated 35 miles W. of the Adriatic, and 92 E. of Rome: great part of this city was deſtroyed by an earthquake in the year 1703. Lat. 42. 42. N. long. 14. 20. E. *Buſching.*

AQUILAR DEL CAMPO, a ſmall town of Old Spain in Old Caſtile, lying on the river Piſnerga. *Buſching.*

AQUINO, a ſmall ruinous city, and ſee of a biſhop, under the archbiſhop of Capua, in the Terra di Lavora, a province of the kingdom of Naples; it gives the title of count, to the houſe of Avolos. It is the birth place of Thomas Aquinas the divine, and Juvenal the poet; it is ſituated 30 miles N. W. of Capua. Lat. 41. 30. N. long. 14. 30. E. *Buſching.*

ARABIA, a country of a large extent in Aſia, bounded by Turkey on the N. by Perſia and its gulf on the E. by the Indian ocean on the S. and by the Red ſea and iſthmus of Suez on the W. It is ſubject to ſeveral Arabian princes and ſtates, moſt of whom live in tents, wandering from place to place for paſture and water for their cattle, the greateſt part of the country being a barren wilderneſs, and in many places without water or vegetables. The grand impoſtor Mahomet was a native of Arabia, and made the people of this country his firſt proſelytes, who in 40 years after his death ſubdued great part of Aſia, Africa, and Europe, the Arabs eſtabliſhing their religion where-ever they came. It lies between 11 and 30 deg. N. Lat. and between 35 and 60 of E. long. Its 3 principal ſubdiviſions are Arabia Felix, Arabia Deſerta, and Arabia Petrea.

ARABO, commonly RAAB, one of the principal rivers in the kingdom of Hungary, has its ſource in the Steiermirk, and diſcharges itſelf into the Danube. *Buſching.*

ARACAN, the capital of a little kingdom, lying on the N. E. part of the bay of Bengal in India beyond the Ganges, being bounded on the S. E. by the kingdom of Ava, and on the N. E. by the province of Bengal. Lat. 20. 6. N. long. 93. 16. E.

ARAFAT, a mountain of Arabia near Mecca, where the Mahometans have a tradition, that Abraham offered to ſacrifice Iſhmael.

ARAGON, called REYNO DE ARAGON, or the kingdom of ARAGON, a province of Spain, bordering towards the W. on Navarre and Caſtile, to the S. on Valencia, towards the E. on Catalonia, and to the N. on the Pyrenean mountains. Its extent from S. to N. is almoſt 120 miles, and from W. to E. about 78. The river Ebro runs from N. W. to S. E. tranſverſely through the province, and divides it into two parts nearly equal. Aragon anciently contained two parts, namely the county of Aragon properly ſo called, and the territory of Sobrarbe. At the beginning of the eleventh century both were erected into a kingdom, upon Sancho the Great, king of Navarre, dividing his eſtates among his children, and giving Sobrarbe to Gonſalo, and the county of Aragon to Ramir. Gonſalo

died

died soon after, consequently the kingdom of Sobrarbe fell to his brother Ramir by inheritance, and he united it with his crown, upon which its name was no longer used.

ARAGON, a river which issues from the kingdom of the same name and falls into the Ebro. *Busching.*

ARAGONA, a principality of lower Italy, in the Val di Mazara, belonging to the kingdom of Sicily. *Busching.*

ARAL, a lake in the Asiatic part of the Russian empire, not far from the Caspian sea, and is one of the largest inland lakes in all Asia. It is observed that in this lake are found the very same fish as in the Caspian, and that it has as little visible outlet as the other.

ARANJUEZ, a royal palace in new Castile in Spain, near the town of Alcala de Heneras, 7 miles from Madrid, and 6 from Toledo, in a fine plain upon an island, formed by the conflux of the rivers Tagus and Xarama. *Busching.*

ARARAT, the name anciently given to part of mount Caucasus, lying between the Euxine and Caspian seas, and where Noah's ark rested.

ARAUCO, a city, and the capital of one of the finest valleys in the province of Chili in S. America. The natives are the most gallant people on this continent, having driven the Spaniards out of their country, though without any fire arms. Lat. 37. 5. N. long. 78. 6. W.

ARAXES, a river of Persia, see ARRAS.

ARBELA, or IRBIL, a town on the river Lycus, situated on a fine plain, in the province of Assyria, now called Curdestan, where Alexander the Great fought the 3d and decisive battle with Darius king of Persia. It is situated about 60 miles S. E. of Monsul the ancient Nineveh. Lat. 35. 15. N. long. 44. 12. E.

ARBOIS, a small town of France, in the bailiwick of Aval and government of Franche Comté, famous for its rivers; it has a chapter, a priory, and is situated 18 miles S. E. of Dole. Lat. 46. 50. N. long. 5. 40. E.

ARBON, a town of Germany in the circle of Swabia, and bishoprick of Constance, on the lake of that name, 8 miles N. of St. Gall. Lat. 47. 40. N. long. 9. 30. E.

ARC, a river of upper Italy, in the duchy of Savoy, rising in the Maurienne and falls into the Isere. It has a very rapid course and is full of cascades. *Busching.*

ARCADIA, anciently CYPARISSA, a mean sea port on the W. coast of the Morea in European Turkey, situated on the Mediterranean, almost opposite to the isle of Zante, 64 miles S. W. of Corinth. It gives name to a bay near it. Lat. 37. 20. N. long. 22. 5. E.

ARCHANGEL, or St. MICHAEL, the capital of the government of Archangelgorod in European Russia, and a famous trading city, lying on the river Dwina, about 4 miles from the White sea, and 400 miles N. E. of Petersburg. It is about ¾ quarters of a mile in length, and a quarter of a mile in breadth, consisting merely of wooden houses built after the Russian manner, the Gostinnoi Dwor, or exchange alone excepted, which is of stone. The citadel in which the stadtholder resides, is surrounded with a wooden wall. It is the see of a bishop, and both the Lutherans and Calvinists have churches in this place. Lat. 64. 34. N. long. 40. 12. E.

ARCHANGELGOROD, one of the governments of Russia in Europe, it contains a part of Lapland, and the ancient kingdom of Holmogard.

ARCO, a town of Italy, belonging to the bishop of Trent, and under the protection of the house of Austria; it lies on the river Sarca near

the N. extremity of the lake de Garda, 16 miles S. W. of the city of Trent. Lat. 46. 5. N. long. 10. 40. E.

ARDENBURG, a ſtrong town of Dutch Flanders, 12 miles N. E. of Bruges. Lat. 51. 50. N. long. 3. 20. E.

ARDENNE, a foreſt in the low countries, which in Cæſar's time extended far into Germany; but all that remains of it at preſent, is between Thionville in the duchy of Luxemburg, and the city of Liege.

ARDEVIL, or ARDEBIL, the burying place of ſome of the ancient kings of Perſia, 30 miles E. of Tauris. Lat 36. 5. N. long. 47. 6. E.

ARDMAGH, ſee ARMAGH.

ARDRA or ARDRES, the capital of a country in Africa, on the Slave coaſt of Guiney, near the river Lagos. Lat. 5. 5. N. long 4. 10. E.

ARDRES, a fortified town of France in the government of Picardy and Artois, built in the middle of a moraſs. Here Francis I. king of France, and Henry VIII. king of England had an interview in 1520. It lies 10 miles S. of Calais. Lat. 50. 45. N. long. 2. 2. E. *Buſching.*

AREBALILLO, a river of old Caſtile in Spain which falls into the Duoro. *Buſching.*

AREBON, a town of Africa on the coaſt of Guiney, lying at the mouth of the river Formoſa. Lat. 5. 7. N. long. 5. 9. W.

AREMBURG, the capital of the county of the ſame name in Germany, in the circle of the lower Rhine on the river Aer, 25 miles S. of Cologn. Lat. 50. 30. N. long. 6. 25. E.

ARENSHARDE, a tract of Denmark in the duchy of Sleſwick. It contains the greateſt part of the famous rampart built by the Daniſh king Gotrick, at the beginning of the 9th century, as a defence againſt the irruptions of the Saxons and Slavi, acroſs the country from Hollinſted, as far as the Sley, for the length of about 8 or 9 miles. *Buſching.*

AREQUIPPA, a city of S. America, in the province of Peru; it is a biſhop's ſee, under the archbiſhop of Lima, and belongs to Spain. It is ſituated 220 miles S. E. of Lima, Lat. 17. 5. N. long. 73. 5. W. *Ulloa's Voyage.*

AREZZO, anciently ARETIUM, one of the 12 cities of old Etruria in Italy, belonging to the grand duchy of Tuſcany, ſituated on the declivity of a mountain, in the middle of a fruitful plain, and is the ſee of a biſhop, 17 miles W. of Citta de Caſtadella. Lat. 43. 15. N. long. 13. 15. E.

ARGA, or ECA, a river of Spain, which waters the kingdom of Navarre, and falls into the Ebro. *Buſching.*

ARGENTA, one of the principal rivers of Albania, a province of Turkey. *Buſching.*

ARGENTIERE, an iſland of the Archipelago in the empire of Turkey, anciently called CIMOLIS, is barren and full of rocks and mountains. The whole iſland is covered with a ſort of clay called cimoli earth, uſed in waſhing and whitening linen. It has only one village upon it, and is ſituated 60 miles E. of the Morea Lat. 37. 5. N. long. 25. 4. E.

ARGENTON, a town of France in the government of Normandy on the Orne, 45 miles S. W. of Bourges. Lat. 46. 40. N. long. 1. 35. E.

ARGOS, now a mean port town of European Turkey, on the bay of Napoli de Romania, in the Morea and on the river Najo, or Inachus, but was anciently a ſtately capital. Lat. 56. 51. N. long. 1. 35. E. *Buſching.*

ARGUIN, an iſland with a river and fort of the ſame name, on the W. coaſt of Africa. Lat. 20. 5. N. long. 3. 20. E.

ARGUN, a river of Aſiatic Ruſſia;

it falls into the Amur, and separates the empires of China and Russia. *Busching.*

ARGUN, a city of Asiatic Tartary, on the river of the same name. Lat. 51. 36. N. long. 104. 5. E.

ARGYLESHIRE, or the shire of JUFERARY, in the middle part of Scotland, is part of the W. highlands, containing about 40 miles in length, and where narrowest 4 in breadth. It is bounded by the Lorn on the W. and by Monteith and Lenox on the E. It sends one member to parliament, and gives the title of duke to the noble family of Campbell.

ARHUSEN, a city of Denmark in Jutland, and the capital of the province of the same name on the river Gude at the entrance of the Baltic, near the lesser Belt, 70 miles N. E. of Rypen. Lat. 56. 5. N. long. 10. 20. E.

ARIANO, a town in the farther principality belonging to the kingdom of Naples, with the title of count and the see of a bishop, under the archbishop of Benevento, 15 miles E. of Benevento. Lat. 41. 16. N. long. 15. 35. E. There is also a town of the same name in the duchy of Ferrara, belonging to St. Peter's patrimony. *Busching.*

ARICA, a port town of Peru, in the province of los Charcas, on the Pacific ocean, where the treasure from Potosi is shipped for Europe. It lies 270 miles W. of the last mentioned city. Lat. 18. 20. S. long. 70. 20. W.

ARKLOW, a sea port town of Ireland, in the barony of the same name and province of Leinster; it sends two members to parliament, and lies 13 miles S. of Wicklow. Lat. 52. 55. N. long. 6. 20. W.

ARLES, anciently ARLEAS, a large and well built city of France in the government of Provence, on the E. shore of the Rhone, surrounded with morasses; it is the see of an archbishop. Constantine the Great made it the seat of the Roman empire in Gaul, and here are still some remains of Roman antiquities. It was formerly the seat of the kingdom of Burgundy, which was erected by Boson; several councils have been held here, the most ancient and principal of which was in the year 314. It is situated 35 miles N. W. of Marseilles, and 430 S. E. of Paris. Lat. 43. 32. N. long. 4. 45. E. There is also a town of the same name in Roussillon. *Busching.*

ARLEUX, a town of the French Netherlands, in the province of Hainault, 6 miles S. of Douay and the same distance from Cambray. Lat. 50. 26. N. long. 3. 10. E.

ARLON, a town of the Austrian Netherlands, in the duchy of Luxemburg, 76 miles W. of that city. Lat. 49. 45. N. long. 5. 30. E.

ARMAGH, anciently a celebrated city of Ireland, in the county of the same name, and province of Ulster, now a mean town, yet is still the see of an archbishop, who is primate of Ireland, and sends two members to parliament. It lies about 30 miles S. of Londonderry. Lat. 54. 30. N. long. 6. 45. W.

ARMAGNAC, a territory of France on the N. E. of Gascony, divided into the upper and lower, the former lies in the Pyrennees, but the latter properly called Armagnac, is larger and more fruitful. *Busching.*

ARMENIA, a large district, containing the modern Turcomania, and part of Persia, bounded by Georgia on the N. by Curdistan or the ancient Assyria on the S. and by Natolia, or Asia Minor on the W.

ARMENTIERS, a town of French Flanders on the Lys; it was dismantled by Lewis XIV. and is situated 7 miles W. of Lisle. Lat. 50. 42. N. long. 2. 50. E. *Blainville.*

ARMIERS, a town of Hainault in the French Netherlands, on the river Sambre, 8 miles S. W. of Maubeuge. Lat. 50. 15. N. long. 3. 40. E.

ARMIRO, a port town on the gulf of the ſame name in European Turkey, and province of Theſſaly, reckoned the Eretria of the ancients. 30 miles N. W. of the iſland of Negropont. Lat. 39. 42. N. long. 23. 30. E,

ARMUYDEN, a port-town of the united provinces in the iſland of Zealand, ſituated at the mouth of the canal of Middleburg, 3 miles E. of that city. Lat. 51. 30. N. long. 3. 25. E.

ARNA, a town in Andros, one of the iſlands of the Archipelago, with an harbour. See ANDROS.

ARNANT, ſee ALBANIA.

ARNAY LE DUC, a town of France ſituated in the middle of Burgundy, and diſtrict of Auxois, on the river Arroux, 35 miles N. W. of Chalons. Lat. 47. 5. N. long. 4. 3. E.

ARNHEIM, a large city of the united provinces in Guelderland, on the river Lech, 10 miles N. of Nimeguen. Lat. 52. 5. N. long. 5. 50. E.

ARNO, a river of Italy, riſing in the Apennine mountains, in the territory of Florence towards the E. It runs W. quite through that duchy, and having paſſed by Florence, and in its courſe received the Sieva, Peſa, and Elſa, falls into the ſea of Tuſcany, below Piſa. The valley through which it runs is extremely pleaſant, abounding in all kinds of fruits. *Buſching.*

ARONA, a town of Italy, in the Milaneſe, with a ſtrong caſtle on the S. W. part of the Lago Maggiore, near which is a bronze ſtatue of St. Borromæus, the patron of this country, 35 ells high, ſtanding upon an eminence near the lake, on a pedeſtal of 25 ells. It lies 35 miles W. of Milan. Lat. 45. 40. N. long. 8. 50. E. *Keyſler.*

ARONCHES, a fortified town of Portugal, on a riſing grouud, in the province of Alentejo, at the conflux of the rivers Alegrette and Caya, 13 miles N. of Elvas. Lat. 39. 5. N. long. 7. 30. W.

ARRAN, an iſland of Scotland, in the ſhire of Bute, 24 Engliſh miles long, and 16 broad, with a good harbour. It lies in the frith of Clyde, between Kintyre and Cunningham. Alſo an iſland of Ireland in the county of Galloway and province of Connaught.

ARRAN, a town of Switzerland on the river Aar, 25 miles S. W. of Baden. Here the proteſtant cantons hold their diet.

ARRAS, the capital of Artois, in the French Netherlands, a regular fortified town with a ſtrong citadel on the river Scarpe. It is the ſee of a biſhop, under the archbiſhop of Cambray. The tapeſtry made here, which from this town was firſt called arras, is indeed beautiful, but comes ſhort of that of Paris, Bruſſels or Antwerp. It has been in the poſſeſſion of the French ſince the year 1640; and lies 12 miles S. W. of Doway. Lat. 50. 20. N. long. 2. 50. E.

ARRAS, anciently ARAXES, a river which has its ſource in Georgia, and running S. E. joins the Cur, or Cyrus, whoſe united ſtream diſcharges itſelf in the Caſpian ſea, between the provinces of Shirvan and Aderbeitzan in Perſia.

ARROE, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleſwick, lying in the Baltic, about half a mile from Funen, and 2 miles and a half from Alſen, towards the N. E. It has two pretty good harbours, namely, one in the great bay, on each ſide of which ſtands a caſtle, and the other near the town of Arroekioping, which is covered by a ſmall iſland, called Deyeroe, directly oppoſite to it. Lat. 55. 15. N. long. 10. 15. E. *Buſching.*

ARRON and ARROU, both rivers of France, in the government of Nivernois. *Buſching.*

ARSCHOT, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in the lordſhip of Mechlin, on the river Demer, 14 miles E. of that city. Lat. 51. 5. N. long. 4. 45. E.

ARSCHOT,

ARSCHOT, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, on the river Demer, 14 miles from Mechlin. Lat. 51. 10. N. long. 4. 52. E.

ARTA, or LARTA, a port town of European Turkey, in the province of Epirus, on a bay of the Mediterranean, 60 miles N. of Lepanto, formerly called Ambracia, the ſeat of the ancient kings of Epirus. Lat. 39. 5. N. long. 22. 5. E.

ARTEMUS, anciently ARTEMISIUM, a promontory of Spain in the kingdom of Valencia; it is alſo called Cabo St. Martin and Punta del Emperador. *Buſching.*

ARTOIS, a province of the French Netherlands, bordering to the S. and W. on Picardy, towards the N. on Flanders, and to the E. on the Hennegau, 26 miles in length, and about 14 in breadth; is one of the fineſt provinces in the kingdom. *Buſching.*

ARUBA, an iſland of America, near the continent of Terra Firma, belonging to the Dutch. Lat. 12. 30. N. long. 69. 39. W.

AROE, a river of upper Italy in Savoy riſing in Faucigny, and yields ſome gold ſand, and near Geneva falls into the Rhone. *Buſching.*

ARUNDEL, an old borough town of Suſſex, finely ſituated on the declivity of a hill on the river Arun, not far from its mouth. The ſtrong caſtle here gives its poſſeſſor, who is of the noble family of the Howards, the title of firſt duke and peer of England, without any nomination from the king, the only priviledge of the kind in all the kingdom. It ſends two members to parliament, and lies 10 miles E. of Chicheſter, and 50 S. W. of London. Lat. 50. 45. N. long. 30 min. W.

ARZILLA, a port town of Morocco in Africa, 15 miles S. of Tangier. Lat. 35. 40. N. long. 5. 40. W.

ASAPH, St. a city of N. Wales in Flintſhire, the ſee of a biſhop, 20 miles N. W. of Cheſter, and upwards of 200 N. W. of London. Lat. 53. 18. N. long. 3. 30. W.

ASCHAFFENBURG, a town of Germany, in the circle of the lower Rhine, ſubject to the elector of Mentz who has a palace here. At this place his preſent Brittanick majeſty took up his quarters the night before the battle of Dettingen, in the year 1743, when his army was attacked by the French next day, but the enemy was defeated, and the king continued his march to Hanau. Lat. 50. 15. N. long. 9. 5. E.

ASCENSION, an iſland in the Atlantic ocean, almoſt mid-way between Africa and Brazil in S. America; though uninhabited, is of great ſervice to the E. India ſhips that touch here and furniſh themſelves with tortoiſe in their return home. Lat. 7. 5. S. long. 17. 20. W.

ASCOLI, anciently ASCULUM PICENUM, a city of Italy, in the marquiſate of Ancona, lying between the rivers Tronto and Caſtellano, on the confines of the Abruzzo; it is the ſee of a biſhop who is immediately ſubject to the pope. It is ſituated 40 miles S. of Ancona. Lat. 42. 50. N. long. 15. 5. E.

ASCOLI, anciently ASCULUM, a city of Naples, in the capitanata, with the ſee of a biſhop under the archbiſhop of Benevento, 30 miles W. of Manfredania. Lat. 41. 15. N. long. 16. 30. E.

ASHBURTON, a borough town of Devonſhire, ſituated 22 miles S. W. of Exeter, and 170 W. from London. It ſends two members to parliament. Lat. 50. 30. N. long. 4. 15. W.

ASHBY DE LA ZOUCH, a pleaſant market town of Leiceſterſhire between two parks, with four annual fairs, in which a conſiderable trade is carried on in cloths. It is ſituated 15 miles N. W. of Leiceſter, and 100 N. W. of London. Lat. 52. 40. N. long. 1, 25. W.

ASHFORD, a well built market town of Kent, on the river Stour, 12 miles S. W. of Canterbury, and 50 S. of London. Lat. 51. 15. N. long. 45. min. E.

ASIA, one of the four quarters of the world. See the introduction to this treatiſe.

ASIA MINOR, or NATOLIA, a province of Aſiatick Turkey, terminated on the N. by the Helleſpont, Propontis, the Boſphorus, and the Euxine ſea; on the S. by Georgia, Armenia, and Turcomania; on the S. by Syria and the Levant; and on the W. by the Archipelago.

ASITIO, ſee ASSISIO.

ASKEATON, a town of Ireland, in the county of Limerick, and province of Munſter on the Shannon; it ſends two members to parliament.

ASMER, a province of India on this ſide the Ganges, lying between the river Indus, and the province of Delli.

ASMIND, or rather ASMILD, an old celebrated convent of Denmark in N. Jutland, directly oppoſite to Wiburg on the further ſide of the lake. It was founded in 1164 for Auguſtine monks; but at preſent is a royal fief. *Buſching.*

ASOPH, or ASOW, a city of Coban Tartary in Aſia, a famous and conſiderable fortification and place of trade, now diſmantled. It ſtands on the S. ſhore of the river Don near its mouth, a little E. of the Palus Mæotis. This town ſtanding on the frontiers of Ruſſia, towards Turkey, has been ſeveral times taken and retaken, but by the laſt peace concluded in 1739, between thoſe two powers, it was agreed that the fortifications ſhould be demoliſhed, and the town remain ſubject to Ruſſia. Lat. 47. 15. N. long. 44. 10. E.

ASPEYTIA, a town of Biſcay in Spain, on the river Viola, in a delightful valley, near which are the diſtricts of Loyola and Onis, that

formerly belonged to St. Ignatius, founder of the order of jeſuits. Lat. 43. 20. N. long. 2. 22. W.

ASSENS, or ASNES, i. e. the holy promontory, a town of Denmark, in the diſtrict of the ſame name in the province of Funen on the little Belt. Here is a good trade in corn and other country goods; about half a mile from hence king Chriſtian III. defeated Chriſtian of Oldenburgh, with all his dependents in 1535. *Buſching.*

ASSISIO, a city of Italy belonging to the eccleſiaſtical ſtate in the duchy of Spoletto, built on a mountain; it is the birth place of St. Francis, and the ſee of a biſhop, who is immediately ſubject to the pope. It is ſituated 80 miles N. of Rome. Lat. 43. 10. N. long. 13. 35. E. *Buſching.*

ASSOS, a port town of Natolia in Aſia Minor, ſubject to Turkey, on a bay of the Ægean ſea, 12 miles S. E. of Troas. Lat. 38. 30. N. long. 27. 30. E.

ASSUMPTION, a city of S. America, in the province of La Plata, near the mouth of the river La Plata, and on the ſhore oppoſite to Buenos Ayres, which lies 170 miles S. of it, ſubject to Spain, Lat. 34. 10. S. long. 60. 40. W. *Ulloa's Voyage.*

ASSYRIA, antiently contained thoſe provinces of Turkey and Perſia, which now bear the names of Curdiſtan, Diarbec, and Iraca-Arabick; it borders on Armenia to the N. Media and Perſia towards the E. Arabia and the river Euphrates to the S. which laſt divides it from Syria, and Aſia Minor to the W. This is one of the empires we have the earlieſt knowledge of, and laſted 1200 years from Nimrod the firſt ſovereign, to Sardanapalus the laſt, having had ſeveral other kingdoms and provinces under its dominion beſides thoſe before enumerated.

ASTERABAT, the capital of the province of the ſame name;

it lies on the S. ſhore of the Caſpian ſea, 200 miles N. of Iſpahan. Lat. 37. 36. N. long. 54. 20. E.

ASTI, or ASTA, the capital of a country of the ſame name in Piedmont in Italy, not far from the river Tanaro, in a pleaſant fruitful valley. It has a biſhop who is under the archbiſhop of Milan. The place was taken by the king of Sardinia in 1746. It is ſituated 15 miles S. W. of Caſſel. Lat. 44. 40. N. long. 8. 15. E. *Buſching.*

ASTON, a place not far from Wallingford in Berkſhire, where was fought the famous battle between the Danes and Saxons in the year 871.

ASTORGA, a well fortified city of Spain, in the kingdom of Leon, built in a delightful plain on the little river Aſtura or Torto, 30 miles S. W. of Leon. It was anciently the capital of Aſturias; its biſhop is under the archbiſhop of Santiago. Lat. 42. 20. N. long. 6. 20. W.

ASTRACAN, or ASTRAKAN, a government in the Aſiatick part of Ruſſia, containing the ancient kingdom of Tartary. It was conquered by the czar Juan Bawiloſitz in 1554, and includes the N. and part of the W. ſide of the Caſpian ſea. The ſpacious deſert of this country, as it is called, has neither water nor graſs, and towards the coaſt of the Caſpian ſea is ſandy. *Buſching.*

ASTRACAN, the capital of the laſt mentioned province in Aſiatick Ruſſia, the reſidence of the governor, and ſee of a biſhop. It ſtands on an iſland formed by the Wolga on its E. ſhore; is nearly 3 miles in circuit, and ſurrounded with a good ſtone wall, and has a ſtout citadel oppoſite to it with a garriſon of 3000 men. Its trade has always been conſiderable, as above 30 nations reſort thither for that purpoſe. It is a good ſea port where the merchants embark for Perſia. It is ſituated 80 miles N. of the Caſpian ſea, and 800 S. W. of Moſcow. Lat. 47. 10. N. long. 52. 5. E. *Buſching.*

ASTROP WELLS, a place famous for mineral waters near Banbury in Oxfordſhire.

ASTURA, a place of Italy in the Campagna di Romana, having a good harbour and fortified tower. Here Cicero loſt his head, and the unfortunate prince Conradine the laſt heir of the Hohenſtanſen houſe was taken priſoner in 1268. *Buſching.*

ASTURIA, a province of Spain, bounded on the W. by Galicia, on the N. by the ſea, on the E. by Biſcay, and on the S. by old Caſtile and Leon. It is divided into two unequal parts, the largeſt of which is Aſturia d'Oviedo to the W. and Aſturia de Santillana to the E. The eldeſt ſon of Spain is ſtyled prince of the Aſturias. *Buſching.*

ATAYADA, a river of Spain in old Caſtile, running into the Duoro. *Buſching.*

ATH, or AETH, a ſtrong little town of the Auſtrian Netherlands in the province of Hainault, on the river Dender, 12 miles N. W. of Mons. Lat. 50. 45. N. long. 3. 40. E.

ATHENSEE, or ATERITH, a town of Ireland, in the county of Galloway and province of Connaught; it ſends two members to parliament, and is ſituated 10 miles E. of Galloway. Lat 53. 14. W. long. 8. 50. N. *Buſching.*

ATHENS, or ATHEN, anciently the capital of Attica, ſo famous for its learned men, orators, and captains, now called Setines. It ſtands in a plain watered by the rivers Iliſſus and Eridamus, about 40 miles E. of the iſthmus of Corinth: at preſent it is ſaid to contain 10,000 inhabitants, three parts of which are chriſtians, and though it be no longer the ſeat of the muſes, the people of Athens have ſtill a good ſhare of wit. The town does not lie round the caſtle as anciently, but

but on the N. W. side of it. Here a Greek metropolitan resides. Among the many remains of antiquity is the temple of Jupiter Olympius, and the temple of Minerva, called Parthenion, which last is still entire, and converted into a Turkish mosque, which as later travellers assure us, is the finest temple in the world. This city, as all the rest of Greece, is subject to the Turks. Lat. 38. 5. N. long. 24. 15. E. *Busching.*

ATHERSTON, or ATHERTON, a town of Warwickshire, famous for its great cheese fair, 10 miles N. of Coventry, and upward of 100 N. W. of London. Lat. 52. 40. N. long. 1. 30. E.

ATHLONE, a fortified town of Ireland, in the county of Roscommon, and the capital of the province of Connaught, on the river Shannon, 60 miles W. of Dublin.

ATHOL, a shire in the midle of Scotland, belonging to the N. highlands, bounded by Badenoch on the N. and Strathern on the S. From it the noble family of Murray takes the title of duke; the only place remarkable in it is the castle of Blair.

ATHOS, one of the most celebrated mountains in the world, situated in the province of Macedonia, on a peninsula, which stretches into the Ægean sea, near the gulf of Contessa, being an entire chain of mountains extended near 7 miles in length, and 3 in breadth. It is now called Monte Santo, from the 22 monasteries, besides cells and caves upon it, containing near 6000 monks and hermits, no woman is allowed to come within sight of their convents. It is situated 70 miles E. of Salonichi, or Thessalonica, and pays a considerable tribute to the Turks, it being under the protection of the bostangi bascha; on this chain formerly stood 5 cities. Lat. 40. 10. N. long. 26. 20. E.

ATHY, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kildare, and province of Leinster, on the river Barrow, 10 miles S. of Kildare; it sends two members to parliament. Lat. 53. 5. N. long. 7. 5. W.

ATLAS, a chain of mountains running from E. to W. through the N. of Africa, from which the sea between the latter and America has taken the name of the Atlantick ocean. Dr. Shaw assures us, that they are not of that uncommon height and magnitude ascribed to them by the ancients.

ATRI, anciently ATRIA, a small city and bishop's see of the kingdom of Naples, in the further Abruzzo, the birth place of the emperor Adrian, 26 miles W. of Aquila. Lat. 42. 40. N. long. 15. 20. E.

ATTIONY, a small but ancient town of France, in the government of Champagne and Brie, pleasantly situated on the river Aisne. Here Cæsar built a fort: it lies 20 miles N. E. of Rheims. Lat. 49. 25. N. long. 4. 40. E.

ATTLEBOROUGH, a populous town of Norfolk, 10 miles N. of Thetford, and 80 N. E. of London. Lat. 52. 30. N. long. 40. min. E.

ATTOCK, a city, the capital of a province, and also a river bearing the same name. By a treaty made between Kouli Kan, the sovereign of Persia, and the great mogul, it was made the boundary between Persia and India. Lat. 53. 10. N. long. 72. 5, E.

AVA, a kingdom of India beyond the Ganges, situated on the N. E. part of the bay of Bengal, between Arracan to the N. and Pegu to the S.

AVALON, a small town of France in the government of Burgundy, strong by its situation, and defended by a good castle, situated on the river Cousin, 50 miles W. of Dijon. Lat. 47. 25. N. long. 3. 50. E.

AUBAGNE, a town of Provence in France, near the Mediterranean, 7 miles S. E. of Marseilles. Lat. 43. 15. N. long. 5. 30. E.

AUBE, a river of France, on the frontiers between Burgundy and Champagne, on the S. E. part of the latter province, and running N. W. falls into the Seine near Conflans. The attempts for rendering it navigable have hitherto proved abortive.

AUBIGNY, a town of Orleanois in France, lying on the Nerre. From this place the duke of Richmond takes the title of duke and peer of France, as being descended from the duchess of Portsmouth, who was created duchess of Aubigny, at the solicitation of king Charles II. It is situated 24 miles N. of Bourges. Lat. 47. 3. N. long. 2. 20. E. *Busching.*

AUBIN, ST. a town of France in Brittany, 12 miles N. E. of Rennes. Lat. 48. 15. N. long. 1. 30. W.

AUBIN, ST. a town of Jersey, on the coast of Normandy, belonging to England, with the best harbour in the whole island, defended by a fort. *Busching.*

AUBURN, a market town of Wiltshire, 9 miles N. E. of Marlborough. Lat. 51. 30. N. long. 1. 40. W.

AUBUSSON, a pretty populous town of La Manche in France, lying on the Creuse. It has tapestry manufactories, is a place of good trade, and lies 40 miles N. E. of Limoges. Lat. 45. 55. N. long. 2. 15. E.

AUCH, or AUX, the capital of the territory of Armagnac and Gascony in France, stands high on the river Gers, is the see of an archbishop with a revenue of 90,000 livres, the richest in all France. It is situated 35 miles W. of Tholouse, and 320 S. W. of Paris. Lat. 43. 40. N. long. 20 min. E. *Busching.*

AUDE, a river of Languedoc in France, rising in Cerdagne among the Pyrennees, and running N. by Alet in Roussillon, visits Carcassone, and directing its course from thence through Languedoc, falls into the Mediterranean a little to the N. E. of Narbonne.

AUDENARD, see OUDENARD.

AVEIRO, a town of Beira in Portugal, on a small bay into which the river Vouga falls, with an harbour for middling vessels. The town consists of four quarters, the oldest and principal of which is walled round. It lies 28 miles S. of Porta. Lat. 40. 32. N. long. 9. 8. E. *Busching.*

AVELLINO, a town of the further principality in the kingdom of Naples, the see of a bishop, under the archbishop of Benevento, 25 miles E. of Naples. Lat. 41. 11. N. long. 15, 20. E.

AVERNO, a lake of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, lying in a narrow valley, the water of which is not that of poisonous quality as described by Virgil and other writers, for birds not only fly along but swim upon it. The lake is 180 feet deep in some places, and the old walls standing upon it are supposed to be the ruins of a temple of Apollo. *Keysler.*

AVERSA, a small town of the Terra di Lavora in the kingdom of Naples, on the site of the ancient city of Attela; it is a bishop's see, and is situated in a fine country, 7 miles S. of Capua. Lat. 41. 15. N. long. 14. 45. E.

AVERANCE, see AURANCHES.

AVES, some small islands of S. America belonging to the Dutch, on the coast of the Terra Firma, 80 miles E. of Curassoa.

AVESNES, a little fortified town in a territory of the same name, in the French Netherlands, on the borders of Picardy, 26 miles E. of Cambray. Lat. 50. 10. N. long. 3. 40. E.

AUGSBURGH, a large and genteel city of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, on the rivers Lech and Wardour, 33 miles N. W. of Munich. It is an imperial city or sovereign state with a large territory belonging to it: one half of the burghers are protestants, and the other

other papists, who have an equal share in the government. Here the Lutherans presented their confession of faith to the emperor Charles V. at a diet of the empire in 1550, from hence called the Augsburgh confession, which was the occasion of a 20 years civil war in Germany. The bishop is one of the ecclesiastical states of the empire, but has no share in the civil government of the city. Lat. 48. 20. N. long. 11. 5. E.

AUGUSTA, or AUSTA, an island in the Adriatick, on the coast of Dalmatia near Ragousa, subject to Venice. Lat. 42. 35. N. long. 17. 40. E.

AUGUSTINE, CAPE, a promontory of America in Brazil, on the Atlantick ocean, 300 miles N. E. of the bay of All-souls. Lat. 8. 30. N. long. 35. 8. W.

AUGUSTINE, ST. a town and fort of America, the capital of Spanish Florida, situated near the frontiers of Georgia; it has several times been unsuccessfully attempted to be reduced by the English. Lat. 30. 5. N. long. 81. 10. W.

AUGUSTOW, a fine town of Poland in Podlachia, standing on a lake; it owes its origin and name to king Sigismund Augustus, and is situated 30 miles W. of Grodno. Lat. 53. 10. N. long. 23. 5. E. *Busching.*

AVIGLIANO, a little town of Italy in Piedmont, 7 miles W. of Turin. Lat. 44 40. N. long. 7. 10. E.

AVIGNON, a territory belonging to the pope, mostly surrounded by Provence in France; it is a very fine fruitful country, in which is a large well built city of the same name, surrounded with a freestone wall, and the capital of this territory, lying on the E. side of the Rhone, 20 miles S. of Orange. It is the see of an archbishop, and the residence of a vice legate. Here is an university and a court of inquisition established, but in no other part of France. Lat. 43. 50. N. long. 4. 40. E. *Busching.*

AVILA, a pretty large city of old Castile in Spain, in a fine plain surrounded with mountains; it is the see of a bishop under the archbishop of Santiago, and has an university. It lies 47 miles S. E. of Salamanca. Lat. 40. 50. N. long. 5. 20. W.

AVILES, or AVILA, a sea port of Spain in the principality of Asturia, 8 miles S. of cape de Pinas. Lat. 43. 20. N. long. 6. 40. W.

AVIZ, a small but walled town of Portugal in Alentejo, lying high on a river of the same name, 16 miles S. W. of Portalegre. Lat. 38. 50. N. long. 8. 30. W.

AUKLAND, or BISHOP'S-AUKLAND, a pleasant market town in the bishoprick of Durham on the river Were, near which is the seat of the bishop, 12 miles S. W. of Durham, and 250 N. of London. Lat. 54. 40. N. long. 1. 25. W.

AULCESTER, a market town of Warwickshire, 14 miles S. W. of Warwick, and 80 N. W. of London. Lat. 52. 20. N. long. 1. 50. W.

AULIS, a sea port of Attica in ancient Greece, opposite to Eubœa or Negropont, where the Grecian fleet rendezvoused before they sailed to the siege of Troy.

AUMALE, see ALBEMARLE.

AUNIS, or AUNIX, a government of France, on the western shore of the bay of Biscay, bounded towards the S. by Saintouge, to the W. by Ocran, and to the N. and E. by Poictou; it has several good harbours. *Busching.*

AVON, a river having its source in Wiltshire, and running W. by Bath where it is navigable, continues its course to Bristol, falling into the Severn below that city.

AVON, a river rising in Leicestershire, runs S. W. by Warwick, and continuing its course S. W. by Evesham, falls into the Severn at Tewksbury in Gloucestershire.

AURACH, a town of Wirtemburg in Germany, and in the circle of

of Suabia, 15 miles E. of Tubingen. Lat. 48. 25. N. long. 9. 20. E.

AURANCHES, a port town of Normandy in France, ſituated on a mountain on the river See, with a biſhoprick under the archbiſhop of Rouen, 26 miles E. of St. Malo. Lat. 48. 40. N. long. 1. 20. W.

AURAY, a port town of France in Brittany, 8 miles W. of Vannes. Lat. 47. 40. N. long. 2. 25. W.

AURE, a river of Normandy in France, which riſing in the pariſh of Peſfouru, 6 miles from the ſea, and uniting with the Drome in the pariſh of Maiſons, gradually diſappears, and is thought to appear again at Port en Beſſin. *Buſching.*

AURENGABAD, a large city of India, on this ſide of the Ganges in the province of Viſiapour, 140 miles S. E. of Surat. Lat. 19. 15. S. long. 75. 30. E.

AURICH, a city of Germany in the county of Embden and circle of Weſtphalia, poſſeſſed by the king of Pruſſia on the death of the late earl, but claimed by his Britiſh majeſty, elector of Hanover. It lies 12 miles N. E. of Embden city. Lat. 53. 40. N. long. 6. 50. E.

AUSTRIA, one of the circles of Germany, containing the provinces of Auſtria proper, Stiria, Carinthia, Carniola, Tyrol, Trent and Brixon; it is bounded by Bohemia and Moravia on the N. by Hungary, Sclavonia and Croatia on the E. by the territory of Veniee on the S. and by Bavaria to the W.

AUTHIE, a river of France, riſing on the borders of Picardy and Artois, and running between the mouths of the Somme and Canche into the ſea. *Buſching.*

AUTRE EGLISE, a village of Brabant in the Auſtrian Netherlands, to which the left wing of the French army extended, when the confederates obtained the victory of Ramillies in 1706. It lies two miles N. E. of Ramillies. Lat. 50. 40. N. long. 4. 50. E.

AUTUN, a city of Burgundy in France, and capital of Autunois, ſituated on a hill on the river Aroux, cloſe to theſe mountains. It is the ſee of a biſhop under the archbiſhop of Lyons. Here are ſeveral remains of antiquity, as three temples, an amphitheatre, &c. It lies 32 miles W. of Chalons. Lat. 46. 50. N. long. 4. 15. E.

AUVERGNE, a province and government of France, which takes its name from its ancient inhabitants the Arverni; it is bounded on the E. by Forez; on the N. by Bourbonnois,; on the W. by Limoſin, Quercy, and La Manche, and on the S. by Rovergne and Sevennes. Its extent from S. to N. is about 40 miles, and from W. to E. 30. It conſiſts of two general diviſions, the upper and lower Auvergne. *Buſching.*

AULEN, a little city of Germany in the circle of Suabia; it is an imperial or ſovereign ſtate, and lies 30 miles N. of Ulm. Lat. 48. 50. N. long. 10. 12. E.

AUSBURG, ſee AUGSBURGH.

AUXERRE, a city of Burgundy in France, the capital of Auxerrois, ſituated on a mountain on the river Yonne, the ſee of a biſhop under the archbiſhop of Sens, 23 miles S. of Sens. Lat. 47. 40. N. long. 3. 35. E.

AUXONNE, or AUSSONNE, a fortified town of Burgundy in France, with an old ſtrong caſtle, on the Saone, over which is a fine bridge between the two Burgundies. It is ſituated 7 miles W. of Dole. Lat. 47. 15. N. long. 5. 22. E.

AXBRIDGE, a market town of Somerſetſhire on the river Ax, 8 miles N. W. of Wells, and 120 W. of London. Lat. 51. 30. N. long. 3. 10 W.

AXEL, a ſmall fortified town in Dutch Flanders, 14 miles N. of Ghent. Lat. 51. 20. N. long. 3. 40. E.

AXIM, a town of Guiney on the Gold coaſt, where there is a fort with

a

a factory called St. Anthony, belonging to the Dutch. Lat. 5. 4. N. long. 4. 7. W.

AXMINSTER, an ancient town of Devonshire, famous for the burying place of the Saxon nobles, slain by the Danes, in the battle of Bruneburg. It lies 22 miles E. of Exeter. Lat. 50. 40. N. long. 3. 15. W.

AXUMA, a city of Abyssinia in Africa, 100 miles W. of the Red sea. Lat. 15. 5. N. long. 30. 4. E.

AYAMONTE, a town of Andalusia in Spain, at the mouth of the Guadiana, with a commodious harbour. It lies 85 miles N. W. of Cadiz. Lat 37. 5. N. long. 8. 5. W.

AYE, see EYE.

AYMOUTH, a port town of Scotland in the shire of Berwick, on the German ocean, 6 miles N. of Berwick. Lat. 55. 50. N. long. 1. 50. W.

AZERGUE, a river of the Lyonnois in France. *Busching.*

AZORES, the name of several islands in the Atlantick ocean, they are sometimes called the Western islands, as lying W. of Europe, between 36 and 40 deg. N. lat. and between 25 and 33 W. long. The principal of them is Tercera; they are subject to Portugal.

BAB

BAB, or BABELMANDEL, a small island at the entrance into the Red sea from the Indian ocean, which gives name to the streights of Babmandel. Lat. 12. 10. N. long. 44. 30. E.

BABYLON, once the capital of the empire bearing the same name, situated on the river Euphrates, but not its present channel. It is supposed to have stood in 32 deg. N. lat. and 44. E. long. or thereabouts, and is imagined to have been the seat of paradise.

BABYLON, also the name of a large city in Egypt, supposed to have stood on the present site of Grand Cairo.

BACA, or BAZA, an old and pretty large town of Granada in Spain, 35 miles N. W. of Almeria. Lat. 37. 30. N. long. 3. 6. W.

BACANO, a place of Italy in St. Peter's patrimony, which gives name to a lake, from whence issues the river Varca, antiently called Cremera, and famous for the defeat of the Fabii. *Busching.*

BACCASERAI, the capital of Crim Tartary, 60 miles S. of Precop; it was taken from the Turks by the Russians in 1736. Lat. 45. 15. N. long. 35. 10. E.

BACCEM, or BACIAIM, a port town in Cambaia, in the hither peninsula of India, belonging to the Portuguese. Lat. 19. 20. N. long. 72. 10. E.

BACHERAC, a town of Germany in the palatinate, on the W. shore of the Rhine, 10 miles E. of Sinneren, remarkable for its excellent wines; it is subject to the elector palatine. Lat. 50. 3. N. long. 7. 5. E.

BACHIAN ISLE, one of the Molucca or Clove islands in Asia, subject to the Dutch, situated under the equinoctial, and in 125. 5. E. long.

BACHMUT, a fortified town of the Wornonesch district in European Russia, on a river of the same name, partly on a plain on its E. shore; the former is defended by a citadel. *Busching.*

BACHA, a river of Asiatick Russia, which joins the Jenesei on the right. *Busching.*

BACHU, a port town of Persia, in the province of Shirvan, lying on the N. shore of the Caspian sea, 120 miles N. of Ferabat. Lat. 40. 5. N. long. 49. 10. E.

BACTRIA, a province of ancient Persia,

Perſia on the N. E. part of the preſent Uſbeck Tartary, and the Perſian province of Chorazzan, the native country of the late Kouli Kan or Shah Nadir.

Badajox, a fortified city of Spain and the capital of Eſtremadura; a frontier place towards Portugal on the Guadiana, with a caſtle called St. Michael fortified in the modern taſte, and on the other ſide of the river St. Chriſtoval, which covers the old Roman bridge. It is the ſee of a biſhop, who is under the archbiſhop of St. Jago. It lies 12 miles E. of Elvas, and 182 S. W. of Madrid. Lat. 38. 45. N. long. 7. 20. W. *Buſching.*

Badelona, or Badalon, a town of Catalonia in Spain, with a fortreſs on the Mediterranean, 10 miles E. of Barcelona, where king Charles III. and lord Peterborough landed when they laid ſiege in 1704 to the laſt mentioned city. Lat. 41. 12. N. long. 2. 20. E. *Buſching.*

Baden, the capital of the margravate of the ſame name in Suabia, 20 miles N. of Straſburg, ſubject to the prince of Baden, and famous for its hot baths. Lat. 48. 40. N. long. 4. 8. E.

Baden, the capital of the territory of the ſame name in Switzerland, lying 14 miles N. W. of Zurich, ſubject to the Swiſs cantons and where the ſtates aſſemble. Lat. 47. 35. N. long. 8. 15. E.

Baden, a town of Germany, in the circle of Auſtria, 15 miles S. of Vienna, and ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Lat. 48. 20. N. long. 16. 20. E.

Badenoch, one of the large diſtricts of the ſhire of Inverneſs in Scotland, having Inverneſs to the N. Murray to the E. Athol to the S. and Lochaber to the W. but no place of any conſequence in it ſince the fort has been demoliſhed by the rebels in 1745.

Baden-Weiler, a town of Suabia, in the Briſgan, 15 miles N. of Baſil, and belonging to a prince of Baden; it has ſeveral hot baths. Lat. 47. 40. N. long. 7. 30. E.

Badis, a fortreſs of Livonia, 25 miles W. of Revel, and ſubject to Ruſſia. Lat. 50. 15. N. long. 23. 10. E.

Baeza, anciently Vatia, a city of Andaluſia in Spain on the Guadalquiver, a pretty conſiderable place on a hill, 40 miles N. E. of Granado, with a ſmall univerſity, and a biſhop's ſee. Lat. 37. 42. N. long. 3. 15. E. *Buſching.*

Baffin's Bay, a gulf of N. America, ſo called from one Baffin an Engliſhman, who diſcovered it, in 1622, as he was attempting a N. W. paſſage into the Pacific ocean. This bay runs from cape Farewel in W. Greenland, and where the largeſt whales are; at the end of it, which is beyond the 78 deg. is Thomas Smith's ſound, the furtheſt part yet known. It is ſituated between the parallels of 60 and 80 deg. N. lat.

Bafwen, a lake of Suderman-land in Sweden, containing near 100 iſlands. *Buſching.*

Bagdat, a ſtrong town of Turkey, on the frontiers of Perſia, lying on the river Tigris, in the province of Iraca Arabic, the ancient Chaldæa, of which it is the capital, and ſtands 260 miles N. W. of Boſſora. It was the capital of the Saracen empire, till the middle of the 13th century, when the Turks conquered it; ſince which it has been taken and retaken ſeveral times by the Perſians and Turks, but the latter made themſelves maſters of it in 1689, and have ever ſince continued in poſſeſſion of it. The late Kouli Kan more than once laid ſiege to it, but was obliged by the Turks to raiſe it. Lat. 33. 26. N. long. 43. 40. E.

Bagnagar, the capital of the province of Golconda, in the hither peninſula of India, 220 miles N. W. of fort St. George, and as many E. of Goa, formerly the ſeat

of the kings of Golconda, but the place, as well as the whole province is now subject to the great mogul. Here is a magnificent reservoir with fountains round which is a colonade supported by arches, affording a refreshing coolness in the hottest season. Lat. 16. 30. N. long. 77. 30. E.

Bagnialuck, a large city of European Turkey, in the province of Bosnia, 60 miles N. E. of Spalatto, with a good citadel, the residence of a beglerbeg, in the neighbourhood of which a battle was fought between the Turks and christians in 1737. Lat. 44. 10. N. long. 18. 15. E.

Bahama or Lucaya Islands, in the Atlantic ocean; are very numerous, of which about 12 are of a considerable extent, lying between 21 and 27 deg. of N. lat. and between 73 and 81 W. long. The gulf of Florida or Bahama through which the Spanish galleons sail in their way to Europe, lies between the continent of Florida in America, and these islands.

Bahama Island, that properly so called, which gives its name to the rest, lies between 78 and 81 deg. W. long. and between 26 and 27 N. lat. Columbus, in his search of America, discovered the Bahama islands in 1492, one of which, namely, St. Salvador, was the first land he saw, when his men despaired of finding any, and were going to throw him overboard, which made him call it by the name of Providence; one of them is now fortified by the English, and commands the rest of the Bahama isles.

Baharen, an island of Asia in the Persian gulf, which was once the most considerable pearl fishery in the world, but now disused. Lat. 26. 10. N. long. 50. 5. E.

Bahus, the capital of the district of Bahus in Sweden, lies near the Schaggerach, 20 miles N. W. of Gottenburgh. Lat. 58. 20. N. long. 11. 10. E.

Baja, or Baya, a populous town of Hungary proper, lying on the Danube in a fruitful country, 45 miles N. W. of Esseck. Lat. 46. 40. N. long. 19. 50. E. There is also a town of the same name in Walachia. *Busching.*

Baja, or Baiæ, a town of Italy in the Terra de Lavoro lying on the sea coast, 12 miles W. of the city of Naples. It was famous in the time of the Romans for its hot baths, particularly those of Tritoli in Nero's and other elegant palaces; here are still shewn the ruins of buildings called the palaces of Cæsar, Pompey, Cicero, and other Romans of distinction: and the little spot called the Elysian field, lies about a mile from Baja, but has little to recommend it at present. Lat. 41. 6. N. long. 14. 45. E.

Bajador, a cape on the W. coast of Africa, to the southward of the Canaries. Lat. 27. 10. N. long. 15. 10. W.

Baka Banya, a royal, free, and mine town of Hungary proper. *Busching.*

Bakewell, the best town on the N. W. side of the peak in Derbyshire, situated on the Wye.

Baktschisarai, the residence of the chan of Tartary, lying on the W. side of the Crim near the sea; it is an open town between two mountains. It was taken by the Russians in 1736. *Busching.*

Bala, a market town of Merionethshire in Wales near the lake Lhyn Tegid, 16 miles S. of Denbigh. Lat. 52. 55. N. long. 3. 40. W.

Balagate, mountains in Asia, which divide the coast of Malabar from that of Coromandel, running nearly the whole length of the hither peninsula of India from N. to S.

Balagna, a town of Russia, in the province of little Novogorod on the Wolga, 50 miles N. of Nisc.

Balaguer, a town of Catalonia

lonia in Spain, on the river Segre, at the foot of a high mountain in a very fruitful country, 15 miles N. E. of Lerida. Lat. 41. 30. N. long. 1 min. E.

Balbastro, a city of Spain, 50 miles N. E. of Saragosa.

Balbec, a town of Turkey in Asia, at the foot of mount Libanus, 30 miles N. of Damascus in Syria, the ancient Heliopolis, of which are very magnificent remains, particularly some stones in the wall above 20 yards long, 4 broad, and the same in depth each. It is subject to the Turks, but its inhabitants are chiefly Greek christians. Lat. 33. 5. N. long. 37. 30. E.

Balca, a city of Asia in Usbeck Tartary, the capital of a territory bearing the same name on the frontiers of Persia, 200 miles S. of Bochara. Lat. 37. 10. N. long. 65. 20. E.

Baldivia, or rather Valdivia, a port town of S. America, in the province of Chili, 100 miles N. E. of the island of Chiloe. The famous Spanish general Valdivia founded this town about the year 1551, besides St. Jago, and many other towns, after spending 11 years in the conquest of Chili; and to it he gave his own name, reserving the country about it to himself, the neighbouring mountains having greater plenty of gold than any part of America. But after all he was defeated and taken prisoner by the natives of Chili, who it is said poured melted gold down his throat, of which he died. Afterwards they recovered Baldivia and many other places, driving the Spaniards out of the inland country, who however remained masters of several places on the coast. The Dutch, and afterwards the English attempted to settle at Baldivia, but were forced to retire from thence, and the Spaniards are still in possession of it. Lat. 40. 5. N. long. 10. W.

Baldoc, a large market town of Hertfordshire, 38 miles N. of London, and 4 E. of Hitchin.

Baleares, the ancient name of the islands of Majorca and Minorca, with some small ones in the Mediterranean.

Bali, an island of Asia, which with the E. end of Java forms a streight about a mile over, through which the E. India merchant ships sometimes return to Europe from China. This is a difficult passage, if it be not observed that the S. wind bursts through the streight once in 24 hours, and sets a ship back as much as she gained in a whole day. Lat. 7. 30. S. long. 114. 10. E.

Balisore, a port town of Asia in the hither India, on the N. W. part of the bay of Bengal, 180 miles S. W. of Huegley; an English factory, where E. India ships bound to the Ganges and Bengal take in pilots. It is subject to the great mogul. Lat. 21. 30. N. long. 85. 15. E.

Ballaghy, a town of Ireland in the county of Slego and province of Connaught, 20 miles S. of Slego. Lat. 53. 48. N. long. 8. 55. W.

Ballicora, a town of Ireland in the county of Cork and province of Munster; it sends two members to parliament.

Balliconnel, a town of Ireland in the county of Cavan and province of Ulster, 11 miles N. E. of Cavan. Lat. 54. 6. N. long. 7. 50. W.

Ballinekill, a town of Ireland in Queen's county and the province of Leinster, sends two members to parliament.

Ballishannon, a town of Ireland in the county of Donegall and province of Ulster, with a good harbour lying E. of Donegall bay, 10 miles S. of the town of that name, and 110 N. W. of Dublin. Lat. 54. 25. N. long. 8. 30. W.

Balsara, see Bossora.

BALTIC, or EAST SEA, properly a large bay between Denmark, Germany, Pruſſia, Courland. Ruſſia, and Sweden. It has neither ebb nor flood in it; a natural current ſets through the ſound into the ocean, but which is hindered by a N. W. wind of any long continuance, which alſo drives large volumes of water into it from the German ocean, which is the reaſon of its riſing in the harbours of the E. ſea. When the N. wind blows, the water of this bay is pretty ſweet, and in general it is not ſo ſalt as that of other ſeas, from ſo many freſh water rivers falling into it. In winter it is commonly frozen up for 3 or 4 months. *Buſching.*

BALTIMORE, a town of Ireland in the county of Cork and province of Munſter, having a commodious harbour; it lies on a head land which runs into the ſea, 15 miles S. W. of Roſſe, and 5 N. E. of the iſland of cape Clear. It ſends two members of parliament, and gives title of earl to lord Baltimore. Lat. 51. 15. N. long. 9. 15. W.

BAMBERG, the capital of the territory bearing the ſame name in Germany, and in the circle of Franconia. It lies on the river Regnitz, 40 miles N. of Nuremburg. The biſhop is ſovereign of the city and a territory lying round it 60 miles in length, and 40 in breadth. Lat. 50. 15. N. long. 10. 15. E.

BAMFF, one of the royal burghs in a ſhire of the ſame name in Scotland, which ſends two members to parliament, lies in the N. E. part of it, at the mouth of the river Dovern on the German ocean, 32 miles N. W. of Aberdeen, and 110 N. of Edinburgh. Lat. 57. 40. N. long. 2. 5. W.

BAMFSHIRE, a county of Scotland, containing part of Buchan with Strathdevern, Boyn, Einzy, Strathawin, and Balveny.

BAMPTON, an old market town of Oxfordſhire on the river Iſis, 10 miles S. W. of Oxford; it carries on the greateſt trade in furs of any place in England. Lat. 51. 40. N. long. 1. 35. W.

BAMPTON, a market town of Devonſhire, 8 miles N. of Tiverton, and 160 W. of London. Lat. 51. 5. N. long. 3. 40. W.

BANBURY, a large and pleaſant borough in Oxfordſhire on the river Charvel, drives a conſiderable trade eſpecially in cheeſe, which is very good. It lies 20 miles N. of Oxford, and 60 N. W. of London. It ſends one member to parliament. Lat. 52. 5. N. long. 1. 20. W.

BANCA, an iſland in Aſia, near the S. E. part of Sumatra, from which iſland it is ſeparated by a narrow channel. Lat. 2. 5. S. long. 105. 10. E.

BANCALIS, a port town on the E. coaſt of Sumatra in the E. Indies. It is a Dutch ſettlement, 130 miles W. of Malacca. Lat. 2. 5. N. long. 99. 7. E.

BANCOCK, a city of the kingdom of Siam in India beyond the Ganges, near the mouth of the river Menan, 40 miles S. of the city of Siam. Lat. 13. 30. N. long. 101. 5. E.

BANDA, the principal of the iſlands of that name in Aſia, famous for nutmegs; ſcarcely any of theſe iſlands is 20 miles in length. It is bounded by Ceram to the N. Celebes or Macaſſer on the W. and the ocean on the E. and S. It lies S. E. of Amboyna about 170 miles. The mace covers the nutmeg as the huſk covers a nut. Theſe iſlands have always been noted for producing theſe ſpices; which the Arabs firſt brought to Egypt, and the coaſt of the Levant, from whence they were diſtributed all over Europe. In the year 1500 the Portugueſe having diſcovered the way to Aſia round the cape of Good Hope, trafficked with the natives of India, and brought the ſpices to Europe. The

Dutch

Dutch invaded these islands about the year 1609, when the natives put themselves under the protection of the English, and acknowledged the king of England as their sovereign. But the Dutch drove out both the natives and the English, usurped the dominion, and still keep possession of them, excluding all other nations from these valuable spices. Lat. 4. 30. S. long. 128. 5. E.

BANDER ABASSI, see GOMBRON.

BANDER CONGO, a port town of Asia, on the E. side of the Persian gulf, lying 100 miles W. of Bander Abassi. Lat. 27. 5. N. long. 54. 50. E.

BANDO, see ASMER.

BANDORA, the capital of the island of Salset or Canorin in Asia, on the W. coast of the hither India, divided from the island of Bombay by a narrow channel. It is subject to the Portuguese. Lat. 19. 5. N. long. 72. 30. E.

BANGOR, an old city of Caernarvonshire in N. Wales, the see of a bishop, with a moderate revenue, 30 miles W. of St. Asaph, and 220 N. W. of London. Lat. 53. 20. N. long. 4. 15. W.

BANGOR, a town of Ireland in the county of Down and province of Ulster, sends two members to parliament. There is also a place of the same name in Belle-isle on the coast of Brittany in France. *Busching.*

BANIANS, a numerous sect in the E. Indies, who never eat any thing that has had life. They principally follow trade, and are the greatest merchants in the world.

BANJAR, a river in the island of Borneo in the E. Indies, in the mouth of which is a floating town, where the English E. India company have a factory.

BANKISH, a province of the mogul's dominions, in the N. part of the hither India in Asia, S. W. of the province of Cassimere.

BANNAGHIR, a town of Ireland in King's county, and the province of Leinster, on the river Shannon, 15 miles S. of Athlone. Lat. 53. 20. N. long. 4. 15. W.

BANTAM, once the capital of a large kingdom in Asia, and a port town of considerable trade on the N. W. coast of the island of Java; where the English E. India company had one of their principal factories. But the Dutch having attacked and deposed the king of Bantam, expelled the English from thence in the reign of James II. and still retain the possession both of the city and kingdom, permitting one of the race of their ancient kings to enjoy the title. Lat. 6. 30. N. long. 105. deg. E.

BANTRY, a place in the S. W. part of Ireland, on a bay to which it gives its name, in the county of Cork and province of Munster. Lat. 51. 30. N. long. 9. 20. W.

BAR, a town of Podolia in little Poland, with a jesuits college; it stands on the river Kiow upon a hill among marshes, 65 miles N. E. of Kamince. Lat. 48. 20. N. long. 28. 5. E.

BAR, a strong port of Italy, in the valley of Aouste, subject to the duke of Savoy, and commanding the passage out of that valley into Piedmont. Lat. 4. 15. N. long. 27. 5. E.

BAR, BARR, or BARROIS, a duchy annexed to Lorrain in Germany, lying on each side the river Maese; it is bounded by Luxemburg, on the N. and another part of Lorrain to the S. now subject to France. *Busching.*

BAR AN DER AUB, a very old town of Champagne, and capital of a district in France, at the foot of a hill on the Aube, 26 miles E. of Troyes. It is noted for its excellent Champagne. Lat. 47. 50. N. long. 4. 22. E.

BAR LE DUC, the capital of the duchy of Bar in Germany, lying on the river Ornio, with a ducal palace, and a jesuits college, 35 miles

W. of Nancy, formerly belonging to Lorrain, now to France. Lat. 48. 40. N. long. 5. 15. E.

Bar le Mont, a town of Hainault in the French Netherlands, on the Sambre, 15 miles S. of Mons. Lat. 50. 10. N. long. 3. 40. E.

Bar sur Seyne, a town of Burgundy in France on the river Seyne, 20 miles S. E. of Troyes, near the confines of Champagne. Lat. 47. 50. N. long. 4. 22. E.

Baracoa, a town of N. America, on the N. E. part of the iſland of Cuba, 50 miles N. E. of St. Jago de Cuba. Lat. 21. 5. N. long. 76. 10. W.

Barakan, or Paeka, formerly a fortified town of Hungary in the further circle of the Danube where the Turks were defeated in 1684, and the imperialiſts took the town by ſtorm. It is directly oppoſite to Gran, of which it is reckoned a part. *Buſching.*

Baranco, a port town of St. Martha in the Terra Firma of America on the river Grande, 30 miles S. of the mouth of that river, and 75 N. E. of Carthagena; it is the ſee of a biſhop. Lat. 11. 10. N. long. 75. 30. W.

Baranwahr, a town of lower Hungary, lying near the Danube, 15 miles N. W. of Eſſeck, ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Lat. 46. 20. N. long. 20. 5. E.

Barbadoes, one of the Caribbee iſlands, belonging to Great-Britain, ſituated in the Atlantick ocean, more eaſterly than any of the reſt, 70 miles E. of St. Vincent. It is 25 miles long, and 15 broad, the country in general is level, only with ſome ſmall hills covered with wood. It produces ſugar, rum, cotton, indigo, and ginger, with oranges, citrons, pine-apples, plantains, guavas, and other fruits. Here a college has been built and endowed by col. Codrington and other benefactors. The number of white inhabitants amounts to 20,000, and negroes to 300,000. Moſt of their corn, cattle, fleſh, and ſalt fiſh, they receive from the northern colonies, and their cloaths and furniture from England. In July and Auguſt the iſland is ſubject to hurricanes, but not ſo much as in the other Carribee iſlands. The trade wind at all other times blows continually from the eaſtward. Lat. 13. 5. N. long. 59. 32. W.

Barbary, a large country in Africa extended along the S. ſhore of the Mediterranean, from 30 deg. E. long. to 2 deg. W. long. namely from the river Mulvia which ſeparates it from Morocco on the W. to Egypt on the E. including the countries of Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli, and Barca.

Barbe, St. a town of Mexico in new Biſcay in America, near which are rich ſilver mines, 500 miles N. W. of the city of Mexico. Lat. 26. 10. N. long. 110. 5. W.

Barberino, a town of Italy in the grand duchy of Tuſcany, from which the Barberini family derive their origin, 12 miles S. of Florence. Lat. 43. 40. N. long. 12. 15. E.

Barbuda, or Barmuda, one of the Caribbee iſlands in the Atlantick ocean belonging to Great-Britain, 45 miles N. of Antigua, and is about 20 miles long, and 12 broad. Here they apply themſelves chiefly to breeding of cattle and raiſing proviſions for the neighbouring iſlands. It belongs to the Codrington family, who have great numbers of negroes in this iſland as well as Barbadoes, for the inſtruction of whom in chriſtianity, they have given large benefactions. Lat. 18. 5. N. long. 61. 3. W.

Barca, a country of Africa on the S. coaſt of the Mediterranean, lying between Tripoli and Egypt; moſtly a barren waſte. Here was the ancient Cyrene, and alſo the temple of Jupiter Ammon.

Barcelona, the capital of Catalonia in Spain, and the ſeat of a governor, univerſity, and biſhop, under

under the archbiſhop of Tarragona; it lies on the Mediterranean, is well fortified and large, of an oblong form and divided into the old and new town, ſeparated from each other by a wall or ditch, the old town encloſing the new. Moſt of the ſtreets are pretty broad, clean, and paved with large ſtones. It has ſeveral beautiful buildings, and contains about 15000 houſes. The town has a good foreign trade, with a ſpacious, deep, and ſecure harbour, defended on one ſide by a large mole, at the extremity of which is a light houſe with a ſmall fort and a garriſon which ſecures ſmall veſſels, thoſe of larger burden lying in the road expoſed to ſtorms. On the other ſide the fort of Montjoui covers the harbour, between which, on a rocky mountain to the W. of the city, is a line of communication, on which is a fort that flanks the entrance into the harbour. In 1697 it was beſieged for 56 days and taken by the French but reſtored the ſame year to the Spaniards by the treaty of Ryſwick. In 1700 the French poſſeſſing themſelves of this city and the reſt of the Spaniſh monarchy, king Charles III. the late emperor, and the earl of Peterborough took it October 4, 1705, after a ſiege of only three weeks with a handful of men, not much more numerous than the garriſon that defended it. In April 1706, Philip duke of Anjou inveſted it with a large train of artillery and a numerous army, but the city, animated by the preſence of king Charles III. held out 35 days, though in the midſt of extreme difficulties, till it was relieved by lord Peterborough and ſir John Leake, who coming up with Engliſh fleet, the French and Spaniards raiſed the ſiege with precipitation, and left behind them all their cannon, ammunition, tents, baggage, and wounded men. The city remained in the poſſeſſion of Charles III. till 1712, when the citizens erecting a ſort of commonwealth ſet up for an independent ſtate; but after a very long ſiege it was reduced to the obedience of Philip V. of Spain by the duke of Berwick in 1714. The country round Barcelona is very pleaſant and fruitful, well watered and thick ſet with villages. They have ſilk and woollen manufactures, and excel in thoſe of iron and ſteel. They make good wine, which they export in large quantities. It lies 140 miles E. of Saragoſa, and 300 E. of Madrid. Lat. 41. 20. N. long. 2. 5. E. *Buſching*.

Barcelonetta, the capital of the valley and territory bearing the ſame name in Piedmont in Italy, on the borders of Dauphiny and county of Nice. By the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, it was ceded by the duke of Savoy to the crown of France, and in 1714 annexed to the government of Province. It lies 20 miles S. E. of Embrun. Lat. 44. 35. N. long. 6. 40. E.

Barcelor, a port town on the coaſt of Malabar in the E. Indies; it is a Dutch factory, ſituated 130 miles S. of Goa. Lat. 15. 30. N. long. 74. 14. E.

Barcelos, a town of Entre Douro e Minho in Portugal, 10 miles W. of Braga. Lat. 41. 20. N. long. 9. 15. E.

Bardewick, a town of Germany, in the circle of lower Saxony, and duchy of Luxemburg, on the river Ilmenau, 7 miles N. of the city of Luxemburg, ſubject to the elector of Hanover. Lat. 53. 40. N. long. 10. 6. E.

Bardt, a port town of Pomerania in Germany, a territory of the ſame name on the Baltick, 18 miles W. of Stralſund, and ſubject to Sweden. Lat. 54. 20. N. long. 13. 20. E.

Bareith, a margravate of Germany, in the E, diviſion of Franconia, ſubject to the margrave, who

who is a branch of the Brandenburgh family, and thence ſtyled Brandenburg Bareith.

BARFLEUR, a cape of Normandy in France, 12 miles E. of Cherburg; here was once a royal yard, and in it part of the navy of France was deſtroyed the day after the victory obtained at La Hogue by the confederate fleet, commanded by admiral Ruſſel in 1692. Barfleur was anciently a conſideble place, and its harbour the beſt in Normandy, but the latter being choaked up with ſand, the town is at preſent in ruins. Lat. 49. 47. N. long. 15. 1. E.

BARI, or BARRI, the capital of the territory bearing the ſame name and one of the 3 ſubdiviſions of Apulia, in the kingdom of Naples; it lies on the Adriatick, has a harbour, is a well built and populous city, with a good trade, and the ſee of an archbiſhop. Here was anciently the reſidence of the Greek governor of Apulia and Calabria. It is ſituated 85 miles N. W. of Otranto. Lat. 40. 40. N. long. 17. 40. E.

BARKHAMSTED, (GREAT) anciently DUROBRIVÆ, a market town with an old caſtle in Hertfordſhire, which was formerly the ſeat of the kings of Mercia. Here the Engliſh nobility held a famous meeting with William the conqueror after his defeating Harold. It lies 9 miles W. of St. Albans, and 25 N. W. of London.

BARKING, a large village of Eſſex not far from the Thames, inhabited moſtly by fiſhermen, 8 miles E. of London.

BARKLEY, or BERKLEY, a market town of Glouceſterſhire, near which is a caſtle of the ſame name, It lies 15 miles S. W. of Glouceſter city, and 100 W. of London.

BARKWAY, a market town in Hertfordſhire, 15 miles S. of Cambridge, and 36 N. of London.

BARLEDUC, ſee BAR LE DUC.

BARLETTA, a ſmall port town on the Adriatick, in the territory of Bari and kingdom of Naples, in which is a metropolitan, ſtyled archbiſhop of Nazareth, and biſhop of Canne and Monteverde, and is alſo the only catholick prelate, who may wear the croſs and pallium. It lies 30 miles S. E. of Manfredonia. Lat. 41.5. N. long. 17. 2. E.

BARLEVENTO ISLES, ſee CARIBEE ISLANDS.

BARNARD CASTLE, a ſmall well inhabited town of the biſhoprick of Durham ſituated on a rock on the river Tees. It was founded by Bernard Baliol, great anceſtor of John Baliol king of Scotland. It lies 26 miles S. W. of Durham city.

BARNESLEY, a well inhabited market town in the W. riding of Yorkſhire, where are conſiderable iron and ſteel manufactories, 10 miles from Doncaſter, and 175 from London.

BARNET, a market town of Hertfordſhire, famous for its mineral waters, and a victory obtainhere by the houſe of York, over that of Lancaſter, 10 miles N. W. of London.

BARNSTAELE, or BARNSTAPLE, a well built and populous borough of Devonſhire on the river Tau, over which is a ſtone bridge, it carries on a good trade, and ſends two members to parliament. It lies 30 miles N. of Exeter, and 200 N. W. of London. Lat. 51. 15. N. long. 4. 10. W.

BAROCHE, a port town of Aſia, in the hither India, and province of Cambaya, 60 miles N. of Surat. Lat. 22. 15. N. long. 72. 5. E.

BARR and BARRI, ſee BAR and BARI.

BARRADA, a deſert of Siberia in Aſiatick Ruſſia, lying between the rivers Irtiſch and Ob. It has little

little wood, but the fineſt arable land, ſome of which might be converted to meadow ground, though not at all inhabited.

BARREAUX, a town and fortreſs of Dauphiny in France on the river Iſere, near the entrance of the valley of Graiſvaudan, having Montmelion on the N. and Grenoble on the S. Lat. 45. 5. N. long. 5. 30. E.

BARTHOLOMEW ISLE, one of the Caribees, lying in the Atlantick ocean, 20 miles N. of St. Chriſtopher's, ſubject to France. Lat. 18. 6. N. long. 62. 15. W.

BARTON, ſee BURTON.

BASARTSCHICK, a famous town of Romania in European Turkey, on the river Meritz, into which another ſtream falls, that runs round the town. It is genteelly built, with pretty broad and clean ſtreets, drives a great trade, and is ſituated in a pleaſant country. Here alſo are ſeveral baths. Lat. 41. 49. N. long. 24. 40. E.

BASIL, the capital of a canton bearing its name in Switzerland, lies near the borders of Alſatia on both ſides the Rhine; it is a large populous city and univerſity. The art of making paper is ſaid to have been firſt invented here in 1470, by Anthony and Michael Gallicion. The town is fortified, being a frontier againſt Germany and France, and is the ſee of a biſhop, who is independent both of the city and canton of the ſame name. Lat. 47. 36. N. long. 7. 36. E.

BASILICATA, a province of lower Italy in the kingdom of Naples, partly ſurrounded by the Apennine mountains, which here near Venoſa divide themſelves into two principal branches, both which terminate on the ſea.

BASILIPOTAMO, anciently EURATOS, a river of the Morea in European Turkey, falls into the gulf Calochina. *Buſching.*

BASINGSTOKE, a market town in Hampſhire, 16 miles N. E. of Wincheſter, and 50 S. W. of London. Lat. 51. 20. N. long. 1. 15. W.

BASQUE, the S. W. diviſion of the government of Gaſcony in France, on the bay of Biſcay, and the frontiers of Spain, as far as the river Bidaſſoa.

BASS, a ſteep rock, acceſſible only at one place, lying on the coaſt of E. Lothian in Scotland, at the mouth of the firth of Forth, 45 miles E. of Edinburgh. Lat. 56. 3. N. long. 2. 20. W. One of the iſles of Shetland is alſo called by the ſame name.

BASS, (LA) a town of French Flanders on the river Lender, and on the frontiers of Artois. Lat. 24. 5. N. long. 51. 5. E.

BASSAIM, or BACCEIM, a port town of the hither India in Aſia, lying in the province of Cambaya, 40 miles N. of Bombay, and ſubject to Portugal. Lat. 19. 30. N. long. 72. 5. E.

BASSATERRE, part of the iſland St. Chriſtopher's in America, and was in poſſeſſion of the French till ceded to Great-Britain by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713.

BASSIGNY, the S. E. ſubdiviſion of Champagne in France, partly belongs to the duchy of Bar, and partly to the province of Champagne.

BASSORA, ſee BOSSORA.

BASTIA, the capital of the iſland of Corſica, lying on the Mediterranean, in the N. E. part of the iſland; it is defended by a ſtrong caſtle, and has a good harbour. Here is a biſhop and an academy of ſciences. It is ſituated 120 miles S. of Genoa, and ſubject to that republick. Lat. 42. 20. N. long. 9. 40. E. There is alſo a place of the ſame name in the duchy of Modena in upper Italy.

BASTICK, or BASTIA, a ſea port of Turkey in Europe, near the iſle of Corfu, ſubject to the Turks. Lat. 38. 42. N. long. 43. 5. E.

BASTILE, a caſtle for ſtate priſoners in the city of Paris.

BASTI-

BASTIMENTOS, ſome ſmall iſlands of S. America on the coaſt of Darien, lying a little to the eaſtward of Porto Bello.

BASTIOGNE, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, in the province of Luxemburg, 28 miles N. W. of the city of Luxemburg. Lat. 50. 5. N. long. 5. 26. E.

BASTION DE FRANCE, a fortreſs of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, on the Barbary coaſt, 80 miles W. of the city of Tunis, and is ſubject to France. Lat. 36. 30. N. long. 8. 5. E.

BATACALO, a town and fort of Aſia, on the coaſt of Ceylon in India, 160 miles N. E. of Columbo. Lat. 8. 2. N. long. 81. 3. E.

BATAVIA, the capital of all the Dutch ſettlements in India, with an excellent harbour on the N. E. part of the iſland of Java, S. E. of Sumatra, and S. W. of Borneo. It is a very beautiful city, built of white ſtone with canals planted with evergreens, running all along the principal ſtreets. The inhabitants are a medley of nations removed by the Dutch from other oriental iſlands, together with a large colony of Chineſe, many thouſands of whom where not long ago maſſacred, and their wealth ſeized by the Dutch, who are ſo powerful in their ſhips of war and land forces at this place, that they command all the Indian ſeas, and impoſe what terms they pleaſe on the ſtates of Aſia, whoſe countries lie near them; as alſo upon the other European merchants who trade thither, as is apparent from their monopolizing all the fine ſpices of the E. Lat. 6. 5. S. long. 105. 5. E.

BATH, a town of Hungary proper in the circle, beyond the Danube and county of Honten, 18 miles E. of Eſſeck. Lat. 46. 5. N. long. 20. 40. E.

BATH, a city of Somerſetſhire, almoſt ſurrounded by the river Avon, ſituated in a large valley incloſed by hills in the form of an amphitheatre, and celebrated for its hot baths. It is the ſee of a biſhop, who is alſo biſhop of Wells. Here is a general hoſpital for the benefit of the poor of the kingdom, who come hither for the cure of their ſeveral maladies; it was erected in 1738, by the contributions of the nobility and gentry, and capable of containing 150 perſons. It ſends two members to parliament; is ſituated 12 miles E. of Briſtol, and 110 W. of London. Lat. 51. 30. N. long. 2. 30. W.

BATTEL, or BATTLE, a town of Suſſex which owes it name to the famous battle fought October 14, 1066, not far from hence on Heathfield or Headfield plain, between king Harold and William duke of Normandy, by which deciſive blow in favour of the latter the Engliſh became ſubject to the Normans; and William having ſlain his rival, was ſoon after acknowledged king of England, and founded a Benedictine abbey, called Battle abbey, on the fortunate field, and near the ſpot where Harold's body was found, both in commemoration of his own ſucceſs, and for the monks to pray for the ſouls of the ſlain. It lies ſix miles N. of Haſtings, and 48 S. E. of London. Lat. 50. 55. N. long. 35 min. E.

BATTENBURG, a town of Dutch Guelderland, on the N. ſhore of the Maeſe, nearly oppoſite to Ravenſtein, ten miles S. W. of Nimeguen. Lat. 51. 45. N. long. 5. 30 E.

BAVARIA, one of the circles of Germany, the duke of which is an elector. It borders on Franconia, Saxony, and Bohemia to the N. on Auſtria to the E. Tyrol to the S. and Suabia to the W.

BAVAY, a little town of French Flanders, in the province of Hainault, of very great antiquity, with a college, 12 miles S. W. of Mons, and 3 of Malplaquet, whither the French retired after the battle of

the

the latter fought in 1709, wherein was a greater ſlaughter than in any battle during queen Anne's wars, almoſt the whole force of both ſides being engaged that day, the confederates under the command of the duke of Marlborough and prince Eugene, and the French under that of marſhals Villars and Boufflers. Lat. 50. 26. N. long. 3. 36. E.

Bauge, or Beauge, the name of two little towns of Anjou in France, namely Beauge le Vieux, and Beauge en Coeſnon, lying near each other 20 miles E. of Angers. Lat. 47. 30. and under the ſame meridian with London.

Bauske, a town of Courland, lying between the river Mans and Mummel, with a ſtrong caſtle called Baufkenburg, ſtanding on a rock near it. It lies 17 miles E. from Mittau. Lat. 36. 22. N. long. 46. 10. E.

Bautzen, the capital of Luſatia in Germany, ſubject to the elector of Saxony king of Poland, 35 miles N. E. of Dreſden. Lat. 51. 15. N. long. 14. 30. E.

Baya, ſee Baja.

Bayeux, a city of Normandy in France, on the river Aure, near the Engliſh channel; it is the ſee of a biſhop under the archbiſhop of Rouen. It lies 15 miles N. W. of Caen. Lat. 49. 20. N. long. 20. min. W.

Bayonne, a city of Gaſcony in France, and the capital of Labourd, ſituated near the conflux of the rivers Adour and Nive, not far from the mouth of the former, and which a little below empty themſelves into the bay of Biſcay, has a good harbour, and carries on a conſiderable trade; beſides its walls, it has two ſmall ſtrong caſtles, and a regular ſquare citadel, on an eminence which commands the city, the harbour and the neighbouring country. It is the ſee of a biſhop under the archbiſhop of Aux. It ſtands 85 miles S. of Bourdeaux, and 360 S. W. of Paris. Lat. 43. 30. N. long. 1. 20. W.

Baza, ſee Baca.

Bazas, the capital of Bazadois in Guienne, a province of France, 30 miles S. of Bourdeaux. Lat. 44. 20. N. long. 25 min. W.

Beachy-Head, a promontory on the coaſt of Suſſex, between Haſtings and Shoreham, where the French fleet defeated the Engliſh and Dutch, commanded by lord Torrington on the 30th of June 1690.

Beaconsfield, a market town of Buckinghamſhire 22 min. W.

Bearalston, a borough of Devonſhire on the river Tamer, and borders of Cornwall, 10 miles N. of Plymouth, and 200 W. of London. It ſends two members to parliament. Lat. 50. 55. N. long. 4. 30. W.

Bearn, a province of France, is bounded by Gaſcony on the N. and the Pyrennees, which ſeparate it from Spain on the S. It is 16 French miles in length, and 12 in breadth, mountainous and dry. though the plains are pretty fruitful.

Beaucaire, a town of Languedoc in France, on the W. ſhore of the Rhone directly oppoſite to Taraſcon. It has a very conſiderable annual fair on the 22d of July, which laſts 10 Days. It lies 7 miles N. of Arles. Lat. 43. 40. N. long. 4. 40. E.

Beauce, the N. diviſion of Orleanois in France.

Beaufort, in the valley, a town of Anjou in France, 15 miles E. of Angers. Lat. 47. 30. N. long. 15 min. E. It is alſo the name of an archiepiſcopal barony, formerly a royal town in Dauphiny.

Beaufort, a town of Savoy in upper Italy, 30 miles E. of Chamberry. Lat. 45. 30. N. long. 6. 40. E.

Beaugency, a town of Orleanois in France on the Loire, over which it has a ſtone bridge. It lies 15 miles S. W. of Orleans. Lat. 47. 48. N. long. 1. 36. E.

Beaujeu, a town of Lyonois in France, 25 miles W. of Lyons. Lat. 46. 15. N. long. 4. 30. E.

Beaujolis, the S. E. diviſion of Lyonois, which is 10 French miles in length, and 8 broad.

Beaumaris, a market town, and the capital of Angleſey in N. Wales 9 miles N. of Bangor, and 200 N. W. of London; it ſends one member to parliament. Lat. 53. 25. N. long. 4. 15. W.

Beaumont, a town of Hainault, 12 miles S. W. of Charleroy. Lat. 50. 20. N. long. 4. 15. E.

Beaumont, a town of France, 16 miles S. of Alençon. Lat. 48. 20. N. long. 5 min. E. There are alſo ſeveral little towns in France of this name.

Beavais, a city of L'iſle de France, capital of the Beauvaiſis on the river Terain, the ſee of a biſhop under the archbiſhop of Rheims. Here is a conſiderable manufactory of tapeſtry, ſerges, and woollen ſtuffs. This town is very ſtrong, being ſurrounded with mountains. It held out againſt a ſiege in 1472, in which it was defended by the women, who for this reaſon have the precedence of the men in a ſolemn proceſſion, held every year on the 10th of July. It lies 32 miles S. of Amiens, and 43 N. of Paris. Lat. 49. 30. N. long. 2. 20. E.

Beauvin, a city of Burgundy in France, 15 miles N. of Chalons. Lat. 47. 5. N. long. 4. 50. E.

Beauvoir, a port town of Orleanois in France, on the coaſt of Poitou, 25 miles S. W. of Nantz. Lat. 47. 2. N. long. 2. 5. W.

Becaner, the capital of Becar, a territory in India on the Ganges in Aſia, 180 miles E. of Delli.

Bedal, a market town in the N. riding of Yorkſhire, 8 miles S. of Richmond, and 180 N. of London.

Bedford, the capital of Bedfordſhire, ſituated on the river Ouſe, a large, populous, well built and pleaſant town; ſends two members to parliament, has 7 annual fairs, and a great trade in corn to Holland; and gives title of duke to the noble family of Ruſſel. It lies 22 miles S. E. of Cambridge, and 44 N. W. of London. Lat. 52. 10. N. long. 20. min. W.

Bedfordshire, a county of England, fruitful in corn and paſture, eſpecially in its N. part; it ſends two knights of the ſhire to parliament.

Bediford, or Bidiford, a well built town of Devonſhire, on the river Towridge, over which is a fine ſtone bridge. It has a good harbour and large trade. It is 30 miles from Exeter, and 197 from London.

Bedoiuns, tribes of Arabs, lying in tents and diſperſed over Arabia, Egypt, and the N. part of Africa, but are governed by their own chiefs and laws. Thus lived the patriarchs in tents, and they were governed in the ſame manner of old. Their chief employment is feeding of cattle.

Bedwin, a borough town of Wiltſhire, 18 miles N. W. of Saliſbury, and 72 W. of London; it ſends two members to parliament. Lat. 51. 25. N. long. 1. 40. W.

Befort, a fortified town of Alſace, in the diſtrict bearing its name, and the frontiers of Switzerland on the river Hall. In its neighbourhood are excellent iron mines. Near it is an old caſtle on a rock, and on another ſide of it a fort, between both which is the road leading to the town, and theſe guard the paſſes to all Alſatia. It is ſituated 15 miles N. of Baſil, and ſubject to France. Lat. 47. 35. N. long. 7. 2. E.

Beja, a city of Alentejo, in Portugal, ſtanding ſomething high, and ſurrounded with beautiful fields. It is 40 miles S. of Evora. Lat. 37. 55. N. long. 8. 40. W.

Beichlingen, a city of Thu-

ringen

ringen in Germany, and the circle of upper Saxony, the capital of the country bearing its name, lies 15 miles N. of Weimar. Lat. 51. 26. N. long. 11. 25. E.

BEILA, a town of Piedmont in upper Italy, 32 miles N. of Turin. Lat. 45. 2. N. long. 7. 45. E.

BEILSTEIN, a town of Germany in the landgraviate of Heſſe, 10 miles S. of Dillenburgh. Lat. 50. 30. N. long. 8. 5. E.

BEIRA, the largeſt province of Portugal, bounded on the N. by Entre Douro e Minho, and Trazlos Montes, on the E. by Spain, on the S. by Eſtremadura and Alentejo, and on the W. by the Mediterranean. *Buſching.*

BELAC, or BELLAC, a town of the government of La Marche in France, and the capital of the lower Marche on the Gartemp, 23 miles N. E. of Limoges, and 160 S. of Paris. Lat. 46. 18. N. long. 1. 15. E.

BELCASTRO, anciently PETILIA, a city of the further Calabria in Naples, the moſt S. part of Italy, near the gulf of Quillae. It is a biſhop's ſee, and lies 5 miles S. of St. Severino. Lat. 39. 15. N. long. 17. 15. E.

BELICOE, a town of Ireland in the county of Farmanagh and province of Ulſter on Lough Nilly, 18 miles S. E. of Ballyſhannon. Lat. 14. 2. N. long. 8. 6. W.

BELEM, a tower on the N. ſide of the Tagus, 2 miles from the fortreſs of St. Julian, and 1 mile from Liſbon, defending the entrance into that city, at which all ſhips that ſail up the river muſt bring to. Lat. 38. 40. N. long. 9. 40. W.

BELEZERO, the capital of the province bearing the ſame name in Ruſſia, on the S. E. ſhore of the White ſea, 100 miles N. E. of Novogorod. Lat. 61. 50. N. long. 36. 10. E.

BELFAST, a port town in Ireland with a good trade, at the mouth of Lagenwater, or Carrickfergus bay in the county of Antrim and province of Ulſter; it ſends two members to parliament, and lies 9 miles S. W. of Carrickfergus. Lat. 54. 38. N. long. 6. 15. W.

BELGARDEN, a town of Germany in E. Pomerania, 55 miles N. E. of Stetin, ſubject to Pruſſia. Lat. 54. 10. N. long. 16. 5. E.

BELGOROD, the capital of the province bearing its name, almoſt in the middle of Ruſſia on the Donets, 130 miles S. W. of Woronets. Lat. 51. 20. N. long. 37. 5. E.

BELGOROD, a fortified town of Beſſarabia in Turkey, at the mouth of the Nieſter on the Black ſea, 80 miles S. E. of Bender. Lat. 46. 30. N. long. 31. 10. E.

BELGRADE, a famous and conſiderable city and fortreſs the ſtrongeſt in Europe; it is the capital of Servia in Turkey, lying on the S. ſide of the Danube at its conflux with the Save. It was formerly reckoned the bulwark and key of Hungary. This city, which is inhabited by Chriſtians, has been ſeveral times taken and retaken. The laſt time this happened was by the Hungarians, under the command of prince Eugene, Auguſt 22d, 1717, who kept poſſeſſion of it till 1739, when they were obliged to deliver it up to the Turks, but they previouſly demoliſhed all its outward fortifications, and left none ſtanding but its old walls, and the defences inſeparably connected with theſe: ſo that now the Turks are poſſeſſed of Belgrade, the whole province of Servia, and all the country lying S. of the Danube and Save from the Black ſea, on the E. to the river Unna, which divides the province of Boſnia, on the W. It is ſituated 60 miles S. of Temeſwaer. Lat. 45. 10. N. long. 21. 20. E. *Buſching.*

BELLCLARE, a town in the county of Slego and province of Connaught in Ireland, 23 miles S. E. of Slego. Lat. 53. 55. N. long. 9. 5. W.

Belle, a town in French Flanders, 9 miles S. W. of Ypres. Lat. 50. 45. N. long. 2. 40. E.

Bellegarde, a ſtrong place of Rouſſillon in France, ſtanding on a mountain with five regular baſtions, beſides a fort lying a little lower. Here are no other inhabitants than ſoldiers; and this place ſerves to defend the difficult paſs out of Rouſſillon into Catalonia, called Col de Pertuis. *Buſching.*

Bellents, a city of Switzerland, near the N. extremity of the lake Lugano, bordering on the territory of the Griſons, and ſubject to the Swiſs cantons. Lat. 46. 10. N. long. 9. 15. E.

Bellesm, a town of France in Le Perche and Orleanois, 27 miles S. E. of Alençon. Lat. 48. 30. N. long. 40 min. E.

Belleville, a town of France in the territory of Beaujolis and government of Lyonois, 19 miles N. of Lyons. Lat. 46. 18. N. long. 4. 49. E.

Beller, the capital of Bugey, a diſtrict of Burgundy in France, ſtands between hills and ſmall mountains, has a biſhop who is under the archbiſhop of Beſançon; it is ſituated on the frontiers of Savoy, 16 miles N. W. of Chamberry. Lat. 45. 40. N. long. 5. 20. E.

Bellisle, a ſmall iſland on the S. coaſt of Brittany in France, about 6 French miles from the continent; it is almoſt entirely ſurrounded with ſteep rocks, and acceſſible only in three places, one of which is Palais, a ſmall fortified town with a citadel. The road here is good. Lat. 47. 20. N. long. 3. 5. W.

Bellisle, an iſland near the E. coaſt of New Britain or Eſkimaux, which gives name to the ſtreights of Belliſle, that ſeparate the N. of Newfoundland from New Britain. Lat. 52. 10. N. long. 58. 5. W.

Belluno, a pleaſant litle town, the capital of the Belloneſe, a territory belonging to Venice in upper Italy; it is the ſee of a biſhop, and 40 miles N. of Padua, and the ſame N. W. of Aquileia. Lat. 46. 20. N. long. 12. 40. E.

Belt, (Great and Little,) famous ſtreights between the continent of Denmark and the large iſlands of Funen and Seeland.

Belturbet, a town of Ireland in the county of Cavan and province of Ulſter, on the river Earn, 8 miles N. of Cavan. Lat. 54. 7. N. long. 7. 35. W.

Beltz, or Belz, a ſpacious town the capital of a palatinate bearing its name, in the province of red Ruſſia in Poland, 35 miles N. of Lemberg. Lat. 50. 5. N. long. 25. 5. E.

Belvedere, by the Greeks called Calloscopium, in the diſtrict bearing its name, ſtands on the ſite of the old capital Elis. It takes its preſent name from the delightful country in which it lies on the W. coaſt of the Morea near cape Tornese, from whence we import the raiſins, called Belvederes. It is now ſubject to the Turks. Lat. 37. 10. N. long. 22. 5. E.

Bember, a chain of mountains in Aſia, dividing India from Tartary.

Bemister, a market town of Dorſetſhire, 12 miles N. W. of Dorcheſter, 120 W. of London. Lat. 50. 45. N. long. 2. 50. W.

Benavarre, or Benhuabei, a town of Aragon in Spain, 26 miles N. of Balagner. Lat. 42. 5. N. long. 10 min. E.

Benavente, a town of Leon in Spain on the river Elſa, with a fine palace and ſtrong caſtle, 40 miles S. of the city of Leon. Lat. 42. 10. N. long. 6. 5. W.

Bencoolen, a town and fort belonging to the Engliſh E. India company on the S. W. coaſt of Sumatra in Aſia, from whence large quantities of pepper, the growth of the neighbouring country, are imported. It being an unhealthful place, the company built a fort

two

two or three miles farther, on an eminence and more wholeſome ſpot, which they call fort Marlborough. The governors ſent thither generally, through unexperience have ſo provoked the natives, that ſeveral attempts have been made to drive them from thence, and in 1719 both the town and fort were ſet on fire, great part of the garriſon maſſacred, and the factory expelled; but ſoon after matters were accommodated, and they were permitted to return and carry on their trade as before. Lat. 4. 5. S. long. 101. 5. E.

Bender, a town of Beſſarabia or Budziak in European Turkey, with a Turkiſh fortreſs on the Neiſter. Hither Charles XII. of Sweden retreated after his defeat by the Ruſſians at Pultowa, 1709, and here he was ſubſiſted ſeveral years by the Turks, when refuſing to quit their territories, he was attacked by them; and being taken priſoner was carried to the neighbourhood of Adrianople, where he remained another year, and afterwards returned to his own dominions. Bender lies 100 miles N. W. of Belgorod. Lat. 46. 46. N. long. 29. 5. E.

Benditto, or Benedetto, (st.) a town of Mantua in upper Italy, on the S. ſhore of the Po. It ſtands 12 miles S. E. of Mantua. Lat. 45. 10. N. long. 11. 20. E.

Benevento, a duchy in the further principality of Naples, yielded to pope Leo IX. by the emperor Henry III. in 1053; its capital (bearing the ſame name from a Roman colony, but anciently Malevencum) ſtands near the junction of the rivers Sabato and Calore, which here from the Volturno, is fortified, the ſee of an archbiſhop, immediately under the pope, who alſo is ſovereign of the city. It was almoſt deſtroyed by an earthquake in 1688, when the archbiſhop, the late pope Benedict XIII. was dug alive out of the ruins, having been preſerved by an incurvated beam that fell over him, and on his promotion to the papal chair, rebuilt the city; which lies 34 miles N. E. of Naples, and 130 S. E. of Rome. Lat. 41. 15. N. long. 15. 30. E.

Benfield, a town of Alſace in a diſtrict bearing its name in Germany, lies on the Ill, 15 miles S. of Straſburg. Lat. 48. 25. N. long. 7. 30. E.

Bengal, the moſt eaſterly province belonging to the mogul in India, ſituated at the mouth of the Ganges; borders on the provinces of Parna and Jeſuat to the N. on the bay of Bengal and province of Orixa to the S. and the province of Narvar and Malva to the W. it extends almoſt 400 miles in length from E. to W. and 300 in breadth from N. to S. and is one of the richeſt and moſt fruitful countries in all India, being annually overflown by the Ganges, as Egypt is by the Nile.

Benguela, the capital of a territory bearing the ſame name in Angola, on the W. coaſt of Africa, at the mouth of a river called alſo by the ſame name, 140 miles S. of the iſland Loando, and 300 N. of cape Negro. Lat. 11. 5. S. long. 14. 5. E.

Benin, the capital of a territory bearing its name on the Guiney coaſt in Africa, lies on the river Formoſa, 120 miles N. E. of Whida. To it Europeans reſort for negroes. Lat. 7. 30. N. long. 5. 4. E.

Bensheim, a town of Germany in the palatinate on the E. ſide of the Rhine, 10 miles E. of Worms, ſubject to the elector of Mentz. Lat. 42. 42. N. long. 8. 36. E.

Bentheim, the capital of a country bearing its name, in the circle of Weſtphalia in Germany, 25 miles N. of Munſter, ſubject to count Bentheim. Lat. 52. 25. N. long. 7. 5. E.

Bentivoglio, a fortified palace of Italy, in the territory of Bologna,

logna, 10 miles N. of the city of Bologna. Lat. 44. 30. N. long. 12. 6. E.

Ber, or Berre, a conſiderable river of Alſatia in Germany, which runs into the Rhine. *Buſching.*

Berar, a province in Aſia, lying in the middle of India, between Candiſh and Orixa, ſubject to the mogul.

Berenice, a port town of Egypt, anciently lying at the bottom of the gulf, called the Red ſea, and where the preſent Suez now ſtands. See Suez.

Bere Regis, a market town of Dorſetſhire, 10 miles N. E. of Dorcheſter, and 100 S. W. of London. Lat. 50. 40. N. long. 2. 20. W.

Berg, S. Winox, ſee Winoxberg.

Berg, a duchy of Germany in the circle of Weſtphalia, on the eaſtern ſhore of the Rhine, by which it is ſeparated from the electorate of Cologne, ſubject to the elector palatine.

Bergamo, anciently Bergomum, a well fortified town on ſeveral hills, and the capital of Il-Bergamaſco, in the territory of Venice. Between the town and the ſtrong caſtle on the higheſt of theſe hills is a covered way. Its biſhop is under the archbiſhop of Milan; it lies 20 miles N. W. of Breſcia. Lat. 45. 40. N. long. 10. 5. E.

Bergase, or Burgas, a famous town of Romania in European Turkey, with a publick inn or caravanſary, where travellers have lodging and board gratis. *Buſching.*

Bergen, a dioceſe of Norway, of between 40 and 50 miles in length; it is populous, and has 7 marble quarries at work in it. To it belongs 7 diſtricts.

Bergen, a city and conſiderable port on the German ocean, in the dioceſe of the ſame name; it is the largeſt and principal trading place of all Norway. It ſtands on the main land in the middle of a valley, and in the form of a ſemicircle or horſe ſhoe on the ſhore of the bay called Waag. The high mountains defend it from any attack on the land ſide; and on the ſea ſide, the harbour is defended by ſeveral conſiderable fortifications, citadels, caſtles, &c. as the Engliſh fleet ſufficiently experienced in 1665, when they attempted to carry off the Dutch E. India ſhips that took ſhelter here. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſubject to the archbiſhop of Drontheim. It is ſituated 200 miles N. W. of Gottenburg, and 340 of Copenhagen, and is ſubject to Denmark. Lat. 60. 5. N. long. 6. 21. E.

Bergen, the capital of the iſle of Rugen, on the coaſt of Pomerania in Germany, ſubject to Sweden. Lat. 54. 15. N. long. 14. 2. E.

Bergen-op-Zoom, a fortified town of Dutch Brabant, near the E. ſhore of the Scheld, 20 miles W. of Breda and the ſame N. of Antwerp. Lat. 51. 30. N. long. 4. 5. E.

Bergerac, a town of the upper Perigord, in Guienne in France, ſituated in a fine plain on the Dordogne. It was formerly fortified by the Huguenots, but diſmantled by Lewis XIII. it lies 40 miles E. of Bourdeaux. Lat. 44. 45. N. long. 20 min. E.

Bergzabern, a town of lower Alſace in Germany, 5 miles S. of Landau. Lat. 49. 5. N. long. 8. 5. E.

Berk, or Barkshire, a very pleaſant and fruitful country of England, ſituated on the S. ſide of the Thames, oppoſite to Oxfordſhire and Bucks. It ſends 9 members to parliament, including the two knights of the ſhire, and gives title of earl to a branch of the Howard family.

Berlin, the capital of Brandenburg, and of the king of Pruſſia's dominions in Germany, ſituated on the river Spree. It has been lately

lately much improved in its trade and buildings; canals have also been cut from the Spree to the Oder on the E and from thence to the Elbe on the W. so that it has a communication by water with the Baltick sea and the German ocean. It lies 50 miles W. of Franckfort on the Oder, and 90 N. of Dresden. Lat. 52. 30. N. long. 14. 10. E.

BERMUDA, a cluster of very small islands, lying within a little compass in the Atlantick ocean, almost in the form of a shepherd's crook, containing about 20,000 acres of ground, surrounded almost with inaccessible rocks. They enjoy a temperate and pure air, and abound with flesh, fish, fowl, and garden vegetables. The usual employment of the inhabitants is in joinery, building of sloops, and making hats of palm leaves, cultivating corn and other provisions, which they export to the W. Indies. Their first discovery was in 1552, by one Bermuda, a Spaniard; but sir George Summers having been cast away on them in 1609, found them deserted, since which time the English have been in possession of them. Here the famous dean Berkley, afterwards bishop of Cloyne intended to have founded an university for the education of the Indians, but the captain of the ship having through mistake carried him to New-England, this project was frustrated. These islands are situated 500 miles E. of Charles-town in Carolina. Lat. 32. 30. N. long. 65. 10. W.

BERN, or BEARN, the capital of a canton of Switzerland bearing its name; it is the largest and most powerful of all the Swiss cantons, lies on the river Aar, 40 miles S. of Basil. Lat. 47. 5. N. long. 7. 20. E.

BERN, a town of Bohemia, 15 miles W. of Prague, subject to the house of Austria. Lat. 50. 2. N. long. 14. 5. E.

BERNARD, the capital of the county of Cominges in Gascony in France, situated on the Garonne; it is the see of a bishop, under the archbishop of Auch.

BERNBURG, a town of Germany in Anhault, and the circle of upper Saxony, 20 miles N. E. of Mansfield. Lat. 51. 50. N. long. 12. 20. E.

BERNAY, a town of upper Normandy in France, lying on the little river Charentonne, with a college and a rich and beautiful abbey of Benedictines.

BERRY, a government in the middle of France, bordering towards the S. on Bourbonnois and Marche, to the W. on Touraine, to the N. on Orleanois, and to the E. on Nivernois: its extent from W. to E. is between 27 and 28 miles, and from S. to N. between 35 and 36. The air is temperate, and the soil fruitful. It is subject to the parliament of Paris, and has its own laws. It is subdivided into upper and lower Berry. *Busching.*

BERRY POINT, a cape at the entrance of Torbay in Devonshire.

BRESELLO, or BRESSELLO, a town of the Modenese, in the duchy of Reggio, in Italy, situated near the Po, 14 miles N. E. of Parma, subject to the duke of Modena. Lat. 44. 40. N. long. 11. 6. E. *Busching.*

BERTRAND, a city of Gascony in France on the Garonne, 35 miles S. of Auch. Lat 43. 15. N. long. 30 min. E.

BERVEY, or INNERBERVEY, a royal burgh of Scotland, and parliament town in the county of Merns, situated on the sea coast, on the river Don, 22 miles S. W. of Aberdeen, and 57 N. E. of Edinburgh.

BERWICK, a borough town on the Tweed between the borders of England and Scotland; it anciently belonged to the latter, and was the capital of the Merse, but it is now reckoned a distinct place as it were from both; it is pretty large, popu-

lous, and fortified, ſends two members to parliament, drives a good trade in ſalmon, and has a handſome bridge over the river, joining it to Northumberland. It lies 52 miles N. W. of Newcaſtle, and 300 N. of London. Lat. 55. 40. N. long. 1. 40. W.

Berwick, (North) a town of E. Lothian in Scotland, ſituated on the ſea coaſt, having an harbour at the entrance of the firth of Forth, 17 miles E. of Edinburgh. Lat. 56. 5. N. long. 2. 27. W.

Beſançon, a city of France the capital of Franche Comté, in a diſtrict bearing its name on the river Doux, is the ſee of an archbiſhop, has a parliament, an univerſity, and a jeſuits college. Lewis the XIV. fortified it; it lies 52 miles N. E. of Challons, and 150 S. E. of Paris. Lat. 47. 26. N. long. 6. 10. E.

Besiers, or Beziers, a ſpacious city of lower Languedoc in France; it ſtands upon a hill on the river Orbe, and the large royal canal, and is the ſee of a biſhop, under the archbiſhop of Narbonne. It is two miles N. of the Mediterranean, and 15 N. E. of Narbonne Lat. 43. 25. N. long. 3. 7. E.

Bestertze, or Bestricia, a royal free town of Tranſylvania, the capital of the Saxon diſtrict, ſurrounded with walls, towers, and moats; it lies on the little river Biſtriritz, in a very wide and level plain, but with neither good air nor water, 85 miles N. W. of Hermenſtadt; is very remarkable for the gold mines near it Lat. 48. 5. N. long. 22. 10. E.

Betancos, a city of Galicia in Spain, on the river Mandeo, with a good harbour on a bay, 20 miles S. of Ferrol. Lat. 43. 15. N. long. 8. 50. W.

Bethlehem, once a flouriſhing city of Paleſtine in Aſia, 6 miles S of Jeruſalem, now a poor village, but ſtill much reſorted to by pilgrims, as the place where our Saviour was born. Here is the chapel of the nativity, in which is ſhewn the manger where Chriſt was laid, alſo the chapel of St. Joſeph our Lord's ſuppoſed father, with another of the holy innocents. Lat. 31. 30. N. long. 36. 7. E.

Bethlehem, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands in the province of Brabant, where the duke of Bavaria and marſhal Villeroy encamped after the duke of Marlborough had forced the French lines; and here the latter encamped in 1706, after the ſurrender of Louvain, being 2 miles N. of the laſt mentioned city. Lat. 51. 5. N. long. 4. 35. E.

Bethune, a fortified town of French Flanders in Artois, and in a diſtrict bearing its name, with a ſtrong caſtle; the town is meanly built, but has a large and fine ſquare for a market place. It was taken by the allies in 1710, and lies 13 miles N. of Arras. Lat. 50. 32. N. long. 2. 35. E.

Betlis, a city of Aſia in the N. parts of Curdiſtan or old Aſſyria. ſituated on a ſteep rock, near the S. extremity of the lake Van, and on the frontiers of Turkey and Perſia, ſubject to its own bey, and an aſylum for the ſubjects of the neighbouring ſtates. Lat. 37. 30. N. long. 45. 6. E.

Betuve, or Betaw, a territory of Dutch Guelderland, ſuppoſed to be the ancient Batavia, ſituated between the rivers Maes and Lech.

Bevecum, a town of Brabant, in the Auſtrian Low-countries, 7 miles S. of Louvain, where the duke of Marlborough encamped after forcing the French lines in 1705, and here he reſted his army after the victory of Ramillies, May 24, 1706. Lat. 50. 45. N. long. 4. 45. E.

Beveland, N. and S. are two iſlands of Zeland in the united provinces, lying in the mouth of the Scheld.

Beverly, a borough town of the E. riding of Yorkſhire about 7 miles

7 miles from Hull. The river, which is now navigable, has greatly increaſed the trade of the town. It ſends two members to parliament; and is ſituated 30 miles E. of York, and 150 N. of London. Lat. 53. 50. N. long. 12. min. W.

Beviere di Terre Nova, ſuppoſed by ſome to be Pliny's lacus cocanicus, a ſalt lake of the Val di Noto in Sicily, 3 Italian miles in circuit, and 6 from the town of Terra Nova.

Bewald, properly Bienwald, a diſtrict five miles long and four broad, on the borders of lower Alſace, belonging to the biſhop of Spires.

Bewdley, a borough town of Worceſterſhire, ſo called from its delightful ſituation on the river Severn; it ſends one member to parliament; and lies 12 miles N. of Worceſter, and 100 N. W. of London. Lat. 52. 25. N. long. 2. 20. W.

Bibersberg, a town with a caſtle in lower Hungary, ſtands on a high hill of the Carpathian mountains, 15 miles N. of Preſburg. Near this place was a bloody battle between the Imperialiſts and Hungarian male-contents. Lat. 48. 35. N. long. 17. 30. E.

Biberach, an imperial city of Suabia in Germany, where are hot baths; it is ſubject to its own magiſtrates, 20 miles S. W. of Ulm. Lat. 48. 12. N. long. 9. 30. E.

Bidasoa, or Vidasso, a river near Fuenterabia, a town of Biſcay in Spain, which is of a conſiderable breadth, and is here the boundary between Spain and France.

Biel, the capital of a little territory in Switzerland, ſubject to an ally of the Swiſs; 15 miles N. W. of the city of Bern. Lat. 47. 10. N. long. 7 min. E.

Bielogorod, a government of Ruſſia, which is part of little Ruſſia, and inhabited by Coſſacks. *Buſching.*

Bielgorod, a city of Ruſſia and the capital of the government of the ſame name, ſituated on the river Donez, and is the ſee of an archbiſhop: retrenchments are thrown up between this city and the little towns of Stario, Oſkol, and between Nowoi, Oſkol, and Werchoſoſnizy.

Bielscz, a large town, but built of wood, in Podlachia in little Poland, where the Jews carry on a conſiderable trade. It ſtands on the little river Biala, which falls into the Narew, 62 miles S. of Gronod. Lat. 53. 10. N. long. 24. 15. E.

Bielski, a town of Smoleuſko in Ruſſia, 80 miles N. E. of the city of Smoleuſko. Lat. 56. 40. N. long. 35. 14. E.

Biggleswade, a market town of Bedfordſhire on the river Ivel, 8 miles S. E. of Bedford, and 41 N. of London. Lat. 52. 5. N. long. 20 min. W.

Bigorre, a county of Gaſcony in France, anciently inhabited by the Bigerri.

Bilboa, the capital of Biſcay in Spain, ſituated in a plain incloſed with high mountains. The tide which here comes into the river Ibaicabel forms a ſecure harbour, which is very much frequented. It is ſituated 60 miles W. of St. Sebaſtian. Lat. 43. 30. N. long. 3. 10. W.

Bildeston, or Biston, a market town of Suffolk, 10 miles S. E. of Bury St. Edmunds, and 60. N. of London. Lat. 52. 20. N. long. 40 min. E.

Biledulgerid, one of the ſubdiviſions of Africa, bounded by Barbary on the N. and Zaara, or the deſart on the S.

Bilevelt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Ravenſburg, 7 miles S. E. of the latter city, ſubject to the king of Pruſſia. Lat. 52. 10. N. long. 8. 15. E.

Billingham, a market town of Northumberland, on the river Tyne,

Tyne, 25 miles N. W. of Newcaſtle, and 250 miles N. of London.

BILLIRICAY, a good market town of Eſſex, 8 miles S. of Chelmsford, and 20 E. of London.

BILLON, a town of lower Auvergne in France, 10 miles S. E. of Clermont. Lat. 45. 40. N. long. 3. 35. E.

BILSDON, or BILLESDON, a town of Leiceſterſhire, 7 miles S. E. of Leiceſter, and 80 N. of London.

BILSEN, a town of Liege in Germany on the Demer, where the confederates had their rendezvous, when they marched under the duke of Marlborough to attack the French at the battle of Ramillies, May 1706; is ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria, and lies 6 miles W. of Maeſtricht. Lat. 51. 7. N. long. 5. 30. E.

BIMLIPATAN, a ſea port of Golconda in India, on the W. of Bengal Bay in Aſia. Here the Dutch E. India company have a factory. Lat. 18. 10. N. long. 83. 15. E.

BINBROKE, a town of Lincolnſhire, 25 miles N. E. of Lincoln, and 130 N. of London.

BINCH, a little fortified town of Hainault in the Low Countries, 10 miles E. of Mons. Lat. 50. 30. N. long. 4. 20. E.

BINGEN, a town of Germany in the electorate of Mentz, on the Rhine, ſubject to the elector, and lies 16 miles W. of Mentz. Lat. 50. 10. N. long. 7. 20. E.

BINGHAM, a market town of Nottinghamſhire, 108 miles from London.

BIORKO, an iſland of Sweden in the Malar, 3 miles from Stockholm where anciently ſtood the conſiderable market town, and the royal ſeat of Birka.

BIORNEBURG, a diet town of Sweden in Finland proper, ſtands on a lake, and on a long ſtrip of land on the E. ſhore of the Bothnick gulf, 80 miles N. of Abo. Lat. 62. 7. N. long. 21. 10. E.

BIR, a city of Diarbeck, anciently MESOPOTAMIA, on the Euphrates, 70 miles S. E. of Aleppo. Lat. 35. 20. N. long. 40. 5. E.

BIRKENFIELD, the capital of the county of the ſame name, in the palatinate of the Rhine, in Germany, 20 miles E. of Triers. Lat. 49. 45. N. long. 6. 40. E.

BIRMINGHAM, a populous town of Warwickſhire, where is the greateſt iron manufactory in England, 16 miles N. W. of Coventry, and 90 of London. Lat. 52. 30. N. long. 1. 50. W.

BIRZA, a town of Samojitia in Poland, 42 miles S. E. of Mittau. Lat. 56. 35. N. long. 25. 10. E.

BISCAY, a province of Spain bordering towards the W. on Aſturia, to the N. on the ſea, here called the bay of Biſcay, towards the E. on the French lower Navarre and Spaniſh Navarre, and to the S. on old Caſtile. Its extent from S. to N. is between 95 and 100 miles, and from W. to E. about 50. Its commodious ſituation on the ſea, and its vicinity to France renders its trade flouriſhing. Its inhabitants are reckoned the beſt ſoldiers and ſailors in Spain. They have a particular kind of language, which has no affinity with any other of the European. It contains the three following ſubdiviſions, namely Biſcay proper, Guipuſcoa, and Alaba.

BISCAY, (New) a province of Mexico in America, where are the rich ſilver mines of St. Barbe. It is bounded by New Mexico on the N. and Florida on the W. and ſubject to Spain.

BISCHWEILER, a genteel town of Alſatia on the river Mother, once the reſidence of the dukes of Birkenfield, 5 miles W. of the Rhine, and port Lewis. Lat. 48. 40. N. long. 7. 52. E.

BISERTA, a port town of the kingdom

kingdom of Tunis in Africa, on the Mediterranean, near the site of the ancient Utica, 40 miles N. of Tunis, and about 30 N. W. of the ruins of Carthage. Lat. 37. 5. N. long. 9. 7. E.

Bishop and his Clerks, some small islands and rocks on the coast of Pembrokeshire, near St. David's in Wales, which have often proved fatal to seamen.

Bishop's Aukland, see Aukland.

Bishop's Castle, a borough of Shropshire situated on the Ony, 15 miles S. W. of Shrewsbury, and 140 N. W. of London; it sends two members to parliament.

Bishop-Stortford, a large well built market town of Hertfordshire, and in the form of a cross, with a considerable school and library belonging to it, 10 miles N. E. of Hertford, and 29 N. of London.

Bishoprick of Durham, one of the N. counties of England, situated on the German ocean; it is prettyfruitful towards the E. marshy towards the S. and full of rocks to the W. with mines of pit coal, iron, and lead. It is a palatinate under the jurisdiction of the bishop, and sends two members to parliament.

Bisignano, a city of the hither Calabria in Sicily, with the see of a bishop, who is immediately under the pope, situated 20 miles N. of Cosenza. Lat. 39. 50. N. long. 16. 45. E.

Bisnagar, the capital of the province of the same name in the hither peninsula of India, 250 miles N. W. of Madrass; subject to the mogul. Lat. 14. 10. N. long. 78. 15. E.

Bithynia, that part of Natolia or Asia Minor, that lay upon or near the streights of Constantinople, on the Asian side, where were the towns of Nice, Chalcedon, Bursa or Prusa, and Nicomedia. It is subject to the Turks.

Bitonto, anciently Butunti, a city of the territory of Barri in Naples and the see of a bishop. In the neighbourhood of it the Spaniards obtained a victory over the Imperialists in 1734, in consequence of which the kingdom of Naples submited to don Carlos, the present king of the two Sicilies, and the Spanish general was created duke of Bitonto. It lies 8 miles S. W. of the city of Barri. Lat. 41. 20. N. long. 17. 40. E.

Blackbank, a town of Ireland in the county of Armagh, and province of Ulster, 7 miles S. of Armagh. Lat. 54. 12. N. long. 6. 50. W.

Blackbourn, a market town in Lancashire, 8 miles E. of Preston, and 180 N. of London.

Black Forest, a woody district in the S. W. part of Suabia in Germany, separated from Switzerland by the Rhine on the S. and is part of the ancient Hyrcinian Forest.

Blackwater, the name of two rivers in Ireland, one running thro' the counties of Kirk and Waterford, and falling into Youghill Bay; and the other thro' the county of Armagh, and falling into Loughneagh.

Black-Sea, Pontus Euxinus, or the Euxine Sea. It lies between Europe and Asia, communicates with the Mediterranean, and is said to be 3800 English miles in circuit; it borders on Tartary to the N. on Circassia, Mingrelia, and Georgia, to the E. on Natolia and Asia Minor, to the S. and on Romania, Bulgaria, and Bessarabia, to the W. It extends from the 42d to the 46th deg. of N. lat. and from the 29th to the 44th of E. long. and is entirely surrounded by the grand signior's dominions, who enjoys the sole navigation of it, except when disturbed by the Cossacks, who make excursions from the mouth of the Boristhenes, and commit great ravages on the Turkish coasts. The Russians have been obliged to deliver up to the Turks all the fortresses they had erected on the Euxine sea, and to abandon

abandon its navigation. The Turks reckon it a tempeſtuous ſea, whence it is ſaid to have obtained the name of the Black ſea; and indeed later navigators have found it ſo from experience, this ſea being incloſed on all hands, and the furious waves beating almoſt circularly on veſſels in it; beſides here are few good harbours, eſpecially on its S. coaſt. which is moſtly navigated by the Turks. *Buſching.*

BLAIR, a caſtle and the only place of note in Athol in Scotland. It lies 28 miles N. W. of Perth. Lat. 56. 46. N. long. 3. 35. W.

BLAISOIS, a territory of Orleanois in France, ſubdivided into the upper and lower, lying N. of Berry.

BLAMONT or BLANKENBERG, a town of Lorrain in Germany, 28 miles S. E. of Nancy; ſubject to France. Lat. 48. 38. N. long. 6. 45. E.

BLANCO, one of the ſmall Antilles Iſles, on the coaſt of Terra Firma in America, N. of the iſland Margaretta. Lat. 12. 5. N. long. 64. 6. W.

BLANCO, CAPE, a promontory of Africa in the Atlantick ocean, 180 miles N. of Senegal river. Lat. 20. 10. N. long. 17. 23. W.

BLANCO, CAPE, a promontory of Peru, in S. America on the Pacifick ocean, 120 miles S. W. of Guiaquil. Lat. 3. 45. S. long. 81. 10. W.

BLANDFORD, a well built borough town of Dorſetſhire ſituated on the Stour, in a delightful country. It lies 10 miles N. of Pool, and 90 W. of London.

BLANES, anciently BLANDA, a ſea port of Catalonia in Spain, 20 miles S. of Gironne. Lat. 41. 30. N. long. 2. 40. E.

BLANKENBURG, the capital of a county of the ſame name in Lower Saxony in Germany, 45 miles S. E. of Wolfenbuttle, and ſubject to the duke of Brunſwick Wolfenbuttle. Lat. 51. 50. N. long. 11. 25. E.

BLANKENBURG, a town on the coaſt of Dutch Flanders, 8 miles N. E. of Oſtend. Lat. 51. 20. N. long. 3. 12. E.

BLAREGNIES, a town of Hainault, in the Auſtrian Low-Countries, where the allies under the duke of Marlborough and prince Eugene, obtained a victory over the French commanded by marſhals Villars, and Boufflers, on the 14th of September 1709. The French being encamped in the woods of Sart and Sanſart, cut down trees and threw up a triple entrenchment, ſo that it coſt the confederates ſeveral thouſand men before they could drive them from thence. The armies on each ſide conſiſted of 120000 men, of which at leaſt 20000 were killed, and at laſt the French made a regular retreat, though Villars was wounded and diſabled at the beginning of the engagement, which is ſometimes called the battle of Malplaquet, Teniers or Blauges, from villages near the field of action. Blaregnies lies 7 miles S. of Mons. Lat. 50. 30. N. long. 3. 55. E.

BLAVET, a town of lower Brittany in France, at the mouth of a river of the ſame name; it has a very good harbour and capacious road. Lewis XIII. who called this place PortLewis from his own name, fortified it with a citadel, and other works. This is one of the ſtations for the French navy, and lies 65 miles S. E. of Breſt. Lat. 47. 40. N. long. 3. 15. W.

BLAWBUREN, a town of Suabia in Germany, 11 miles E. of Ulm. Lat. 48. 24. N. long. 9. 45. E.

BLAYE, a town of Guienne in France ſituated on the Garonne, having a citadel built on a high rock. The ſhips bound for Bourdeaux, muſt leave their guns and ſmall arms there, till they return. On an iſland in the Garonne which is here very broad, is a battery, and on the other ſide of the river directly oppoſite to Blaye, in the territory of Medoc is alſo a fort. Lat. 45. 9. N. long. 45. min. W.

BLECHINGLEY,

Blechingley, a borough town in Surrey, 16 miles E. of Guilford, and 20 S. of London; it ſends 2 members to parliament.

Bledes (los) a conſiderable iſland near Majorca in the Mediterranean.

Bleking, a province of Sweden, on the E. ſide of Schonen, fifteen miles in length, and four in breadth; it is pretty mountainous, but pleaſant; and contains about 50000 inhabitants. *Buſching.*

Blenheim, a village of Germany on the W. ſide of the Danube, famous for a victory obtained by the allies under the duke of Marlborough and prince Eugene, over the French and Bavarians, commanded by the duke of Bavaria, and marſhals Tallard and Marſin, Auguſt 2, 1704. It lies 3 miles N. E. of Hochſtet, and 25 N. W. of Augſburg. Lat. 48. 40. N. long. 10. 25. E.

Blessington, a town of Ireand, in the county of Wicklow and province of Leinſter, lying on the Liffy.

Blith, a market town of Nottinghamſhire, 18 miles N. W. of Newark.

Blois, the capital of Blaiſois, a territory in Orleanois in France, ſituated partly in a plain on the N. ſhore of the Loire, over which is a well-built ſtone bridge; it is the ſee of a biſhop, who is under the archbiſhop of Paris. Its large and famous caſtle is built on a rock, and decorated with an equeſtrian ſtatue of Lewis XII. who was born here. This elegant city lies in one of the fineſt countries in France, 30 miles S. W. of Orleans. Lat. 47. 35. N. long. 1. 20. E.

Bloniez, a town of Poland, in the province of Warſovia. 20 miles W. of Warſaw. Lat. 52. N. long. 20. 30. E.

Bobbio, the capital of the territory of the ſame name in the Milaneſe in Italy, ſituated on the river Trebbia; it is the ſee of a biſhop ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria, and lies 28 miles S. of Pavia. Lat. 44. 35. N. long. 10. 15. E.

Boca Chica, the narrow entrance into the harbour of Carthagena in S. America, defended by ſeveral forts and platforms of cannon, all taken by the Britiſh forces in 1741, but were obliged to quit them before they took the city.

Boca del Draco, a ſtreight between the iſland of Trinidad, and New Andaluſia, a province of Terra Firma in S. America.

Bochara, the capital of a territory of the ſame name in Uſbec Tartary, on the river Oxus, 60 miles W. of Samarcand. Lat. 40. 10. N. long. 65. 5. E.

Bocchetta, a place in the territory of Genoa, on the continent of Italy which became famous in the war of the years 1646 and 47, being a chain of mountains, over which is the great road out of Lombardy towards Genoa; on the very ſteep peak of the higheſt mountain, is a narrow paſs, in which three men can hardly go abreaſt; and this paſs is properly called the Bocchetta, for the defence of which there are three forts: and it may be looked upon as the key to the city of Genoa, the Imperialiſts having, by taking it in 1746, opened a way to that city. *Buſching.*

Bockholt, a town of Munſter, in the circle of Weſtphalia in Germany, 20 miles E. of Cleef, ſubject to the biſhop of Munſter. Lat. 51. 40. N. long. 6. 20. E.

Bodmin, a borough town of Cornwall, very near a mile in length. It ſends 2 members to parliament, and gives title of viſcount to the noble family of Robartes, earls of Radnor. It lies 26 miles N. E. of Falmouth, and 220 W. of London.

Bodon, anciently Viminacium, a good fortified town of Bulgaria in Turkey, on the Danube, the ſee of a metropolitan. It is ſubject to the Turks, and lies 26 miles W. of

Widen

Widen. Lat. 45. 10. N. long. 45. 24. E.

Bonroch, a town of Hungary, on the N. E. ſhore of the Danube, 100 miles S. E. of Buda. Lat. 46. 15. N. long. 20. 15. E.

Bonschot, a town of Brabant, in the Auſtrian low countries, ſituated on the Nethe, 12 miles N. E. of Malines. Lat. 51. 5. N. long. 4. 40. E.

Bog or Bug, anciently Hypanis, a river of Poland, riſing in Podolia from whence it runs S. E. through that province, and Bodziack Tartary, and after joining the Dnieper, falls into the Black ſea, between Oczakow and the mouth of the Boriſthenes. *Buſching.*

Bog, a town of Bamfſhire in Scotland, near the mouth of the river Spey, 12 miles E. of Elgin, and 4 S. of the Murray firth, and 100 N. E. of Edinburgh.

Boglio or Bueil, the capital of a territory of the ſame name, in the county of Nice in Piedmont, on the frontiers of Provence in France, 25 miles N. E. of Nice. Lat. 44. 12. N. long. 6. 45. E.

Bogoto (St. Fé) the capital of New Granada, in Terra Firma of S. America, near which are gold mines belonging to Spain. Lat. 4. 10. N. long. 74. 5. W.

Bohemia, a kingdom which, including Sileſia and Moravia, borders on the electorate of Saxony and Luſatia to the N. on Poland and Hungary to the E. on Auſtria and Bavaria to the S. and on the palatinate of Bavaria and another part of Saxony, to the W. It is ſituated between 48 and 52 deg. N. Lat. being 300 miles in length, and 250 in breadth, ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria, who are abſolute ſovereigns in this kingdom, but the greateſt part was taken in the year 1741, by the preſent king of Pruſſia, who ſtill retains poſſeſſion of the province of Sileſia, it having been ceded to him by the queen of Hungary.

Bohol, one of the Philippine iſlands in Aſia, lying N. of that of Mindanao, and S. W. of Leyte.

Bojano, anciently Bovianum, a ſmall city of the county of Moliſe, in the kingdom of Naples; it is the ſee of a biſhop, and lies 15 miles N. of Benevento. Lat. 41. 20. N. long. 15. 20. E.

Bois de Soignies, a foreſt in Brabant, and the Auſtrian Netherlands, 3 miles S. E. of Bruſſels.

Boisleduc, a conſiderable fortified town of Dutch Brabant, on the river Bommel, 17 miles W. of Grave. Lat. 51. 45. N. long. 5. 20. E.

Bolislaw, a town of Bohmia, 30 miles N. E. of Prague, ſubject the houſe of Auſtria. Lat. 50. 25. N. long. 14. 40. E.

Bologna, or Bolognese, a territory of the eccleſiaſtical ſtate in Mid. Italy, bounded by the duchy of Ferrara to the N. by Tuſcany to the S. by Modena to the W. and by Romagna to the E. and is ſaid to contain 308000 ſouls.

Bologna, the capital of the Bologneſe, anciently Felsina, and is next to Rome, the beſt and richeſt city in all St. Peter's patrimony. It lies at the foot of the Appennine mountains in a fruitful plain, and ſalubrious air. The river Savona runs near its walls, and the Reno through the city. On the pavement of St. Petroniu's church is Caſſini's meridian line 180 feet long. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and one of the greateſt univerſities in Europe; ſubject to the pope, who has a vice legate here. It lies 27 miles S. of Ferrara, and 200 N. W. of Rome. Lat. 44. 30. N. long. 11. 40. E.

Bologne. See Boulogne.

Bolsenna, a town in St. Peter's patrimony in Italy, very pleaſantly ſituated at the N. end of a pretty large lake of the ſame name, anciently called Lacus Vulſinus, 45 miles diſtant from Rome. Lat. 42. 40. N. long. 13. 10. E.

Bolslaw, a town of Bohemia, on

on the Sizera, 30 miles N. E. of Prague.

Bolswaert, a town of the United Netherlands in W. Friezland, 13 miles S. W. of Lewarden, Lat. 53. 10. N. long. 5. 20. E.

Bolton, a market town of Lancaſhire, 8 miles from Lancaſter, 27 from Liverpool, and 237 from London.

Bomal, a town of Luxemberg, in the Auſtrian Netherlands, on the river Ourte, 20 miles S. of Liege. Lat. 50. 20. N. long. 5. 30. E.

Bombay, an iſland on the W. coaſt. of the hither peninſula of India, 7 miles in length, and about twenty in circuit, has a town on it a mile long, and a well fortified caſtle, beſides ſome other ſmall towns. It is inhabited by Engliſh, Portugueſe, and Indians. In 1663 the king of Portugal transferred the propertyand ſovereigntyof this iſland to Charles II. king of England, as part of the infanta Catherine's portion on her marriage with him; and king Charles made a preſent of it to the Eaſt-India company, who have ever ſince been in poſſeſſion of it. The preſident of the Engliſh factory at Surat is commonly governor of this iſland, and like a ſovereign prince is attended with his guards, &c. It is extremely well ſituated for trade on the continent of India, and indeed the principal Engliſh ſettlement in this part of the world. The air here was unwholeſome, till governor Bohun, by draining the ſwamps and bogs, made it as healthy as any of the Engliſh ſettlements on this coaſt. It lies 130 miles S. of Surat, and 40 N. W. of Dundé Rajapore. Lat. 18. 30. N. long. 72. 20. E.

Bomene, a port town of Zealand, in the United Netherlands, on the N. ſhore of the iſland of Schowen; oppoſite to that of Goree. Lat. 51. 50. N. long. long. 4 2. E.

Bommel, a town of Dutch Guelderland, on the N. ſhore of the river Waal, 4 miles N. E. of Nimeguen. Lat. 52. 5. N. long. 5. 50. E.

Bon, a town of the electorate of Cologne in Germany, on the W. ſhore of the Rhine, 12 miles S. of Cologne; it is a ſmall but well fortified city, having held out ſeveral ſieges in the late wars. The elector to whom it is ſubject, has a fine palace here, which is his uſual reſidence. Lat, 50. 35. N. long. 7. 5. E.

Bona, a port town of Conſtantina in Algiers in Africa on the Mediterranean, 200 miles E. of the city of Algiers. Here the emperor Charles V. landed in 1535, when he invaded Africa. There is a cape called Bona on the ſame coaſt to the E. almoſt oppoſite to Sicily. Lat, 36. 5. N. long. 7. 59. E.

Bonaire, an iſland near the coaſt of Terra Firma in America, 15 miles E of the iſle of Curaſſon, and 40. N. W. of the Spaniſh fort of Laguaira on the continent; ſubject to the Dutch, who carry on a traffick from hence with the coaſt of Curaccao. Lat. 12. 36. N. long. 67. 22. W.

Bonavista, one of the cape Verd iſlands in the Atlantick ocean, 200 miles W. of the coaſt of Africa, ſubject to Portugal. Lat. 16. 10. N. long. 23. 5. W.

Bon Esperance Cape, the moſt S. promontory of Africa, where the Dutch have a good town and fort, the capital of their ſettlements among the Hottentots, or country of Caffraria, extending 200 miles within land, and producing the moſt excellent wine, corn and fruits to be met with any where, having great plenty of cattle, veniſon, fiſh, and poultry; and would be a very deſirable place, were it not ſubject to ſtorms ſummer and winter more than any other part of the globe. Lat. 34. 15. S. long 20. 7. E.

Bonaise, very high mountains of the duchy of Savoy in upper Italy, not far from Laſnebourg, which

frequently cannot be aſcended without great danger. *Buſching.*

Bonifacio, a fortified port town in a diſtrict of that name, at the S. extremity of the iſland of Corſica. From it the ſtreight between Corſica and Sardinia takes its name and is one of the beſt towns in the iſland. Lat. 41. 24. N. long. 9. 20. E.

Bonneville (La) a fortified town of Faucigny in Savoy, on the N. ſide of the Arve, 20 miles S. E. of Geneva; ſubject to the king of Sardinia. Lat. 46. 18. N. long. 6. 19. E.

Bongo or Bungo, the capital of one of the iſlands of Japan of the ſame name; it is a port town on the E. ſide of the iſland, oppoſite to that of Tonſa, from which is ſeparated by a narrow channel. Lat. 32. 41. N. long. 131. 57. E.

Boppart, a town of the electorate of Triers in Germany, on the W. ſhore of the Rhine, 8 miles S. of Coblents; ſubject to that elector. Lat. 50. 20. N. long. 7. 10. E.

Borberek, a town of the county of Weſſenburg in Tranſylvania, on the river Maros, having a caſtle on a high rock fortified with towers. *Buſching.*

Borch, a town of lower Saxony and duchy of Magdeburg, in Germany; 14 miles N. E. of Magdeburg. Lat. 52. 25. N. long. 12. 14. E.

Borchloen or Loots, a town of the biſhoprick of Liege in Germany, 15 miles N. W. of the city of Liege, and ſubject to that biſhop. Lat. 50. 50. N. long. 5. 30. E.

Bordoe, one of the Faro iſlands in Norway, on the N. W. ſide of which is a ſecure-harbour called Klack. Between the 1ſt, 3d, and 4th iſland is a ſmall whirlpool. *Buſching.*

Borgo de St. Sepulchro, a town of the duchy of Urbino in Italy, on the borders of Tuſcany, near the ſource of the Tiber, ſubject to the grand duke; it is the ſee of a biſhop, ſubordinate to the archbiſhop of Florence; ſituated 50 miles E. of that city. Lat. 43. 30. N. long. 13. E.

Borgo di Val di Taro, a town in a valley of the ſame name in Italy, on the river Taro, 20 miles S. W. of Parma, ſubject to Auſtria. Lat. 44. 15. N. long. 10. 36. E.

Borgo Forte, a town of Mantua in Italy, near the conflux of the Po with the Menzo, 8 miles S. of Mantua. Lat. 44. 50. N. long. 11. 2. E.

Borgo di St. Domino, an inconſiderable city of the Stato Pallavicino belonging to Parma in Italy, yet the ſee of a biſhop, under the archbiſhop of Bologna, 10 miles N. W. of Parma, and ſubject to Auſtria. Lat. 44. 50. N. long. 10. 31. E.

Borja, a city of Aragon in Spain, near mount Cayo, ſituated at the foot of a hill in a fruitful country, 35 miles N. W. of Saragoſſa. Lat. 41. 48. N. long. 2. 10. W.

Boristhenes or Dineper, one of the largeſt rivers in Europe; has its ſource in a moraſs in the Wolchonſkei foreſt, about 40 miles above Smoleaſko, runs in a great many windings through Lithuania, the country of the Zaporog Coſſacks, and a tract of land inhabited by the Nagaiſch Tartars, and falls between Oczakow and Kilburn, into the Black ſea, after having previouſly formed a large marſhy lake. It has 13 cataracts within a ſmall diſtance.

Bormio, a territory of the Griſons in Italy, bounded by the dominions of the republic of Venice.

Borne, or Bourne, a town of Lincolnſhire, 30 miles S. of Lincoln.

Borneo, an iſland of Aſia, almoſt of a circular form, and near 2500 miles in circumference. On the N. and N. W. it is divided from China and India by the Indian ocean, and from the Philippine iſles to the N. E. The iſland of Celebes or Macaſſet lies to the S. E. of

Borneo, Java to the S. and Sumatra to the W. The ſea coaſts are commonly overflown for half the year, while the rains laſt, and upon the ebbing away of the waters, they are covered with ouſe, for which reaſon their towns conſiſt either of floating houſes in the mouth of the rivers, or houſes built on pillars a ſufficient height from the ſurface; floating towns of this ſort may be ſeen in the mouth of the river Banjar, where the Engliſh E. India company have a factory, and from whence pepper is chiefly imported; the country merchants ſometimes bring down diamonds and other precious ſtones with ſome gold, or our people purchaſe them of the Chineſe, who carry on a conſiderable trade, both with the natives and foreigners. Borneo lies between 7 deg. N. and 34. min. S. lat. and between 107 and 117 deg. E. long.

Borneo, a town on the iſland of the ſame name in Aſia, ſituated in a bay on the N. W. ſide of the iſland, but is not a place of any conſiderable trade, foreigners commonly reſorting to the S. E. part, which is ſubject to the ſultan of Caytongee, whoſe capital ſtands about 100 miles up the Banjar. The iſland is divided into ſeveral kingdoms, the moſt powerful prince of which aſſumes a ſuperiority over the reſt. Thoſe who inhabit the inland country are pagans, with various forms of government: the people are very ſwarthy, but not black, and go almoſt naked. The Engliſh E. India company having attempted to build forts on the coaſt near the river Banjar, their factors were either murdered or expelled; but matters having been ſince accommodated, they are permitted to return and trade there again. Lat. 4. 30. N. long. 111. 30. E.

Bornholm, an iſland of Seeland in Denmark, lying on the E. ſea, 16 miles from the extreme point of Seeland, and 6 from Yſtad in Schonen. It is about 7 miles in length, and 4 in breadth. The coaſt is in moſt places inacceſſible, on account of its dangerous rocks, and the landing place defended with cannon. Since the inhabitants revolted from Sweden to Denmark in 1658, Bornholm has become an hereditary part of the latter. Lat. 55. 15. N. long. 15. 15. E.

Boroughbridge, a town of the W. riding of Yorkſhire, on the Eure, and ſends two members to parliament. It lies 15 miles N. W. of York, and 170 N. of London.

Boroughstonness, a town of W. Lothian in Scotland, lying on the Forth, and next to Leith carries on the moſt conſiderable trade in all this country to Holland and France.

Bosa, or Bossa, a town of Sardinia, on the W. coaſt of that iſland, has an harbour near the mouth of the little river bearing the ſame name; it is the ſee of a biſhop, and ſituated 32 miles N. of Oriſtagni. Lat. 40. 15. N. long. 8. 30. E.

Bosna, one of the navigable rivers of Turkiſh Illyrium.

Bosna Serajo, a frontier town of Turkey in Europe, 120 miles S. W. of Belgrade. Lat. 44. 10. N. long. 19. 5. E.

Bosnia, a province of Turkiſh Illyrium, divided on the N. from Sclavonia by the Saw, on the E. from Servia by the Drino, on the S. from Dalmatia by the mountains, and on the W. from Croatia by the Verbas. This province is a frontier country of Chriſtendom, 40 miles in length, and 15 in breadth; that part of it on the E. of the Unna belonging to the Turks, and the other other on the W. of that river to the houſe of Auſtria.

Bosphorus Thracius, or the ſtreight of Conſtantinople, is that ſtreight through which the Black ſea pours its waters into the Propontis. It divides Europe from Aſia, and is about a mile broad between

Conſtantinople on the European ſide. and Scutari on the Aſian, at which laſt place the grand ſignior has a palace, where he frequently reſorts attended by his ladies, and it is ſo near the city, that it is looked upon as a ſuburb of it.

Bossiney, a borough of Cornwall on St. George's channel, 15 miles N. W. of Launceſton, and 210 W. of London; it ſends two members to parliament.

Bossora, or Bassora, a port town of Turkey in Aſia, in the province of Eyracca Arabic, on the W. ſide of the Euphrates; it ſtands three miles W. of the river, with which it communicates by means of a navigable canal, to whoſe extremity large ſhips come up from the ſea. The city is 12 miles in circuit, ſurrounded with a wall and royal works, and was taken by the Turks from the Arabs about 160 years ago, but the latter capitulated to be governed by a prince of their own; and they ſtill enjoy many other privileges; ſo that this being a free port, foreign merchants reſort to it, more than to any town on that coaſt. It lies about 44 miles N W. of the gulf of Perſia, or Baſſora. Lat. 30. 1. N. long. 47. 15. E.

Bossupt, a town of Brabant in the Auſtrian Low Countries, 8 miles S. of Louvain. Lat. 50. 52. N. long 4. 30. E.

Boston, an old and famous town of Lincolnſhire, near the mouth of the Witham, has a commodious harbour on the German ocean, and ſends two members to parliament. The tower of the church is 280 feet high, and ſerves as a ſea mark to mariners; it lies 26 miles S. E. of Lincoln, and 90 N. of London.

Boston, the capital of New-England in N. America, ſituated on a peninſula at the bottom of a fine bay, covered with little iſlands and rocks, and defended by a caſtle and platforms of guns, which make the approach of an enemy extremely difficult. It lies in the form of a creſcent, about the harbour, and the country beyond it riſing by degrees yields a delightful proſpect from the ſea. Here are ten churches, of which 6 are independent, and the town contains above 14,000 ſouls, and is one of the moſt flouriſhing places for trade in all N. America. Lat. 42. 26. N. long. 71. 4. W.

Bosworth, an old market town of Leiceſterſhire, ſituated on a hill, about 3 miles from which is Redmoor field, where a deciſive battle was fought in 1486, between king Richard III. of the houſe of York, and Henry earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII. of the houſe of Lancaſter, in which the former loſt his life and crown; it lies 11 miles S. W. of Leiceſter, and 90 N. W. of London.

Bothnia, E. and W. two provinces of Sweden, ſo called as lying on the W. and E. ſide of the Bothnick gulf.

Botwar, a town of Wirtemberg in Suabia, ſubject to the duke of Wirtemberg, 15 miles S. of Hailbron. Lat. 49. 2. N. long. 9. 15. E.

Bova, a town of further Calabria in Naples, lying near the ſea; is the ſee of a biſhop, and lies 20 miles S. E. of Reggio. Lat 38. 20. N. long. 16. 15.

Bouchain, a ſmall fortified town of Hainalt in French Flanders, 7 miles N. of Cambray, and divided by the Scheld into two parts. It was taken by the allies in queen Anne's wars, and afterwards retaken by the French, who ſtill keep poſſeſſion of it. Lat. 50. 32. N. long. 3. 15. E.

Bouillon, a fortified city of the duchy of the ſame name in French Luxemburg, ſituated on a rock near the river Semois, and has a ſtrong caſtle on the higheſt peak, 10 miles N. E. of Sedan. Lat. 45. 55. N. long. 5. 7. E.

Bovines, or Bouvines, a little town

town of L'iſle in French Flanders, on the river Marque, 2 miles N. of Dinant. Lat. 50. 20. N. long. 4. 50. E.

Bovino, a ſmall city of the capitanate in Naples, and the ſee of a biſhop. In its neighbourhood the Spaniards were beaten by the imperialiſts in 1734. It lies 60 miles E. of Naples city. Lat. 41. 2. N. long. 16. 15. E.

Boulogne, or Bologne, ſometimes called Bononia, a port town on the Engliſh channel, and the capital of the Boulognois, a territory of Picardy in France, near the mouth of the little river Liane; the entrance into the harbour is difficult, and defended by a ſmall fort, ſhips of war can come no farther than the road of St. Jean, and merchant ſhips only enter the harbour with the tide. It is the ſee of a biſhop under the archbiſhop of Reims. Henry VIII. of England took it, but it was reſtored to France in conſideration of 300,000 crowns. It lies 16 miles S. W. of Calais, and 130 N. of Paris. Lat. 50. 42. N. long. 1. 30. E.

Bourbon, or Mascarenah's Isle, lying in the Indian ocean, 100 miles E. of Madagaſcar, and ſubject to France. Lat. 22. 2. S. long. 54. 10. E.

Bourbon L'ancy, a town of Autunois, a territory of Burgundy in France, ſituated on the Loire. In the ſuburbs of St. Leger are hot baths. It lies 55 miles S. W. of Chalons. Lat. 46. 33. N. long. 3. 48. E.

Bourbon L'archambant, a ſmall town of Bourbonnois in France, ſurrounded by 4 hills, on one of which is an old caſtle, it is famous for its warm baths and cold mineral waters; it lies 27 miles S. of Nevero. Lat. 46. 35. N. long. 3. 10. E.

Bourbonois, a government of France, terminated on the N. by Nivernois and Berry, on the W. by upper Marche, on the S. by Auvergne, and on the E. by Burgundy and Forez. It is ſubject to the parliament of Paris.

Bourbourg, a town of French Flanders, near to the ſea, on a canal, extending from Dunkirk, into the Aa. It lies 3 miles S. of Graveline. Lat. 55. 15. N. long. 2. 10. E.

Bourdeaux, or Bordeaux, the capital of Bourdelois, Guienne, and Gaſcony in France, the ſee of an archbiſhop, and the ſeat of a parliament. It lies on the Garonne, in the form of a creſcent, is pretty large and populous, containing near 40,000 inhabitants. For the defence of the city and harbour are 3 forts; and during Lewis XIVth's reign, it was fortified in the modern taſte by Mr. *Vauban*. It has a college, a univerſity, and a very conſiderable foreign trade, and ſeveral Roman antiquities. Edward the black prince, reſided ſome years in this city, and his ſon afterwards Richard II. king of England was born here. It is ſituated 92 miles S. of Rochelle, and 260 S. W. of Paris. Lat. 44. 50. N. long. 40. min. W.

Bourdines, a town of Namur in the Auſtrian Netherlands, 10 miles N. E. of the city of Namur. Lat. 50. 35. N. long. 5. 2. E.

Bourg, the capital of La Breſſe, a territory of Bungundy in France, ſituated on the river Reſouſſe, 32 miles N. of Lyons. Lat. 46. 20. N. long. 5. 5. E.

Bourg, the capital of the iſle of Cayenne, and the French ſettlements on the coaſt of Guiana in S. America, 150 miles S. E. of Surinam. Lat. 5. 2. long. 52. 15. W.

Bourges, the capital of Berry in France, ſituated on the river Euſe; the ſee of an archbiſhop. It is a large elegant city in the center of France, well peopled, but of no conſiderable trade. Here Charles VII. of France reſided, when the Engliſh were in poſſeſſion of almoſt

all the reſt of the kingdom, and by way of deriſion, called king of Bery. It lies 50 miles S. E. of Orleans, and 150 S. of Paris. Lat. 47. 10. N. long. 2. 30. E.

Bourget, (Le) a town of Savoy in Italy, ſituated at the S. extremity of a lake of the ſame name, 6 miles N. of Chamberry, ſubject to the king of Sardinia. Lat. 45. 45. N. long. 5. 55. E.

Bourg-sur-Mer, a town of Guienne proper in France, at the mouth of the Dordogne, 15 miles N. of Bourdeaux. Lat. 45. 10. N. long. 57. min. W.

Bouro, an iſland on the Indian ocean, midway between the iſles of Macaſſar and Ceram, ſubject to the Dutch, who have a fortreſs here. Lat. 3. 30. S. long. 124. 5. E.

Bouton, an iſland in the Indian ocean, 12 miles from the S. E. part of the iſle of Celebes or Macaſſar. Lat. 4. 30. N. long. 121. 30. E.

Boutonne, a river of Saintonge, riſing in Chef-Boutonne in Poictou, becomes navigable at St. Jean d'Angeley, and falls into the Charente.

Bowe, a ſmall, but very neat town of Devonſhire, 12 miles N. W. of Exeter.

Boxtel, a town of Dutch Brabant in the Netherlands on the river Bommel, 8 miles S. of Boiſleduc. Lat. 51. 30. N. long. 5. 16. E.

Boxthuiv, a city of Bremen, and lower Saxony in Germany on the Elbe, 15 miles W. of Hamburg, ſubject to the elector of Hanover. Lat. 53. 50. N. long. 9. 16. E.

Boyne, a river of Ireland, riſing in queen's county and province of Leinſter, and fall into the Iriſh ſea a little beyond Drogheda.

Bozzolo, a ſmall neat and fortified town in a principality of that name, and duchy of Guaſtalla in upper Italy, 12 miles S. W. of the city of Mantua, ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Lat. 45. 42. N. long. 11. 5. E.

Brabant, a province of the Netherlands, terminated by the united Low Countries on the N. by Germany on the E. by Hainault on the S. and by the province of Flanders on the W. Its greateſt part is ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria, and Bruſſels is the capital: the remainder is ſubject to the Dutch, and its capital Breda.

Bracciano, the capital of a duchy of the ſame name in St. Peter's patrimony in Italy, on the W. ſide of lake Bracciano, where are warm baths, 12 miles N. of Rome, Lat. 42. 6. N. long 13. 4. E.

Brackley, a borough of Northamptonſhire, ſituated on the Ouſe, 15 miles S. W. of Northampton; it ſend 2 members to parliament.

Braclaw, a town of the palatinate of the ſame name in Podolia in little Poland, ſituated on the river Bog, 112 miles E. of Kameneick. Lat. 48. 5. N. long. 29. 20. E.

Brad, a town of Sclavonia, on the N. ſide of the Save, 18 miles S. of Poſega. Lat. 45. 20. N. long. 18. 36. E.

Bradfield, a market town of Eſſex, 14 miles N. of Chelmsford.

Bradford, a market town of Wiltſhire on the Avon, over which it hath a bridge, 9 miles W. of the Devizes, and 98 of London.

Bradforth, a market town in the W. riding of Yorkſhire, 30 miles S. W. from York, and 133 N. from London.

Brae Mar, a mountainous territory of Aberdeenſhire in the N. of Scotland, where the earl of Mar began the rebellion on king George I. at his acceſſion to the crown in 1714; 27 miles N. W. from Aberdeen.

Brae Murray, a mountainous and woody tract of land, in Murray land, and ſhires of Elgin and Nairn in Scotland, to the W. of which

which are the valleys called Strathern and Strathnairn, where moſt of the clans of the Mackintoſhes inhabit, on the rivers Ern and Nairn in Inverneſs-ſhire.

BRAGA, a city and the capital of Entre Douro e Minho in Portugal in a delightful plain, ſurrounded by the rivers Cavado and Deſte. The Romans called it Auguſta, and the kings of Suabia made it their reſidence. It lies 32 miles N. of Porto Port. Lat. 41. 26. N. long. 8. 44. W.

BRAGANZA, a city and the capital of the Ouvidoria, bearing that name in Tralos Montes in Portugal, in a ſpacious plain on the little river Fevenza, ſurrounded with walls and towers, and having a good fortified caſtle, and the fort St. Joas de Dios on mount Carraſcal, which covers both. It lies 55 miles N. E. Villa Real. Lat. 41. 50. N. long. 7. 5. W.

BRAILA, a town of Walachia in European Turkey on the Danube, having a fortified caſtle of 7 towers, taken by the Ruſſian general Ronne, in 1711, but by the czar's orders reſtored. *Buſching.*

BRAILOW, a town of Podolia in little Poland, on the Bog, 40 miles N. of Braclaw. Lat. 43. 50. N. long. 29. 14. E.

BRAIN LE COMTE, a town of Hainault in the Auſtrian Netherlands, 9 miles N. E. of Mons. Lat. 50. 46. N. long. 4. 5. E.

BRAINTREE, a market town of Eſſex, famous for its bays manufactures, 12 miles N. of Chelmſford, and 42 E. of London.

BRAKEL, a town of Germany, in the biſhoprick of Paderborn, and circle of Weſtphalia, 20 miles E. of Paderborn. Lat. 51. 42. N. long. 9. 4. E.

BRAMANT, a town of Maurienne in Savoy on the Arc, 35 miles N. W. of Turin. Lat. 45. 7. N. long. 6. 45. E.

BRAMBER, a poor mean borough of Suſſex, but ſends two members to parliament; it lies 16 miles S. of E. Grinſted, and 45 S. of London.

BRAMPORE, a town of Bezar in the hither peninſula of India, 220 miles E. of Surat, and ſubject to the mogul. Lat. 21. 32. N. long. 77. 15. E.

BRAMPTON, a market town of Cumberland on the Itching, 6 miles N. E. of Carliſle, and 287 of London.

BRAMYARD, a market town of Herefordſhire, 12 miles N. E. of Hereford, and 134 W. of London.

BRANCHON, a town of Namur in the Auſtrian Netherlands, on the Mehaigne, 2 miles S. E. of Ramillies. Lat. 50. 32. N. long. 4. 54. E.

BRANDEIS, a town of Bohemia on the Elbe, 10 miles N. E. of Prague. Lat. 50. 15. N. long. 14. 25. E.

BRANDENBURG, a city of the marquiſate of the ſame name in Germany, on the river Havel, 26 miles W. of Berlin. Lat. 52. 25. N. long. 13. 14. E.

BRANDENBURG, a marquiſate and electorate of Germany, bounded on the N. by Pomerania and Mecklinburg, on the E. by Poland, on the S. by the electorate of Saxony, and on the W. by Brunſwick and Lunenburg. It is 200 miles in length, and between 50 and 100 in breadth. Its capital is Berlin.

BRANDON, a pretty well built town of Suffolk, pleaſantly ſituated on the Ouſe, over which is a bridge, it has alſo a ferry to and from the iſle of Ely, 20 miles N. of Bury, and 78 of London.

BRANSKA, a town of Tranſylvania on the Meriſh, 25 miles S. of Weiſſenburg, ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Lat. 46. 5. N. long. 23. 15. E.

BRASIL, ſee BRAZIL.

BRASLAU, the capital of the palatinate of that name in proper Lithuania; a ſpacious town, ſituated on a lake, 70 miles N. E. of Wilna, Lat. 56. 20. N. long. 26. 5. E.

BRASSA,

BRASSA, or BRESSA, one of the Shetland isles belonging to Scotland, forms the streight or sound of the same name, has excellent harbours, is 5 miles long and two broad, and lies one mile from Lerwick on the mainland.

BRAUNAU, or BRANAU, a town of the circle of Bavaria in Germany on the Jun, 26 miles S. W. of Passau. Lat. 48. 20. N. long. 13. 18. E.

BRAUNSBURG, a pretty large and good trading town of Ermeland in Polish Prussia, on the Passarge, which not far from hence falls into a fresh water harbour. It is a populous place, and subject to its own bishop. *Busching.*

BRAUNSBURG, a town of Regal Prussia in Poland on the Baltick, 50 miles S. W. of Konigsburg. and subject to Prussia. Lat. 54. 15. N. long. 20. 5. E.

BRAVO, one of the cape Verd islands in the Atlantick ocean, opposite to cape Verd in Africa, and subject to Portugal. Lat. 14. 10. N. long. 25. 22. W.

BRAY, a town of lower Champagne in France on the Seine, 16 miles N. of Sens. Lat. 48. 25. N. long. 3. 26. E.

BRAY, a port town of the county of Wicklow and province of Leinster in Ireland on St. George's channel, 10 miles S. of Dublin. Lat. 53. 12. N. long. 6. 16. W.

BRAZIL, a large province of America, lying between the equator and 35 deg. S. lat. and between 35 and 60 W. long. It is bounded on the N. by the Atlantick ocean, and the river Amazon, on the E. by the same Atlantick ocean by the river Plata on the S. and by Paraguay, and the country of the Amazons on the W. Its principal town is St. Salvador, on the baya de todos Sanctos, or All saints bay. This country was first planted by the Portuguese in 1550, which the Dutch afterwards invading, took part of it from them in 1629, but were at last driven out in 1654: so that at present the Portuguese enjoy the sole sovereignty of this country, where besides the productions common to hot climates, they have lately discovered diamond mines, by which the Spaniards have been induced to attempt possessing themselves of the S. part of Brazil; whence arise continual hostilities between their respective colonies, at the mouth of La Plata, the Portuguese being in possession of the N. shore of that river, and the Spaniards of the S.

BRAZZO, an island of Venetian Dalmatia, so called from a town of the same name upon it, lying in the Adriatick, opposite to Spalatto, and subject to Venice. Lat. 43. 5. N. long. 18. 15. E.

BREBINCE, or BOURBINCE, a river of France, issuing from the lake Longpendu in Burgundy. *Busching.*

BRECHIN, a parliament borough of Angus in Scotland on the S. Esk, 15 miles N. E. of Dundee, and 45 of Edinburgh, near it a memorable victory was obtained over the Danes.

BRECON, or BRECKNOCK, a borough town, and the capital of a shire bearing its name in N. Wales, on the Usk at its junction with the Hodney, over which is a good stone bridge. The town is pretty large and well built, and sends one member to parliament. It lies 25 miles N. W. of Monmouth, and 120 of London.

BREDA, the capital of Dutch Brabant, a fortified city with a Dutch garrison, but the property and civil government belong of right to the prince of Orange, it lies 26 miles S. E. of Rotterdam. Lat. 51. 40. N. long. 4. 40. E.

BREGENTS, or BERGENTS, a town of Tyrol in Germany, at the E. extremity of the Constance lake 6 miles S. of Lindau; subject to Austria. Lat. 47. 30. N. long. 9. 40. E.

BREISACK,

BREISACK, see BRISAC.

BREMEN, a duchy of lower Saxony, in Germany bordering on the Elbe, which separates it from the duchy of Holstein on the N. E. of the Weser, which separates it from Westphalia, on the S. on the German ocean to the W. and on Lunenburg to the S. E. It was formerly subject to Sweden, but being conquered by Denmark, this crown transferred it to the elector of Hanover, for a valuable consideration in 1716.

BREMEN, the capital of the duchy of the same name, situated on the Weser, 70 miles N. W. of Zell. It is an imperial city and governed by its own magistrates. Lat. 53. 27. N. long. 8. 23. E.

BREMERUHOIDE, a fortified town of Bremen in lower Saxony, 27 miles N. of Bremen city. Lat. 53. 48. N. long. 8. 35. E.

BREMGARTEN, a town of Baden in Switzerland, 12 miles W. of, Zurich. Lat. 47. 26. N. long. 8. 22. E.

BREMINGHAM, see BIRMINGHAM.

BRENBURG, see BERNBURG.

BRENT, a market town of Devonshire, 27 miles S. W. of Exeter, and 198 of London.

BRENTE, a river rising in the bishoprick of Trent, and running S. E. through the Venetian territories in Italy, falls into the Adriatick opposite to Venice.

BRENTFORD, a market town of Middlesex on the Brent, 10 miles W. of London.

BRENTWOOD, or BURNTWOOD, a good market town of Essex, 17 miles E. of London.

BRESCIA, a fortified city of Brefciano, a territory of upper Italy, on the Garza, with a strong castle on a hill the see of a bishop, who is under the archbishop of Milan. The number of its inhabitants is said to amount to almost 50,000, with a considerable trade. It lies 30 miles N. of Cremona, and is subject to Venice. Lat. 45. 27. N. long. 10. 39. E.

BRESCIANO, or BRESSANO, a territory of Italy, bounded to the E. by the Lago di Garda, to the W. it incloses the Lago d'Iseo, and to the S. the little lake Idro, and to the W. by the Bergamasco. *Busching.*

BRESELLO, see BERSULLO.

BRESLAW, capital of the duchy of that name, and of all Silesia; situated on the Oder, 120 miles N. E of Prague. Here in 1724 the cession of Silesia was made to the king of Prussia, and was confirmed to him by the treaty of Aix la Chapelle in 1748. Lat. 51. 20. N. long. 16. 56. E.

BRESSE, a territory of Burgundy in France, terminated by Franche Comte on the N. by Savoy on the E. by Dauphiny on the S. and by Lyonois on the W.

BRESSVIRE, a town of Poictou in France, 35 miles N. W. of Poictiers. Lat 46. 50. N. long. 30 min. W.

BREST, a small fortified town of lower Brittany in France, with a capacious fine road and harbour, the best and safest in the whole kingdom, but of difficult entrance, by reason of sunken rocks. It is defended by a strong castle and town. Here are naval stores of all kinds with a French academy: in this place the French lay up one of their largest squadrons of ships of war. In 1694 the English attempted to take the town, but the design perspired, and the avenues being defended by a numerous train of artillery, and a superior army to the invaders, general Talmash who commanded the English was mortally wounded in making the descent, and the forces were obliged to retire with loss. It lies 150 miles N. W. of Nants, and 300 W. of Paris. Lat. 48. 25. N. long. 4. 32. W.

BRESTE, BREZESC, or BRESCICI, the capital of Polesia in Russian Lithuania in Poland, a fortified town, with

with a caſtle upon a rock on the Bug, where is a famous ſynagogue, reſorted to by the Jews of all the countries in Europe, and all the Greek biſhops. It lies 8 miles E. of Warſaw, and is ſubject to Poland. Lat. 52. 10. N. long. 24. 5. E.

BRETENIL, a town of Normandy in France on the river Iton, 35 miles S. of Rouen. Lat. 48. 52. N. long. 1. 5. E.

BRETON, (CAPE) an iſland of N. America in the Atlantick ocean, ſeparated from Acadia or New Scotland, by the narrow ſtreight of Canſo. It is about 100 miles in length, and 50 in breadth; ſituated between 45 and 48 deg. N. lat. and between 61 and 62 W. long. It is a country which produces hardly any corn or graſs, but large quantities of wood; it is exceſſively cold being covered with ſnow in winter, and ſubject to great fogs even in ſummer. It has however ſeveral good harbours, with an excellent fiſhery on the coaſt, and the poſſeſſors of this iſland command the navigation to French Canada by the river St. Laurence. The Engliſh took it from the French in 1745; but reſtored it to them by the treaty of Aix la Chapelle in 1748. It was again taken in the year 1758, and now belongs to Great Britain.

BREVORDT, a town of Gueldland in the united Netherlands, 24 miles S. E. of Zutphen. Lat. 52. 5. N. long. 6. 35. E.

BREUSCH, a river of Alſace riſing in the county of Salm, divides in the territory of Dachſtein into two arms, one of which receives the Moſley,, and by means of a canal made by Lewis XIV. four French miles in length, runs into the Ill above Straſburg; the other arm goes through the laſt mentioned city and below it falls into the Ill. *Buſching*.

BREWERSHAVEN, a good harbour at the N. extremity of the iſle of Chiloe, on the coaſt of Chili in S. America, which the Dutch entered with a ſquadron and land forces in 1643, in order to make ſettlements in Baldivia and other parts of Chili, but were driven from thence by the Spaniards and natives in conjunction. Lat. 42. 5. S. long. 82. 10. W.

BREY, a town of Liege in Germany, 16 miles N. of Maeſtricht, and ſubject to the biſhop of Liege. Lat. 51. 15. N. long. 5. 40. E.

BRIANÇON, a ſmall old town the capital of the Briançonois, (which laſt lies altogether in the Alps, and through it is one of the principal roads from France into Italy) belonging to Dauphiny in France, has a ſtrong caſtle on a ſteep rock; it lies 45 miles S. E. of Grenoble. Lat. 44. 50. N. long. 6. 20. E.

BRIARE, a town in Gatinois in Orleanois in France on the Loire, where the canal begins which unites that river with the Seine; 75 miles S. of Paris. Lat. 47. 40. N. long. 2. 45. E.

BRIDGETOWN, the capital of the iſland of Barbadoes in the Atlantick ocean, containing about 1200 houſes; here are commodious wharfs for loading and unloading goods, with ſome forts and caſtles for its defence; but ſubject to hurricanes; Lat. 13. 5. N. long. 59. 2. W.

BRIDGNORTH, an old borough town of Shropſhire, on the Severn; ſends two members to parliament. Here are good manufactures of ſmall arms. It lies 15 miles S. E. of Shrewſbury, and 135 W. of London.

BRIDGWATER, a populous borough town in Somerſetſhire, with a good harbour on the river Parret, which a little below it falls into the Briſtol channel; carries on a good trade, and ſends two members to parliament, ſtands about 13 miles S. W. from Wells, and 143 from London.

BRIDLINGTON, ſee BURLINGTON.

BRIDPORT, a borough town of Dorſetſhire, with a harbour where great quantities of ropes are made, hemp growing in the neighbourhood.

It

It ſends two members to parliament, lies 10 miles W. of Dorcheſter, and 145 of London.

BRIEG, the capital of a territory bearing its name in Sileſia, 20 miles S. E. of Breſlaw, in the poſſeſſion of the king of Pruſſia. Lat. 50. 50. N. long. 17. 20. E.

BRIEL or BRILL, the capital of the iſle of Voorn in Holland, one of the cautionary towns, which was delivered into queen Elizabeth's hands, and garriſoned by Engliſh forces during her reign, and part of the next, 5 miles N. of Helvoetſluys. Lat. 51. 50. N. long. 4. 5. E.

BRIENNOIS, a territory on the Loire, being the S. diviſion of Burgundy in France. *Buſching.*

BRIEN (ST.) a town of Brittany in France, lying between mountains, which interrupt its proſpect to the ſea, though only half a mile from it; has a ſmall harbour on the Engliſh channel; is the ſee of a biſhop, under the archbiſhop of Tours; 30 miles W. of St. Malo. Lat. 48. 40. N. long. 2. 50. W.

BRIGG or BRIGGS, a market town in Lincolnſhire, 24 miles N. of Lincoln.

BRIGHTHELMSTONE, a ſmall port town in Suſſex, 7 miles S. W. of Lewes, and 50 S. of London, where king Charles II. embarked for France 1651, after his defeat at Worceſter.

BRIHUEGA, a little town of New Caſtile in Spain, on the Trajuna, with a ſtrong caſtle, 43 miles N. E. of Madrid, where general Stanhope in 1710, with 8 ſquadrons and 8 battalions of Engliſh having ſeparated from the confederate army under count Staremberg, was ſurrounded by the French and Spaniards, and after a brave defence with their ſmall arms, all their ammunition being ſpent, were made priſoners of war. Lat. 41. 5. N. long. 3. 20. E.

BRIN, a city of Moravia dependent on Bohemia, 30 miles S. W. of Olmutz, and ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Lat. 49. 14. N. long. 16. 20. E.

BRINDISI, anciently BRUNDUSIUM, a town of Otranto in Naples, with a harbour choaked up, formerly a very good one, and the city conſiderable; is ſtill the ſee of an archbiſhop. It lies at the entrance of the Adriatick, 35 miles N. W. of the city of Otranto. Lat. 44. 5. N. long. 18. 45. E.

BRIOUDE, a very old town of Auvergne in France, upon the river Allier, with a ſtone bridge over it, which is thought to be a Roman work, of whom it is not unworthy. Brioude Gliſe alſo lies not far from the ſame river. *Buſching.*

BRISAC, a fortified town of Suabia in Germany, on the E. ſhore of the Rhine, 30 miles S. of Straſburg, and ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Lat. 48. 10. N. long. 7. 15. E.

BRISAC (New) a fortreſs on the W. ſhore of the Rhine in Alſace, built by the French, oppoſite to old Briſac.

BRISGAU, a territory of Suabia in Germany, on the E. ſide of the Rhine, oppoſite to Upper Alſace of which Friburg and Briſac are the principal towns; ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria.

BRISTOL, a city and the capital of Somerſetſhire, in which county part of it ſtands, and part in Glouceſterſhire on the river Avon, with a harbour not far from the bay, extending from W. to E. called the Briſtol channel. Next to London it is the richeſt trading place in all Great-Britain to foreign countries, eſpecially to the W. Indies; is large and populous, a biſhop's ſee, and has a ſtone bridge over the river. It ſends two members to parliament, and gives title of earl to the noble family of Hervey; in the city and within 3 miles of it, are reckoned to be 9000 houſes, and 70000 inhabitants. It lies 10 miles W. of Bath, and 116 of London.

BRISTOL (New) the capital of the county of Bucks in Penſilvania, on the river De la War, 20 miles N. of Philadelphia. Lat. 40. 45. N. long. 75. 10. W.

BRITAIN (GREAT) a large iſland with the other ſmall ones, contains the kingdoms of England and Scotland, both which were united under that name and one civil government in 1707. Theſe iſlands lie in the Atlantick ocean, being bounded by the Deucalidonian ſea to the N. by the German ſea to the E. which divides them from Norway, Denmark, Germany, and the Netherlands to the S. the Engliſh Channel, the narroweſt part of which is called the Streights of Dover, which divides them from France, and by the Atlantick ocean to the W. Its extent from S. to N. is upwards of 360 miles, and its greateſt breadth from W. to E. not much above 250. Ireland is alſo an iſland ſubject to Great-Britain, and ſeparated from it by St. George's Channel.

BRITAIN (NEW) called alſo Terra Labrador and Eſkimaux, in N. America, having Hudſon's bay and ſtreight to the N. and W. Canada and St. Laurence's river to the S. and the Atlantick ocean to the E. and ſubject to Great-Britain, but yields only ſkins and furs.

BRITTANY, the moſt N. W. province of France, is a peninſula ſurrounded on all ſides by the Engliſh channel, and bay of Biſcay, except to the E. where it borders on Normandy, Maine, Anjou, and Poictou. Its greateſt length from W. to E. is about 60 miles, and greateſt breadth 45, but in many places much narrower. It is divided into upper and lower.

BRIXEN, the capital of the biſhoprick of that name in Tyrol in Germany, on the Eyface, 50 miles N. E. of Trent, ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Lat. 46. 45. N. long. 1. 45. E.

BROADALBIN or BRAIDALBIN, a territory of Perthſhire in Scotland, partly belonging to the W. highlands; is a rough mountainous country, and the higheſt in all Scotland, in the middle of which it lies; is bounded by Athol on the E. and by Lorn on the W.

BROD, a town and fortreſs in the generalat of Sclavonia in Hungary, on the Save, 16 miles S. of Poſega. Lat. 45. 20. N. long. 18. 54. E.

BROGLIO ſee BOGLIO.

BROMESGROVE, or BROOMSGROVE, a market town of Worceſterſhire, on the Salwack, 10 miles N. E. of Worceſter, and 118 W. of London.

BROMLEY, a market town in Kent, 10 miles S. E. of London.

BROMLEY, a market town of Staffordſhire, 10 miles E. of Stafford.

BRON or BRONNO, a town of Pavia in the Milaneſe in upper Italy, on the S. ſide of the Po, 12 miles S. of Pavia. Lat. 44. 50. N. long. 10. 5. E.

BROS, a royal free town of the Saxon territory in Tranſylvania on the Maros, and the capital of the diſtrict bearing the ſame name. It has been admitted by the Saxons among the German towns. *Buſching*.

BROUAGE, a little fortified town in the territory of BROUAGEAIS belonging to Aunis in France, in a marſhy country, on a bay affording vaſt quantities of ſalt of the beſt ſort, hence called bay ſalt, 18 miles S. of Rochelle. Lat. 45. 58. N. long. 1. 5. W.

BROWERSHAVRN, a port town of Zealand in the United Provinces, on the N. ſide of the iſland of Schowen, and on a bay of the ſea 9 miles S. W. of Helvoetſluys. Lat. 51. 51. N. long. 3. 55. E.

BRUCHSAL, a town of Spires, in the palatinate in Germany, 8 miles S. E. of Philipſburg; ſubject to the biſhop of Spires. Lat. 49. 25. N. long. 8. 36. E.

BRUCK ſee PRUCK.

BRUGES, a city and port town of Flanders, ſubject to Auſtria, 11 miles E. of Oſtend, from whence ſhips, by means of a navigable canal, come up to this place; it has ſtill the beſt foreign trade of any town in Flanders,

Flanders, though it has much declined since it was the ſtaple for Engliſh wool; it is alſo the ſee of a biſhop. Lat. 51. 16. N. long. 3. 15. E.

Brugnetto, a city in the territory of Genoa, on the continent of Italy, it is the ſee of a biſhop, under the archbiſhop of Genoa. Lat. 44. 20. N. long. 9. 5. E. *Buſching.*

Brunsbuttle, a port town of Germany in Holſtein, and the circle of lower Saxony, ſituated at the mouth of the Elbe, 13 miles N. W. of Gluckſtat, and ſubject to Denmark. Lat. 54. 30. N. long. 8. 42. E.

Brunswick, the capital of the duchy of the ſame name in lower Saxony in Germany; on the Ocker 30 miles S. of Zell, where the duke of Brunſwick Wolfembuttle uſually reſides, to whom it is ſubject. Lat. 52. 30. N. long. 10. 30. E.

Brunswick, duchy of, including the territory of Hanover or Calenburg, Grubinhagen, Blankenburg, and Rheinſtein, is bounded by the duchy of Lunenburg, on the N. by Magdeburg and Halberſtadt on the E. by Heſſe Caſſel on the S. and by the Weſer, which divides it from Weſtphalia, on the W. The territory of Brunſwick proper, namely, Wolfembuttle, Blankenburg, and Rheinſtein, which lie on the E. are ſubject to the duke of Brunſwick Wolfembuttle, and the territory of Hanover and Grubenhagen, on the W. to the elector Hanover, who has the title of duke of Brunſwick, though no property or ſovereignty over the city bearing that name.

Bruntsilane or Bruntelland, a royal and parliament burgh of Fife in Scotland, having a commodious harbour on the coaſt, 12 miles N. W. of Edinburgh.

Brussels, the capital of Brabant, and all the Auſtrian Netherlands on the Senne; it is ſubject to Auſtria, and is the ſee of a biſhop. It was bombarded by marſhal Villeroy, when king William III. beſieged Namur, and about 2500 houſes demoliſhed in 48 hours; but it has ſince been neatly rebuilt, and from its delightful ſituation, and its being the viceroy's reſidence, this city has a great reſort of nobility and gentry. It lies 25 miles S. of Antwerp. Lat. 50. 50. N. long. 4. 6. E.

Bruton, a market town in Somerſetſhire, with cloth manufactories, 10 miles S. E. of Wells, and 120. W. from London.

Bryansbridge, a town in the county of Clare and province of Connaught in Ireland, ſituated on the Shannon, 10 miles N. of Limerick.

Buarcas, a town of Beira in Portugal not far from the ſea, at the mouth of the Mondego; it was very much damaged in 1752 by an earthquake which deſtroyed moſt of its buildings. Lat. 40. 30. N. long. 8. 40. W.

Buchan, a territory, moſt of which lies in Aberdeenſhire, in Scotland, bounded on the N. and E. by the German ocean, and on the S. by Marr.

Buchanness, a promontory on the furtheſt E. point of Bamffſhire in Scotland not far from Peterhead: here Camden tells us a piece of amber as big as a horſe was thrown aſhore. Lat. 57. 29. N. long. 1. 23. W.

Buchau, an imperial city and free ſtate of Swabia in Germany. 26 miles S. W. of Ulm, ſubject to its own magiſtrates. Lat. 48. 5. N. long. 9. 40. E.

Buchorn, a city of Suabia, on the E. ſide of the lake Conſtance, 14 miles E. of Conſtance; it is ſubject to Auſtria. Lat. 47. 40. N. long. 9. 20. E.

Buckerest, a fortified town of Walachia on the further ſide of Aluta, the reſidence of the woywode, and the ſee of an archbiſhop; it lies 62 miles S. of Tergoviſto, and is ſubject to Turkey. Lat. 44. 20. N. long. 26. 30. E.

Buckenham, a large and populous market town of Norfolk on the river Waveny, 10 miles E. of Thetford and 79. N. of London.

BUCKINGHAM, the capital of the county of that name, ſituated on the Ouſe, over which it has 3 ſtone bridges, and an old caſtle on a high mountain, 10 miles N. E. of Ayleſbury and 46 of London. It ſends 2 members to parliament.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, one of the counties of England, bounded by Northamptonſhire on the N. by Bedford, Hertford, and Middleſex on the E. by Berks, from which it is divided by the Thames on the S. and by Oxfordſhire on the W. It ſends 14 members to parliament, including thoſe for the county.

BUCKOR, a province of the Eaſt Indies in Aſia, on the Indus, bounded by the province of Multan on the N. and by Tatta on the S. ſubject to the great mogul.

BUDA, both old and new, the former ſtood in the plain between the Pilitz mountains and the Danube, anciently called Suambria, a large city, in the ruins of which are found ſeveral Roman inſcriptions. The new is a royal free town, the capital of lower Hungary, and ſtands on a hill on the S. ſide of the Danube, being ſurrounded with walls and ditches, and ſtrongly fortified; near it is a very conſiderable caſtle, the beſt in Hungary. This famous city was in the poſſeſſion of the Turks from 1629 to 1686, when the Germans, under the command of the duke of Lorrain, after a ſiege of 10 weeks took it by ſtorm. At this ſiege were many noble volunteers from all parts of Europe, who diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their valour, particularly the duke of Berwick and lord Cuts from England. It is ſituated 84 miles S. E. of Preſburgh and 136 of Vienna. Lat. 47. 40. N. long. 19. 20. E.

BUDDESDALE, a market town of Suffolk, 13 miles N. E. of Bury and 81 from London.

BUDINGEN, the capital of a county bearing its name in the circle of the upper Rhine and landgraviate of Heſſe in Germany, 20 miles N. E. of Frankfort.

BUDOA, a ſmall but regularly fortified city of Venetian Dalmatia, ſituated on the Adriatick; it is the ſee of a biſhop, and has a caſtle not far from it. It ſuffered greatly by an earthquake in 1667. and lies 8 miles N. W. of Autiari. Lat. 42. 15. N. long. 19. 20. E.

BUDWEIS, a town of Bohemia on the Moldaw, 65 miles S. of Prague, and ſubject to Auſtria. Lat. 49. 10. N. long. 14. 20. E.

BUDZIAC or BUDSCHACK Tartary, the ſame with Beſſarabia, that tract of country lying on the Black ſea, between the north arm of the Danube and the Neiſter.

BUEIL ſee BOGLIO.

BUENAYRE ſee BONAIRE.

BUENOS AYRES, one of the moſt conſiderable Spaniſh ports of the province of La Plata, on the E. coaſt of S. America, lying on the S. ſhore of the river Plata, 50 miles within its mouth, though the river is here 7 leagues in breadth. It is well fortified and defended by a conſiderable number of guns. Hither is brought great part of the treaſure and merchandiſe of Peru and Chili by this and other rivers, and hence exported to old Spain. Hither alſo the S. ſea factors uſed to bring their negroes, when the Engliſh had the benefit of the aſſiento contract, and were bought up by the Spaniards, and ſent to their ſettlements in Peru and Chili. Lat. 36. 10. S. long. 60. 5. W. *Ulloa's Voyage.*

BUEN RETIRO, a very pleaſant royal ſeat, on the E. ſide of Madrid in Spain; a perfect ſquare building, at each angle of which is a pavilion. Here the king reſides in ſpring and great part of the ſummer.

BUG, a river. ſee BOG.

BUGEY, a territory of Burgundy, in France, ſituated on the frontiers of Savoy. Its extent from Pont D'Ayn to Seiſſel, is about 16 miles, and from Doctans to Port de Loyette, 10. It contains Bugey proper, with Le Valromey and La Michaille.

BUGIA, a port town and the capital

pital of a territory of the same name in the kingdom of Algiers in Africa, situated at the mouth of the river Major, on a bay of the Mediterranean 60 miles E. of Algiers city. It is defended by a castle, which however could not protect the Algerine shipping against the English admiral sir Edward Spragge, who took and destroyed several of their men of war under its walls in 1671. Lat. 35. 37. N. long. 4. 5. E.

Bugie, a port town of Egypt in Africa, on the W. coast of the red sea, nearly opposite to Ziden, the port town belonging to Mecca, and about 110 miles to the W. of it. Lat. 22. 15. N. long. 36. 7. E.

Buhl, a small fortress on the lines of Stolhoffen in Suabia, and 17 N. E. of Strasburg in Alsace. Lat. 48. 50. N. long. 29. 24. E.

Bukari, a small but well built town of Hungarian Dalmatia with a harbour, from which the neighbouring sea takes the name of Golfo di Bickariza. *Busching.*

Bulac, a town of Egypt in Africa, situated on the E. shore of the Nile, 2 miles W. of Grand Cairo, being the port town belonging to the latter city. It contains 4000 families. All vessels going up or down this river make some stay here, so that it is a place of considerable trade. At this town the banks of the Nile are annually cut, in order to fill the canals and overflow the neighbouring grounds, which otherwise would produce neither corn nor grass. Lat. 30. 16. N. long. 31. 57. E.

Bulgar, the capital of the ancient Bulgaria, in the Kasan government of Asiatick Russia now in ruins; it lies near the river Kama, 120 miles S. E. from Kasan. Peter I. marching this way against the Persians in 1722, caused several old monumental inscriptions found here, in the Armenian and Turkish languages to be translated into Russian. Lat. 54. 5. N. long. 51. 12. E.

Bulgaria, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded on the N. by the Danube, on the E. by the Black sea, on the S. by Mount Hemus, which separates it from Romania, and on the W. by Servia. It was anciently the lower part of Mæsia; its chief city is Nicopolis.

Bullingbroke, or Bolingbroke, a market town of Lincolnshire, situated between the river Witham and the sea coast, 4 miles S. E. of Horncastle, and 100 N. of London.

Bungay, a well-built market town of Suffolk, on the navigable river Waveney; 36 miles N. E. of Bury, and 101 from London.

Buntingford, a market town of Hertfordshire, 12 miles N. of Hertford, and 32 from London.

Buoy of the Nore, a place in the mouth of the Thames, where a buoy is fixed for directing mariners to avoid a dangerous sand near it.

Buquoy, a town of Artois in the French Netherlands, on the borders of Picardy; 9 miles W. of Bapeaume. Lat. 50. 12. N. long. 2. 40. E.

Buren, a town of Bretaw in Dutch Guelderland, 16 miles W. of Nimeguen; it is the capital of a territory of the same name, and gives the title of count to the prince of Orange. Lat. 52. 10. N. long. 5. 20. E.

Buren, a town of Paderborn and Westphalia in Germany, 5 miles S. of the city of Paderborn. Lat. 51. 35. N. long. 8. 25. E.

Burford, a market town in Oxfordshire, on the Windrush, 15 miles W. of Oxford, and 68 N. W. of London; it gives title of earl to the noble family of Beauclerc.

Burg, a town of Zutphen, in the united provinces, on the old Issel, 18 miles E. of Nimeguen. Lat. 52. 7. N. long. 6. 10. E.

Burch-Castle, a fort in Suffolk, not far from the mouth of the Waveny; a considerable place in the time of the Romans. On the E. N. and S. sides the ramparts are still in pretty good condition, and the river defends it on the W.

Burgles, a town of Transylvania, 30 miles N. of Clausenburg,

and ſubject to Auſtria. Lat. 47. 40. N. long. 22. 40. E.

Burgos, a large but irregular city, and the capital of old Caſtile in Spain; it ſtands on a mountain from which it extends to the rapid little river Alençon over which is a good bridge. It was built in the 9th or 10th century, out of the ruins of the ancient city Auca; is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and ſituated 110 miles N. of Madrid. Lat. 42. 30. N. long. 4. 5. W.

Burgow, the capital of a territory of that name, in Suabia in Germany, and ſubject to Auſtria; it lies 20 miles W. of Augſburg. Lat. 48. 30. N. long. 10. 20. E.

Burgundy or Bourgogne, a government of France, bounded on the N. by Champagne, on the E. by Franche Comté, on the S. by Lyonnois, and on the W. by Bourbonnois and Nivernois; it is 30 miles from W. to E. and about 45 from S. to N.

Burgundy [Upper] a county, the ſame with Franche Comté.

Burick, a town of Cleves in Weſtphalia, ſituated on the Rhine, 20 miles S. of the city of Cleves, and ſubject to Pruſſia. Lat. 51. 35. N. long. 6. 5. E.

Burlington, a large market town near the German ſea, in the E. riding of Yorkſhire, with a harbour and a good trade, 37 miles N. E. of York, and 222 from London; it gives the title of earl to a branch of the Boyle family. Not far from hence is the cape called Flamborough-head, and a bay in the neighbourhood alſo takes the name of this town.

Burlington [New] the capital of New Jerſey in N. America, ſituated on an iſland of Delawar river where there are quays for ſhips, of burden, and has a good trade. The courts of juſtice belonging to the province, are held in this town. It lies 20 miles N. of Philadelphia. Lat. 40. 40. N. long. 74. 10. W.

Burnham, there are 7 places of this name in Norfolk, lying near the ſea, having a good corn-trade to Holland; they are about 25 miles N. W. of Norwich, and 120 N. of London.

Burnley, a market town of Lancaſhire, 29 miles S. E. of Lancaſter, and 153 N. of London.

Burra and Burray, the former one of the Orkney iſles, and the latter of Shetland in Scotland.

Burrowbridge ſee Boroughbridge.

Burton or Barton, a market town in Lincolnſhire, on the S. ſhore of the Humber, 25 miles N. of Lincoln, and 140 of London.

Burton, a market town of Staffordſhire on the Trent, 18 miles E. of Stafford, and 212 N. of London.

Burton, a market town of Weſtmoreland, 30 miles S. W. of Appleby, and 224 N. of London.

Bury, a market town in Lancaſhire, 30 miles S. E. of Lancaſter, and 183 N. of London.

Bury St. Edmunds, or St. Edmundsbury, a regularly built town, and very delightfully ſeated on a riſing ground upon the Lach: It ſends two members to parliament, and lies 12 miles E. of Newmarket, and 70 N. E. of London.

Bute, a ſhire in the W. highlands of Scotland, containing the iſland of the ſame name, with that of Arran, lying in the mouth of the river and firth of Clyde, alſo great and little Cambrays to the S. of Argyleſhire.

Butrinto anciently Buthrotum, a mean ſea-port town on a lake of that name, in Albania in Turkey oppoſite to Corfu, at the entrance of the Adriatick-ſea, 32 miles S. of Chimera, and ſubject to Venice. Lat. 39. 45. N. long. 20. 40. E.

Button's Bay, the N. part of Hudſon's Bay in N. America, thro' which ſir Thomas Button attempted to diſcover a N. W. paſſage after Hudſon had miſcarried, but loſt his ſhip, and came back in a ſloop, which he built in the country. It lies between 60 and 66 deg. N. lat. and between 80 and 100 deg. W. long.

Buxton,

BUXTON, a village in the Peak in Derbyſhire, famous for warm baths, the water of which has very ſalutary effects.

BUY, or BUYS, a town of Dauphiné in France, ſituated on the Oreze near the borders of Provence, 30 miles S. of Die. Lat. 44. 25. N. long. 5. 20. E.

BYGHOF, or BYNCHOW, a city of Ruſſian Lithunaia, in the palatinate of Miſaiſlaw, on the Nieper, 186 miles S. of Wilna. Lat. 53. 10. N. long. 30. 15. E.

BYZANTIUM, ſee CONSTANTINOPLE.

BYZIA, or VIZA, a town of Romania in European Turkey, now a ſmall place, but anciently the ſeat of the kings of Thrace, and is ſtill the ſee of a metropolitan. *Buſching.*

CABENDA, a port town of Congo in Africa, lying on the coaſt, 105 miles S. E. of Loanga, and ſubject to Portugal. Lat. 4. 5. N. long. 12. 15. E.

CABO, or CAPO D'ISTRIA, anciently INSINOPOLIS, a fortified town in an iſland of the territory of that name belonging to Venice, in the Adriatick ſea near the continent, to which it is joined by a bridge, and is the ſee of a biſhop; it lies 12 miles S. of Trieſte. Lat. 33. 30. N. long. 69. 14. E.

CABRERA, one of the iſlands, near Majorca in the Mediterranean oppoſite to cape Salinas, with a large and ſecure harbour towards Majorca, and defended by a caſtle with a ſmall garriſon. It is mountainous and uninhabited, and an uſual place of baniſhment. *Buſching.*

CABUL, the capital of a province of the ſame name in Aſia on the N. W. of India, about 110 miles

E. of Candahor in Perſia. Both the town and province were ceded to Kouli Kan by the mogul, on his quitting the reſt of his conqueſts in India in 1739. Lat. 33. 30. N. long. 69. 12. E.

CACERES, a town of Eſtremadura in Spain, ſituated on the Sabor, is famous for its fine wool, and lies 17 miles S. E. of Alcantara. Lat. 39. 16. N. long. 6. 45. W.

CACHAO, or KECIO, the capital of Tonquin in Aſia, ſituated on the W. ſhore of the Domea, 100 miles N. W. of the mouth of that river. In this town are about 20,000 houſes indifferently built with three royal palaces. Here the Engliſh and other European nations have factories, and purchaſe ſilks and lacquered ware as in China. Lat. 22. 36. N. long. 105. 15. E.

CADIZ, a famous trading city and ſea port of Andaluſia in Spain, on the N. W. extremity of a long neck of land in an iſland, extending from S. E. to N. W. the W. part of which is Cadiz, and the S. E. the iſland of Leon, oppoſite to port St. Mary's; it is joined to the main land, from which it is ſeparated by a narrow channel of the ſea, by the bridge Suaco, both extremities of which are defended by redoubts and other works. This iſland from fort St. Catalonia to the iſle St. Pedro is 5 miles long, and from the S. point near the latter to the N. near Suaco bridge two miles broad. The neck of land extending from this quadrangular iſland is at firſt very ſmall, afterwards becomes broader, has ſeveral windings and angles, and terminates in two capes, the principal of which namely that to the W. is called St. Sebaſtiano. The iſland on which Cadiz ſtands, and the oppoſite ſhore form a bay 12 miles long, and about 6 in breadth, but near the middle of the bay are two points of land, one on the continent, and the other on the iſland 500 fathoms aſunder, on which are the forts Puntal and Matagorda, commanding the

passage; and within the points is a large and very good harbour, which no enemy can enter till these forts are taken; for which reason the English landed in 1702 on the continent near St. Mary's, in order to attack the Puntal, which not being able to reduce, they were obliged to re-embark without effecting any thing; but the earl of Essex landing on the island in 1596, took and burnt the town, having plundered it of immense treasure, and destroyed the galleons in the harbour. This city contains about 5000 houses, and 50,000 inhabitants; it is the centre of all the American trade, where the galleons take in their loading, and return with the treasures and rich merchandize of Peru and Mexico. Cadiz, which is of a pretty large circuit, is surrounded with walls and irregular bastions, and mostly inaccessible, by reason of a steep coast, rocks and sand banks. It is the see of a bishop, under the archbishop of Seville, and lies 40 miles N. W. of Gibraltar. Lat. 36. 30. N. long. 6. 40. W.

Cadore, or Cadorino, a small territory belonging to Venice in upper Italy, bounded on the N. by Brixen, on the E. by Friuli, on the S. by Belluneſe, and on the W. by Trentin. *Busching.*

Cadsano, an island on the coast of Dutch Flanders, at the mouth of the Scheld, by which the Dutch command the navigation of that river.

Caen, a town of a territory of the same name, belonging to Normandy in France, situated near the conflux of the Orne and Odon; the town stands in a valley, and is the second in the province. Its greatest trade is in cloth and fine linen, having a communication with the English channel, which lies 7 miles N. of it; the inhabitants are reckoned at 40,000 souls; it has an university, and is the see of a bishop. It is situated 30 miles S. W. of Havre de Grace, and 100 W. of Paris. Lat. 49. 20. N. long. 25 min. W.

Caerlon, a market town of Monmouthshire on the Usk, anciently a considerable city, 18 miles S. W. of Monmouth.

Caermarthen, a well built and populous town, the capital of a shire in S. Wales of the same name; it stands on the Towy, which is navigable up to it, and sends one member to parliament. It lies 24 miles N. E. of Pembroke, and 170 W. of London, and gives title of marquis to one of the noble family of Osborn.

Caernarvon, a small but well built town, the capital of a shire in N. Wales of the same name, on the Irish channel, which divides this county from Anglesey; it is 8 miles S. W. of Bangor, gives the title of marquis to the noble family of Bridges, and sends one member to parliament.

Caerwys, the only market town of Flintshire in N. Wales, 4 miles W. of Flint.

Caffa or Kaffa, a city and port town of Turkey, on the S. E. part of the peninsula of Crim Tartary; it has the best trade and buildings in the whole country, having formerly been subject to the republick of Genoa, but now to the Turks. The streights so called which run from the Euxine sea to the Palus Mæotis take their name from this city, which is 75 miles S. E. of Bachiserai. Lat. 44. 55. N. long. 37. 20. E.

Caffraria, a territory in the southermost parts of Africa, in the form of a crescent about the inland country of Monomotapa, inhabited chiefly by Hottentots, but most of the sea coast is subject to the Dutch, who have built a town and castle near the S. head land called the Cape of Good Hope. It lies between 35 deg. S. lat. and the tropick of Capricorn, and is bounded on the E. S. and W. by the Indian and Atlantick oceans.

CAGLI, a little town of Urbino in the pope's dominions in Italy, the reſidence of a biſhop, under the archbiſhop of Urbino, and lies 25 miles S. of the laſt mentioned city. Lat. 43. 15. N. long. 14.10. E.

CAGLIARI, or CALARI, anciently CARALIS, the capital of the iſland of Sardinia, ſituated on a large bay of the ſame name; it has a ſecure harbour, and beſides other ſtrong fortifications, a caſtle. This place with the whole iſland was reduced by the Engliſh in 1708, and given to the late emperor Charles VI. then nominal king of Spain, and retaken by the Spaniards in 1717, but by a treaty two years afterwards it was ceded to the duke of Savoy, with part of the Milaneſe in lieu of Sicily; and the houſe of Savoy ſtill retains this city and iſland, with the title of king of Sardinia, Cagliari is the ſeat of the viceroy, and univerſity, and the ſee of an archbiſhop. It lies 186 miles N. W. of Palermo in Sicily. Lat. 39. 7. N. long. 9. 14. E.

CAHORS, anciently DEVONA, or DIBONA, the capital of Querci, a territory of Guienne proper in France, ſituated on the Lot, is the ſee of a biſhop, under the archbiſhop of Albi, and has an univerſity; it lies 45 miles N. W. of Tholouſe. Lat. 44. 25. N. long. 1. 5. E.

CAJANA, or CAJANEBORG, the capital of E. Bothnia, a territory of Finland in Sweden. In its neighbourhood the river Pyha has a dreadful cataract. It ſtands on the N. E. part of the lake Cājana, 310 miles N. E. of Abo. Lat. 63. 50. N. long. 27. 9. E.

CAJAZZO, anciently CALATIA, a town of Lavoro in Naples, built on a mountain, has a fortified caſtle, and is the ſee of a biſhop; it lies 16 miles N. E. of Naples. Lat. 41. 15. N. long. 15. 10. E.

CAIFUM, a city of Honan in China on the Crocæns, 350 miles N. W. of Nankin. Lat. 35. 17. N. long. 113. 39. E.

CAIMAN, the name of a cluſter of iſlands between Jamaica and Cuba, conſiderable for the fiſhery of tortoiſes, which are here caught in great numbers. They lie in 21. 10. N. lat. and between 81. and 86. W. long.

CAIRO, (GRAND) the capital of Egypt in Africa, ſituated in a plain at the foot of a mountain, 2 miles E. of the bank of the Nile, and 100 S. of the mouth of that river, It is 10 miles in circuit, and ſaid to contain a million of ſouls, 30 or 40 people frequently dwelling in one houſe. Their private buildings appear mean on the outſide, but are often richly furniſhed and adorned within; and their princial moſques very magnificent. The caſtle ſtands on a hill to the S. of the city, and is 3 miles round, imagined by the natives to have been built by the patriarch Joſeph, and has a well, almoſt the only one in the country, near its top which they call Joſeph's well. Here is a grand bazar or market place in the middle of the city, but the ſtreets are generally narrow, except the khalis or grand canal, which runs through the middle of it from one end to the other, into which the water of the Nile is let when it riſes to a certain height; and from this canal the water is conveyed into others, and diſtributed to the neighbouring fields and gardens. The khalis is dry one half the year, and is a ſpacious ſtreet. The plague commonly viſits Cairo once in 3 or 4 years, and is obſerved to decreaſe as the waters of the Nile riſe. On the ſite of this city or near it ſtood the ancient Egyptian Babylon. The Engliſh and other European nations have conſuls and factors here for carrying on the Turkey trade on that ſide. Lat. 30. 15. N. long. 32. 12. E.

CAIROAN, a town of Tunis in Africa, on the river Magrida, 80 miles S. of Tunis. Lat. 36. 5. N. long. 9. 12. E.

CALABRIA, a province of Naples in lower Italy, divided into the hither Calabria, anciently called the valley

valley of Crates, and the further Calabria, formerly Terra Jordana; the latter is divided from Sicily by the channel or faro of Meſſina.

CALAHORRA, a city of old Caſtile in Spain, ſituated on the Ebro, near the borders of Navarre; the ſee of a biſhop, under the archbiſhop of Burgos, 60 miles N. W. of Saragoſa. Lat. 42. 25. N. long. 2. 7. W.

CALAIS, the capital of the reconquered country in Picardy in France; it is a fortified town and has a harbour on the Engliſh channel. Its figure is a quadrangle, the two longer ſides being towards the ſea and land. Beſides its regular works it has a citadel to the W. and the entrance into the harbour is defended by a fortreſs; but its greateſt ſtrength ariſes from its ſituation among the marſhes, as on the approach of an enemy the country can be overflown. For the conveniency of trade, a canal runs from it to St. Omers, Graveline, Dunkirk, Bergues, and Ypres. Anciently the harbour was a good one, but it is now ſo choaked up, that a ſhip of any burden cannot ſafely enter it. It lies 22 miles S. E. of Dover in England, and 143 N. of Paris. Lat. 51. 2. N. long. 2. 10. E.

CALAMETA, a populous town in the Morea, and province of Belvidera in European Turkey on the river Paniſus, and ſubject to the Venetians; it lies 8 miles from the ſea. Lat. 35. 48. N. long. 46. 38. E.

CALATAYUD, a large city of Aragon in Spain near the conflux of the rivers Xalon and Xiloca, at the extremity of a fruitful valley, 56 miles W. of Saragoſa. Lat. 41. 15. N. long. 2. 15. W.

CALATRAVA, a town of La Mancha in new Caſtile in Spain ſituated on the Guadiana. It gives name to an order of Spaniſh knights, and lies 45 miles S. of Toledo, and 80 of Madrid. Lat. 39. 5. N. long. 4. 20. W.

CALCADA, or SANTO DOMINGO DE LA CALCADA, a town of old Caſtile in Spain, ſituated at the foot of a mountain near the little Laglera in a pleaſant and fruitful valley, 48 miles E. of Burges. Lat. 42. 36. N. long. 3. 12. W.

CALCAR, a town of Cleves in Weſtphalia in Germany, ſubject to Pruſſia. Lat. 51. 45. N. long. 5. 50. E.

CALCEDON, a city of Bithynia in Aſia Minor, once the capital of the country, ſituated on the Aſian ſide of the ſtreight of Conſtantinople, oppoſite to the city of that name, and near the place where the Seraglia Scutari now ſtands. Here the 4th general council was held in 451, this city makeing a conſiderable figure at that time, but is now dwindled to a contemptible village. Lat. 41. 30. N. long. 29. 7. E.

CALEDONIA, a ſettlement which ſome of the flower of the Scots nation made in 1698, at firſt with the encouragement and protection of the Engliſh government on the W. ſide of the gulf or river Darien in S. America, on a peninſula almoſt inacceſſible to an enemy, and from which the Spaniards could not have driven them, had not the Engliſh E. India company made intereſt with king William's miniſtry to prohibit the American colonies from ſending them any proviſions or aſſiſtance, which orders whatever political reaſons might be given for them, were attended with circumſtances of peculiar barbarity, ſo that the colony was abandoned. Caledonia was alſo the ancient name of part of Scotland.

CALENBURG CASTLE, the capital of the duchy of the ſame name in lower Saxony in Germany on the Leine, 15 miles S. of Hanover, and ſubject to that elector. Lat. 52. 20. N. long. 9. 40. E.

CALICOULAN, or QUILON, a town on the coaſt of Malabar, in the hither peninſula of India in Aſia, 150 miles S. of Calicut, where the Dutch

Dutch have a factory. Lat. 9. 5. N. long. 75. 10. E.

CALICUT, a town on the Malabar coaſt, in the hither peninſula of India, ſubject to its own prince; but where the Engliſh have a factory, from whence they export pepper and other Indian goods. This was the firſt land in India diſcovered by the Portugueſe when they found the way by the Cape of Good Hope in 1498. It lies 320 miles S. W. of fort St. George. Lat. 11. 20. N. long. 75. 10. E.

CALLEGO, anciently GALLICUS, a river of Aragon in Spain, riſing in mount Gavas near the county of Bigorre. *Buſching.*

CALLEN, a town of Ireland in the county of Kilkenny and province of Leinſter, ſituated on a river of the ſame name, 12 miles S. W. of Kilkenny.

CALLIFORNIA, a peninſula bordering on the Pacifick ocean to the N. W. and S. and on the gulf of the ſame name, which ſeparates it from the Mexicos to the E. but joined to that continent by a narrow iſthmus on the N. W. The Spaniſh miſſionaries from Mexico have viſited moſt parts of Calliforнia, and converted many of the natives to chriſtianity, who acknowledge the king of Spain for their ſovereign. Sir Francis Drake viſited the N. W. of this country and took poſſeſſion of it in queen Elizabeth's name; but the Engliſh never attempting to make any ſettlements there ſince, it may be looked upon as ſubject to Spain. It lies between 23 and 46 deg. N. lat. and between 116 and 138 deg. W. long.

CALLAO, a port town in a ſmall iſland on the coaſt of Peru in S. America, oppoſite to Lima, and the port to this laſt mentioned city. It was deſtroyed by an earthquake in October 1746. Lat. 12. 14. S. long. 76. 22. W.

CALLOO, a fortreſs of Auſtrian Flanders, 5 miles W. of Antwerp. Lat. 51. 15. N. long. 4. 15. E.

CALMAR, a fine ſtaple in the territory of Smaland, and the oldeſt town of E. Gothland in Sweden on the open ſea, directly oppoſite to Oeland; on the land ſide it is ſurrounded with 4 walls and ditches, and on the ſea ſide it has a wall; a quarter of a mile from hence is the ſtrong fortreſs of Grimſkiar, and on the N. ſide are works thrown up on the iſle of Karinglaret. Caſtle Calmar ſtands without the city on the ſtrand, being well fortified, and ſurrounded with two ditches. It is 40 miles from Carelſcroon, and the ſee of a biſhop. Lat. 56. 40. N. long. 16. 14. E.

CALMUCKS, wandering herds, or tribes of Tartars, who dwell in the country N. of the Caſpian ſea, and ſometimes put themſelves under the protection of Ruſſia, viſiting Aſtracan and the adjacent country once or twice a year.

CALNE, a borough town of Wiltſhire, where a provincial ſynod was held in 997, in order to ſettle the differences between the prieſts and monks about celibacy. It lies 24 miles N. of Saliſbury, and ſends two members to parliament.

CALPA, a mountain of Andaluſia in Spain, at the foot of which ſtands Gibraltar. It was anciently called one of Hercules's pillars, as Abyla, now Ceuta on the oppoſite ſide of Africa was the other. The rock of Calpe which covers Gibraltar on the land ſide is half a league high, and ſo ſteep as to be inacceſſible that way; whence the attempt of the Spaniards when they beſieged Gibraltar in 1727, for undermining and blowing up the rock, was found to be utterly impracticable.

CALVI, a town and harbour on a bay to the W. ſide of the iſland of Corſica, defended by a caſtle on a rock with 5 baſtions, 40 miles S. W. of Baſtia. Lat. 42. 36. N. long. 9. 7. E.

CALVI, anciently CALES, a ſmall

ſmall town of the Lavoro, a province of Naples; it is the ſee of a biſhop, and lies near the ſea, 15 miles N. of the city of Naples. Lat. 41. 15. N. long. 14. 45. E.

CAM, a river in England, riſing in Hertfordſhire, and running N. E. by Cambridge to the iſle of Ely, where it falls into the Ouſe.

CAMA, a conſiderable river of European Ruſſia, which falls into the Wolga.

CAMARGUE, a fruitful iſland of lower Provence in France near Arles, formed by the two main arms of the Rhone. *Buſching.*

CAMBAIA, a very large city of the province of Guzarat, in the hither peninſula of India in Aſia, ſituated at the bottom of the gulf of Cambaya; it had formerly a conſiderable trade, which is now removed to Surat, 150 miles to the N. of it, ſubject to the mogul. Lat. 23. 30. N. long. 72. 21. E.

CAMBODIA, the capital of a kingdom of the ſame name in India beyond the Ganges, in Aſia, near the W. ſhore of the Mecon, and about 150 miles N. of that river's mouth. This kingdom extends from the 9th to the 15th deg. N. lat. bordering on the kingdom of Laos to the N. Cochin China and Chiampa to the E. the Indian ocean to the S. and the bay of Siam to the W. It is annually overflown in the rainy ſeaſon, namely between June and October, as moſt countries are lying within the tropick of Cancer, and N. of the equator; it produces rice and the uſual fruits of theſe countries. The city lies in 12. 30. N. lat. and 104. 12. E. long.

CAMBRAY, the capital of the Cambreſis, a territory in French Flanders on the Scheld; it is a pretty large city, 12 miles E. of Douay. Beſides its ſtrong works, it has alſo a citadel and fort for its defence. It is famous for the fine linens made here, called cambricks, and is the ſee of an archbiſhop. As the neighbouring country may be laid under water it is reckoned one of the ſtrongeſt towns in the Netherlands, and has been in the poſſeſſion of the French ſince 1677, who then took it from the Spaniards. Lat. 50. 15. N. long. 3. 15. E.

CAMBRESIS, a fruitful territory of French Flanders, extending from the village Arleur to that of Chatillon, about 10 French miles in length, and between 5 and 6, in ſome parts only from 2 to 3 in breadth. *Buſching.*

CAMBRIDGE, the capital of the county of the ſame name in England, ſituated in a large plain on the Cam; is pretty large, and famous for its univerſity, founded during the Saxon heptarchy, ſoon after the introduction of chriſtianity. It conſiſts of 16 colleges and halls, has 1500 ſtudents of all kinds, 14 pariſhes and 6000 inhabitants in the town. It lies 55 miles N. of London, and 60 miles N. E. of Oxford. The univerſity as well as the town ſends 2 members to parliament.

CAMBRIDGE [NEW] a town of New-England in N. America, 3 miles W. of Boſton; it has an univerſity of 3 colleges. Lat. 42. 10. N. long. 70. 4. W.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE, an Engliſh county; its N. parts which are very marſhy, and ſubject to inundations, border on the ſea; its other parts are very fruitful. It ſends 2 members to parliament beſides burgeſſes.

CAMELFORD, a borough of Cornwall, near the ſource of the Camel, 20 miles W. of Launceſton; it ſends 2 members to parliament.

CAMERET-BAY in Brittany, a province of France, forming the harbour of Breſt, which is one of the ſtations for the French king's ſhips. See BREST.

CAMERON, cape, a head-land on the N. part of Honduras in N. America. Lat. 15. 35. N. long. 83. 29. W.

CAMINHA, a ſmall fortified town of Entre Douro and Minho, in Portugal,

tugal, near the mouth of the Minho, where it forms an island, on which is a fort, 10 miles N. of Vienna. Lat. 41. 50. N. long. 9. 20 W.

CAMMIN, a port town of Branderburg Pomerania in Germany, on the E. mouth of the Oder, opposite to the isle of Wollin, 39 miles N. of Stetin. Lat. 54. 10. N. long. 15. 2. E.

CAMPAGNA, a little city of the hither principality in Naples, and the see of a bishop, 35 miles S. E. of Naples. Lat. 40. 45. N. long. 15. 30. E.

CAMPAGNA DI ROMANA, anciently LATIUM, a territory of the pope's dominions in Italy, extending from Rome S. E. to the frontiers of Naples, upwards of 60 miles along the Mediterranean. *Busching.*

CAMPBLETON, a royal burgh and parliament town of Scotland on the E. coast of Kintyre in Argyleshire, 10 miles W. of the isle of Arran.

CAMPEACHY, a town on the W. coast of Jucatan on the gulf of Mexico in N. America; it has a good wall and forts, and yet the Buccaneers took it in 1650 and 1678. Lat. 19. 2. N. long. 93. 14. W.

CAMPDEN, a market town in Glocestershire, 18 miles N. E. of Glocester, and 87 W. of London.

CAMPEN, a port town of Overissel, in the United Provinces, near the mouth of the river Issel and Zyder-see, 22 miles N. of Deventer. Lat. 52. 35. N. long. 5. 46. E.

CAMPO MAYOR, a town of Alentejo in Portugal, in a large plain with a modern fortress near it, of four whole, and five half bastions, also 2 castles, 10 miles N. of Elvas. Lat. 38. 45. N. long. 7. 25. W.

CAMPREDON or COMPREDON, a pretty well fortified town of Catalonia in Spain, 50 miles N. of Barcelona. Lat. 42. 26. N. long. 2. 7. E.

CANADA or NEW FRANCE, a French colony in N. America, bordering to the N. on Eskimaux or New Britain, and the British colonies on Hudson's bay, to the E. and S. on the river of St Laurence, the Iroquois or five Indian nations, the lakes of Huron and Illonois, and on unknown lands to the W. Its capital is Quebec.

CANARIES, the name of a cluster of islands, being 7 in number, lying in the Atlantick ocean, between 27 and 29 deg. N. lat. and between 12 and 21 W. long. The most E. of them is 150 miles from cape Non, on the coast of Biledulgerid, in Africa.

CANARY, proper, the island from whence all the rest take their name. It is 150 miles in circuit, its capital is Palma, from whence we have the excellent palm-sack. The principal production of these islands is the rich wines, which have obtained the name of Canary wines, of which 10000 hogsheads in time of peace, are said to be annually imported into Great-Britain. The purity and temperature of the air, which in this warm climate, is constantly fanned with cool sea breezes, have justly entitled these islands to the name of Fortunate. They were first discovered by the Carthaginians, since which time they lay concealed from the rest of the world, till the Spaniards again discovered them in 1405, who still remain in possession of them. When the Spaniards first landed here, they found the islands inhabited; but the people could give no account of their mother country, or indeed whether there were any other countries, nor had their language, manners or customs, any affinity with those of their neighbours on the continents of Africa, Europe, or any other part of the world. Their complexion was olive, like the people of Barbary in Africa. This island lies between 27 and 28 N. lat. and in 16 W. long.

CANCAE, (LA) a river of France rising in Artois, is navigable at Montreuil, and empties itself below Staples into the sea. *Busching.*

CANDAHOR, the capital of a territory of the ſame name, formerly ſubject to the mogul, now to Perſia, 456 miles N. W. of Lahor. Lat. 33. 5. N. long. 67. 10. E.

CANDIA, anciently CRETE, an iſland in the Mediterranean, 70 miles in length, and in ſome places 25 in breadth; it has the Archipelago on the N. Aſia Minor or Natolia on the N. E. the Morea on the N. W. and Africa on the S. It is generally reckoned a part of Aſia. In the iſland are no conſiderable ſtreams, but many rivulets, of which Lethe is one of the largeſt. Here alſo is the famous mount Ida, now called Pſiloriti, which occupies great part of the middle of the iſland; and notwithſtanding the beautiful deſcriptions of it in the ancient poets, is only a prodigious rock, bearing neither trees nor graſs. The iſland is ſubject to the Turks, who took it from the Venetians in 1715. It lies between 35 and 36 deg. N. lat. and between 22 and 27 E. long.

CANDIA, probably the ancient Mutium, the preſent capital of an iſland of the ſame name in the Mediterranean. It ſtands on the N. ſide of the iſland near the ſea, in a plain at the foot of a mountain, and on the ſite of the ancient city of Heraclea; it is at preſent no more than the ſhadow of its former greatneſs, having been reduced by the ſiege it underwent by the Turks from 1645 to 1669; when it was ſtormed fifty ſix times, and about 200,000 Turks killed under its walls. It is ſtill in the poſſeſſion of the Turks. Lat. 35. 30. N. long. 25. 5. E.

CANDISH, a province of the hither India in Aſia, bordering on Chitor and Malva to the N. on Orixa to the E. on Decan to the S. and Guazarat to the W. ſubject to the great mogul.

CANDY, the capital of Ceylon, a large iſland in India, ſituated near the center of it; ſubject to its own king. Lat. 8. 5. N. long. 79. 10. E.

CANEA, a fortified town, probably on the ſite of the ancient Cydonia on the N. coaſt of Candia, an iſland in the Mediterranean, ſubject to the Turks. Lat. 35. 56. N. long. 24. 5. E.

CANETO, anciently BERTERIAC, a ſmall fortified town of the Mantuan in Italy on the Oglio. It was ſeveral times taken and retaken in the late wars, but is at preſent ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria, and lies 12 miles S. W. of Mantua. Lat. 45 deg. N. long. 10. 50. E.

CANG, a gulf or ſea in Aſia, lying between China and Tartary, at the E. end of the long wall.

CANIGAU, the higheſt peak of the Pyrenean mountains, ſaid to be 1440 fathoms high.

CANINA, or EPIRUS, a province of European Turkey, lying on the E. ſide of the entrance of the Adriatick, bounded by Albania on the N. W. and Theſſaly on the S. E.

CANNE, anciently CANNÆ, a mean town of Bari in Italy, but famous in hiſtory for the important victory obtained here by Hannibal over the Romans. *Buſching.*

CANOBIA, a town of the Milaneſe in Italy, on the W. ſide of the Lago Maggiore, 30 miles W. of Como. Lat. 46. 10. N. long. 8. 50. E.

CANONOR, a town of India on the Malabar coaſt in Aſia, where the Dutch have a fort and factory; it was taken from the Portugueſe in 1660. Lat. 10. 5. N. long. 75. 15. E.

CANORIN ISLE, ſee SALSETE.

CANSO, a port town of Acadia or New Scotland in N. America, on a narrow ſtreight ſeparating that province from cape Breton. Near this town is a fine cod fiſhery. Lat. 46. 7. N. long. 62. 10. W.

CANTABRI, the ancient inhabitants of Biſcay, and the N. provinces of Spain.

CANTERA, anciently TAURO-

MINIUS, one of the principal rivers of Sicily.

CANTERBURY, the capital of the county of Kent, ſituated on the river Stour; it is the ſee of an archbiſhop, who is likewiſe the primate of all England, and next to the royal family, the firſt peer of Great-Britain. It is a large populous trading city with good ſilk manufactories, introduced by the Walloons and the French refugees. The cathedral is a fine Gothick ſtructure: the metropolitan ſee was founded by Auguſtin the monk, by the authority of pope Gregory, and permiſſion of Ethelbert king of Kent, who was converted by that prieſt to chriſtianity in 598. It ſends two members to parliament and lies 16 miles N. W. of Dover, and 55. E. from London. Lat. 51. 16. N. long. 1. 15. E.

CANTIN CAPE, a head land in the Atlantick ocean, on the coaſt of Morocco in Africa. Lat. 33. 5. N. long. 10. 3. W.

CANTIRE or KINTIRE, a peninſula of Argyleſhire in Scotland, extending itſelf into the Iriſh ſea, W. of the iſle of Arran.

CANTON, a large, populous and rich city, and port of the province of the ſame name in China, on the river Ta. Its harbour is ſecure and commodious, and the only port to which European merchants reſort, importing from thence raw and wrought ſilks, china ware, tea, gold duſt, lacquered wares, rhubarb, &c. The city is walled and fortified, and exceeds all the cities of Aſia, in temples, magnificent courts, and palaces; and muſt be immenſely rich, as being the center of all the trade of this vaſt empire with the Europeans: a chriſtian is not uſually ſuffered to come within the walls of the town, being admitted no farther than the ſuburbs; but commodore, now lord Anſon, had an audience of the governor here, and his ſailors extinguiſhed a fire in it. It lies 50 miles from the Indian ocean, and 1000 miles S. of its capital Pekin. Lat. 23. 25. N. long. 112. 30. E.

CANTONS, the united provinces of Switzerland.

CANTZ, or CANTH, a town of Sileſia, 7 miles W. of Breſlaw. Lat. 51. 6. N. long. 16. 40. E.

CAORLO, a town of Friuli, on an iſland in a laguna of the gulf of Venice. It is the ſea of a biſhop, under the patriarch of Venice, and lies 20 miles S. W. of Aquileia; ſubject to the Venetians. Lat. 46. 5. N. long. 13. 2. E. *Buſching.*

CAPACIA, a town of Italy in the hither principality of Naples, 16 miles S. of Salerno. It is the ſee of a biſhop. Lat. 40. 40. N. long. 15. 20. E. *Buſching.*

CAPE BRETON, ſee BRETON.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, ſee BON ESPERANCE.

CAPE COAST CASTLE, the principal fort and ſettlement belonging to the Engliſh on the gold coaſt of Guiney in Africa. Lat. 5. 6. N. and under the meridian of London.

CAPERQUIN, a town of Ireland in the county of Waterford on the Black ſea, 13 miles N. of Youghall. Lat. 52. 5. N. long. 7. 50. W.

CAPE TRES POINTS, a promontory on the gold coaſt of Guiney in Africa. Lat. 5. 2. N. long. 2. 59. W.

CAPE VERD, a promontory of Negroland in Africa, Lat. 15. 5. N. long. 18. 7. W.

CAPITANATE, anciently APULIA DAUNIA, a province of Naples in Italy on the Adriatick, bounded by the county of Moliſe on the N. and by the principate on the S.

CAPO FINO, a large barren rock in the territory on the main land in Italy, belonging to Genoa, having a caſtle on its E. peak: near it is a ſmall harbour, anciently Portus Delphini, bearing its name.

CAPPACIA, a town in the hither principate in Naples, 55 miles S. E. of that city. It is the ſee of a biſhop. Lat. 40. 40. N. long. 15. 20. E.

CAPPADOCIA, a province of Turkey, being part of Natolia, or the leſſer Aſia.

CAPRAOLA, a town of St. Peter's patrimony in Italy, 8 miles S. of Viterbo, and 20 miles N. of Rome; it is the ſee of a biſhop. Lat. 42. 30. N. long. 13. 5. E.

CAPRAOLA, an iſland in the Tuſcan ſea, 30 miles S. W. of Leghorn. Lat. 43. 15. N. long. 11. 5. E.

CAPRI, anciently CAPREA, an iſland and city at the entrance of the gulf of Naples, 3 miles from the continent, and 20 S. of the laſt mentioned city. To this iſland the emperor Auguſtus often retired for his pleaſure, and it was the reſidence of Tiberius for ſeveral years, where he had palaces ſuitable to every ſeaſon, with groves and gardens: but the ſubterraneous works were the moſt extraordinary, the rocks being undermined for grottos, galleries, bagnios, &c. which with the magnificent buildings on the ſurface, gave the place the appearance of a city. Theſe works were demoliſhed by the Romans after Tiberius's death, in deteſtation of the infamous practices committed there. About a ſtone's throw from the S. ſide of the iſland are 2 or 3 celebrated rocks in the ſea, called Scopuli Sirenum, deſcribed by Virgil and Ovid, in Æneas's voyage, The place is at preſent the ſee of a biſhop. Lat. 40. 45. N. long. 14. 50. E. *Buſching.*

CAPUA, a declining city of Lavoro, on the volturno in the kingdom of Naples. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop, who is the firſt in the kingdom. The ancient celebrated city of Capua, which boaſted of its grandeur, as equal to Rome or Carthage, ſtood 2 Italian miles from hence, and out of its ruins was built the village of St. Maria, in the neighbourhood of which are the remains of ſeveral grand ſtructures, particularly an amphitheatre of free ſtone. The adjacent country is ſo delightful that there is no difficulty in conceiving how Hannibal's army became enervated. Capua lies 6 miles E. of the ſea, 15. N. E. of Naples, and 100 S. E. of Rome. Lat. 41. 26. N. long. 15. 7. E. *Buſching.*

CARACAOS, or CURASSOW, a town on the coaſt of Terra Firma in S. America, to which it alſo gives name, and where the beſt cacao or chocolate nuts grow. Lat. 10. 30. N. long. 67. 10. W.

CARAMANIA, a province of Turkey in the S. part of Aſia Minor, lying on the Mediterranean.

CARASU MESTRO, or NESSUS, a river of Romania in Turkey, riſing from mount Rhodopha, and running into the Ægean ſea. *Buſching.*

CARAVANS, great numbers of camels and horſes laden with merchandize that travel over the deſerts in Aſia and Africa.

CARAVANSERAS, houſes in the form of a ſquare with piazzas under them, built on the great roads through Turkey, Perſia, and other eaſtern countries, for the reception of travellers, who have the liberty of lodging in them, and dreſſing their own proviſions gratis.

CARBON, anciently ALPHEUS, one of the principal rivers of the Morea in European Turkey. *Buſching.*

CARCASSONE, a very old town in the dioceſe of that name in Languedoc in France, divided by the Aude into the upper and lower town, is the ſee of a biſhop, under the archbiſhop of Narbonne. The lower town is new, and the moſt regularly built in all Languedoc, and lies 25 miles W. of Narbonne. Lat. 43, 20. N. long. 2. 5. E.

CARDIFF, or CAERDIFF, a fine well built trading town of Glamorganſhire in S. Wales, with a good harbour, and a large fortified caſtle on the W. ſide, 2 miles S. E. of Landaff. It ſends one member to parliament. Lat. 51. 30. N. long. 3. 20. W.

CARDIGAN, the capital of a ſhire, of the ſame name in S. Wales, ſituated on the Tyvye, at its influx into the Iriſh ſea. It is pretty large and well built, and ſends one member to parliament. It lies 30 miles N. of Pembroke, and 170 W. of London, and gives title of earl to the noble family of Brudenel.

CARDONNA, a fine town of Catalonia in Spain, ſituated on the river Cordonero, and pretty well fortified; 40 miles N. W. of Barcelona. Lat. 41. 35. N. long. 1. 24. E.

CARDUEL, a province of Georgia in Aſia, lying between the Euxine and Caſpian ſeas, and divided between the Turks and Perſians. The capital is Feſis.

CARELIA, part of the province of Finland, bordering on Savolaxia to the N. and on the gulf of Finland to the S. It was formerly ſubject to Sweden, but by later treaties ceded to Ruſſia, having often been the occaſion of contention between both crowns.

CARELSCROON, a fine ſtaple town of Bleking, in the province of S. Gothland in Sweden; next to Stockholm it is reckoned the beſt in the kingdom, and has 5000 inhabitants, with a very commodious harbour, the entrance to which is defended by two caſtles. Here the royal navy of Sweden is laid up, and it has a remarkable dock hewn out of a rock, 80 feet deep, and between 300 and 350 long. Lat. 56. 20. N. long. 15. 2. E. *Buſching.*

CARENTAN, a little town of Normandy in France, at the mouth of a river of the ſame name, in a bay of the Engliſh channel, 17 miles N. of Coutance. Lat. 49. 20. N. long. 1. 16. W.

CARESEN or CASSEEN, a ſea-port town of Arabia Felix, in Aſia, on the Indian ocean, 300 miles N. E. of Aden. Lat. 16. 5. N. long. 52. 7. E.

CARGAPOL or KARGAPOL, the capital of a territory of the ſame name, in the province of Dwina in Ruſſia on the lake Latſcha, 120 miles S. W. of Archangel. Lat. 63. 20. N. long. 36. 15. E.

CARIATI, a little town of the hither Calabria in Naples, ſituated on the gulf of Tarento, 19 miles N. of St. Severino. It is the ſee of a biſhop. Lat. 39. 29. N. long. 17. 20. E.

CARIBBEE iſlands, thoſe lying in the Atlantick ocean, between 11 and 18 deg. N. lat. and between 59. and 63. W. long.

CARIBIANA, the N. E. coaſt of Terra Firma in S. America, ſince called Paria and New Andaluſia. The natives were termed Caribbees or Canibals, as well as thoſe of the iſlands, lying in the Atlantick ocean to the N. of this country, from a miſtaken notion of their eating human fleſh.

CARIGNANO, a ſmall fortified town of Piedmont in Italy, belonging to the houſe of Savoy, lying on the Po, 7 miles S. of Turin. Lat. 44. 3. N. long. 7. 25. E.

CARINOLA, a ſmall town of Lavoro in Naples, 20 miles N. of that city. It is the ſee of a biſhop. Lat. 41. 20. N. long. 15. 10. E.

CARINTHIA, a territory of Auſtria in Germany, bounded by the archbiſhoprick of Saltzburg on the N. and by Carniola and the Venetian territories on the S. ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria.

CARISBROOK CASTLE, a pretty ſtrong place, one mile from Newport in the iſle of Wight, where the governor reſides. In it king Charles I. was kept priſoner in 1647.

CARLINGFORD or CORLINGFORD, a market town of Ireland, ſituated in a bay bearing its name in the county of Louth, and province of Ulſter, 26 miles N. of Drogheda; it ſends 2 members to parliament. Lat. 54. 5. N. long. 6. 23. W.

CARLISLE, the capital of Cumberland, a frontier city, lying near Solway firth, and mouth of the river

Eden. It is the ſee of a biſhop, has a handſome ſtone bridge over the river and ſends two members to parliament. Between it and Newcaſtle, the Romans built a wall to prevent the incurſions of the Picts, from whom it took the name of Picts-wall. It lies 50 miles S. W. of Newcaſtle upon Tyne, and 230 N. W. of London.

CARLOWITZ, a town of Sclavonia on the W. ſide of the Danube, 35 miles N. W. of Belgrade; the reſidence of the Greek archbiſhop of Sclavonia. It is famous for the peace concluded here between the Turks and Chriſtians in 1699. Lat 45. 25. N. long. 20. 45. E.

CARLSTADT or CAROLSTADT, an inland town of Warmeland in W. Gothland in Sweden, 148 miles W. of Stockholm. Lat. 59. 44. N. long. 13. 37. E.

CARLSTADT, the capital of Croatia beyond the Sau, a conſiderable frontier of Chriſtendom againſt Turkey, lying between the rivers Culpa and Corona, 145 miles S. of Vienna, ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Lat. 45. 15. N. long. 16. 5. E.

CARLSTADT, a town of Wurtſburg and Franconia in Germany, on the Main, 14 miles N. of Wirtſburg. Lat. 50. 5. N. long. 9. 56. E.

CARMAGNIOLE, a fortified city of Saluzzo in Piedmont on the Po, 14 miles S. of Turin. Lat. 44. 45. N. long. 7. 36. E.

CARMARTHEN, ſee CAERMARTHEN.

CARMONA, a ſmall and very old city of Andaluſia in Spain, 19 miles E. of Seville. Lat. 37. 26. N. long. 5. 36. W.

CARNARVON, ſee CAERNARVON.

CARNIOLA, a territory of Auſtria in Germany, bordering on Carinthia and Stiria to the N. and on the Venetian territories to the S.

CAROLINA, including in a more general ſenſe N. and S. Carolina, with Georgia in North America, lies between 31 and 36 N. lat. and between 75 and 86 W. long. has Virginia on the N. the Atlantick ocean on the E. Spaniſh Florida on the S. and the Apalachian Indians on the W. Its extent from N. to S. is about 500 miles, but has no limits towards the W. Each of theſe 3 provinces has a diſtinct royal government. N. Carolina principally produces tobacco; S. Carolina abounds in rice, and Georgia has no deſpicable quantity of it. The laſt is fortified as a barrier to the reſt, againſt the French and Spaniards, as alſo their Indian allies. But ſome of the parts of the two Carolinas, if properly cultivated, might produce ſilk, corn, wine, oil, naval ſtores, furs, and all the neceſſaries of life.

CARPATHIAN MOUNTAINS, thoſe eminences which divide Hungary from Poland. They are covered with woods except their ſteep rocky peaks, which are continully immerſed in ſnow.

CARPENTRAS, the capital of Venaiſſin, a county of Provence in France, on the Rouſſe, 19 miles N. E. of Avignon. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and ſubject to the pope. Lat. 44. 10. N. long. 5. 12. E.

CAPRI, a ſmall city in a principality of that name, belonging to Modena in Italy, on the canal of Secchio; the ſee of a biſhop, under the archbiſhop of Bologna. It lies 12 miles N. of Modena city, and is ſubject to that duke. Lat. 44. 46. N. long. 11. 10. E.

CARPI, a ſmall place of the Veroneſe in Italy, on the Adige, 27 miles S. E. of Verona, remarkable for a victory obtained near it by the imperialiſts over the French in 1701. Lat. 45. 17. N. long. 11. 40. E. *Buſching.*

CARRARA, a town in the principality of that name in upper Italy in the neighbourhood of which is a quarry of fine white marble. It is ſubject to the duke of Modena. *Buſching.*

CARRICK, a bailiwick of the ſhire of Air in Scotland, more mountainous

ous than Galloway, bounded by the firth of Clyde to the N. W. and by Galloway to the S.

CARRICK on SURE, a market town of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary and province of Munſter, 18 miles N. W. of Waterford. Lat. 52. 26. N. long. 7. 24. W.

CARRICKFERGUS, a town in the county of Antrim and province of Ulſter, ſituated on a bay of the Iriſh channel, 18 miles E. of Antrim, and 89 N. of Dublin; has a good harbour and ſtrong caſtle to defend it, and ſends 2 members to parliament.

CARS, a city of Armenia Major, or Turkomannia, ſituated on a river of the ſame name, 110 miles S. of Trapeſond; ſubject to the Turks. Lat. 41. 36. N. long. 44. 10. E.

CARTAMA, anciently CARTIMA, an old town of Granada in Spain, at the foot of a very high mountain, quite barren on its N. ſide, but very fertile and well cultivated on all the other, 12 miles N. W. of Malaga. Lat. 36. 42. N. long. 4. 30. W. *Buſching.*

CARTERET, a county of S. Carolina, in N. America.

CARTHAGE OLD, once a celebrated city of Tunis in Africa, now in ruins, ſituated on a peninſula of the Mediterranean, 36 miles N. W. of Tunis, and 352 E. of Algiers. Lat. 36. 30. N. long. 9. 7. E.

CARTHAGE, the capital of Coſtarica, in Mexico S. America, 368 miles W. of Panama. Lat. 9. 55. N. long. 86. 10. W.

CARTHAGENA, a city of Murcia in Spain, ſituated on a fine bay. It is the ſee of a biſhop, under the archbiſhop of Toledo, is defended by a fortreſs, and has one of the beſt harbours in the kingdom. It lies 26 miles S. of Murcia city, and owes its name to the Carthagenians who built it. Lat. 37. 40. N. long. 1. 5. W. *Buſching.*

CARTHAGENA NEW, the capital of a province of the ſame name, on the Terra Firma in S. America, ſituated on a peninſula near the ſea; it is one of the largeſt and beſt fortified towns in this country, has a very capacious and ſafe harbour, the entrance of which is ſo very narrow, that no more than one ſhip can paſs it at a time, and is ſtrongly defended by caſtles and platforms of guns. In 1585, it was, however, taken by the Engliſh admiral ſir Francis Drake; and by m. de Pontis, the French admiral in 1697. But conſiderable additions having been ſince made to its works, and a numerous garriſon of veterans in the place, the Engliſh were obliged to withdraw from before it in 1741, after they had made themſelves maſters of moſt of the forts and batteries, chiefly owing, beſides the ſtrength of the place, to the great mortality of our troops, and not a little to the inexperience of the commanders, and the differences which aroſe between our admiral and general. It lies 310 miles E. of Porto Bello, and 420 S. of Port Royal in Jamaica. Lat. 10. 25. 48. N. long. 77. 12. W. *Ulloa's Voyage.*

CARTMEL, a market town of Lancaſhire, near a bay of the Iriſh ſea, 10 miles N. of Lancaſter.

CARWAR, a town on the Malabar coaſt in hither India, 68 miles S. of Goa, where there is an Engliſh factory; and from whence pepper is imported. Lat. 15. 5. N. long. 73. 6. E.

CASA DEL CAMPO, a royal ſeat on the W. ſide of Madrid in New Caſtile, on the other ſide of the river, directly oppoſite to the caſtle. It is a delightful place, and has an inchanting grove. *Buſching.*

CASAL, the capital of the duchy of Monferrat in upper Italy ſituated on the Po; it is the ſee of a biſhop, under the archbiſhop of Milan. It was ceded to France by the duke of Mantua in 1681, the allies took it in 1691, and 1706; and it has ſince been given by the houſe of Auſtria to the king of Sardinia, in conſideration of his ſervices in the wars

againſt France. It lies 48 miles E. of Turin. Lat. 45. 10. N. long. 8. 45. E.

CASAL MAGGIORA, a little town of the Cremoneſe, in the duchy of Milan in Italy, not far from the Po, 25 miles E. of Cremona, ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Lat. 45. 5. N. long. 11. 5. E.

CASAN, one of the governments of Aſiatick Ruſſia, bounded by the province of Permia on the N. by Siberia on the E. by the Wolga on the S. and by the province of Moſcow proper on the W. Its capital has the ſame name, and is built on the river Kaſanka, which about a mile from hence falls into the Wolga. It is an archbiſhop's ſee, and was taken by the Ruſſians October 3, 1552.

CASBIN or CASWIN, a city of Eyrac Agem in Perſia, 185 miles N. of Iſpahan. Lat 36. 5. N. long. 48. 10. E.

CASCAES, a fortified town of Eſtremadura in Portugal, ſituated at the mouth of the Tagus, 14 miles E. of Liſbon. Lat. 38. 40. N. long. 10. 25. W.

CASCHAU, a royal free town and fortreſs of upper Hungary, ſurrounded with three walls, a ditch and bulwarks, ſituated on the river Hernath or Kundert. It has often changed its maſters, but is now ſubject to the houſe of of Auſtria. It lies 75 miles E. of Buda. Lat. 40. 15. N. long. 20. 36. E. *Buſching.*

CASERTA, a town in the Lavoro of Naples, where a new royal palace is building. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and lies 16 miles N. of the city of Naples. Lat. 41. 20. N. long. 15. 15. E.

CASHAN, a city of Eyrac Agem in Perſia, 100 miles N. of Iſpahan. Lat. 34. 10. N. long. 50. 7. E.

CASKEL, a ſmall city of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary and province of Munſter, 15 miles N. W. of Clonmel, and 80 S. W. of Dublin; it is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and ſends 2 members to parliament.

CASPIAN SEA, a large collection of waters in Aſia, having Aſtracan and Calmuck-Tartary on the N. Bocharas and part of Perſia on the E. another part of Perſia on the S. and another part of Perſia and Circaſſia on the W. Its length from N. to S. is upwards of 400 miles, and its breadth from E. to W. 300; into it the Wolga, and many other rivers diſcharge themſelves, and yet the water is generally of the ſame depth; it has no tides, but once in 16 years it riſes ſeveral fathoms, and overflows the neighbouring countries, by which inundation Aſtracan has ſometimes ſuffered conſiderably. Properly ſpeaking, it is a lake having no communication with any other ſea.

CASSANO, a ſmall town of the Milaneſe in Italy on the Adda, from which river in its neighbourhood run two canals one into the Lambro and the other into the Serio; 12 miles N. E. of Milan. Near this place an obſtinate battle was fought between the Germans and French in 1705, when prince Eugene defeated the duke of Vendoſme. Lat. 25. 20. N. long. 10. 6. E. *Buſching.*

CASSEL, a ſmall town of French Flanders, on a high mountain, 10 miles N. E. of St. Omers. It is remarkable for ſeveral battles fought in its neighbourhood, and was ceded to France by the peace of Nimeguen. Lat. 50. 15. N. long. 2. 36. E.

CASSEL, the capital of the landgraviate of Heſſe-Caſſel, and circle of the upper Rhine in Germany, ſituated on the Fulde, near the borders of Brunſwick, 45 miles N. E. of Marpurg, and 85 of Franckfort; ſubject to the landgrave of Heſſe-caſſel. Lat. 51. 24. N. long. 9. 26. E.

CASSIMERE, the principal city of the province of the ſame name on this ſide the Ganges in Aſia. It was once the capital of a kingdom, and ſince the reſidence of ſeveral moguls; it lies 320 miles N. W. of Delly. Lat. 35. 7. N. long. 75. 15. E.

CASSUMBAZAR, a town of Bengal in India, ſituated on the Ganges, 108 miles N. of Huegly. Lat. 24. 10. N. long. 80. 15. E.

CASSOPO anciently CASSIOPE, an iſland in the Ionian ſea. It had formerly a celebrated city and an harbour; ſubject to the Venetians. *Buſching.*

CASTANOWITZ, or KOSTANITZ, a town and ſtrong caſtle of Croatia, on the further ſide of the Sau, lying on the river Unna, which divides Chriſtendom from Turkey. It has been often taken and retaken, but is now in the hands of the Turks. Lat. 45. 46. N. long. 17. 26. E. *Buſching.*

CASTEL FRANCO, a very ſmall but well fortified frontier town of the Bologneſe in Italy, belonging to the pope. *Buſching.*

CASTEL NUOVO, the moſt conſiderable fortified place in all Venetian Dalmatia. It was taken by the Venetians in 1687. *Buſching.*

CASTELLA, a town of Mantua in Italy, 7 miles N. E. of Mantua. Lat. 48. 58. N. long. 11. 16. E.

CASTELLO BRANCO, a city of Beira in Portugal, between the little rivers Ponſul and Vereza, which fall into the Tagus; it is the winter reſidence of the biſhop of Guarda, and lies 95 miles N. E. of Liſbon. Lat. 39. 35. N. long. 8. 5. W.

CASTELLO RODRIGO, a town of Tralos Montes in Portugal, 30 miles N. W. of Cividad Rodrigo in Spain. Lat. 41. 5. N. long. 7. 6. W. *Buſching.*

CASTELLO DE VIDE, a town of Alentejo in Portugal, ſituated on a mountain, 12 miles N. E. of Portalegre. Lat. 39. 7. N. long. 7. 40. W.

CASTIGLIONE, the capital of a principality in Italy, lying between the duchy of Mantua and Breſcia, and bearing the ſame name. It ſtands on a hill 20 miles N. W. of Mantua. Lat. 45. 15. N. long. 11. 5. E.

CASTILE DEL ORO, a S. province of Terra Firma in S. America, ſo called on the firſt planting of it by the Spaniards, from the gold mines found in it.

CASTILE NEW, a province in the center of Spain, divided from old Caſtile on the N. by a chain of mountains, and alſo on the E. from Arragon and Valeracia; on the W. it borders on Murcia, on the S. it is ſeparated from Andaluſia, by a chain of mountains, and on the W. it is bounded by Eſtremadura.

CASTILE OLD, a province of Spain, terminated on the S. by new Caſtile, on the W. by Leon, on the N. by Aſturias and Biſcay, and on the E. by Navarre and Aragon.

CASTILLARA, a town of the Mantuan in Italy, 6 miles N. E. of Mantua, ſubject to Auſtria. Lat. 45. 20. N. long. 11. 25. E.

CASTILLON, a ſmall town in the territory of lower Perigord in France, 18 miles E. of Bourdeaux. Lat. 44. 56. N. long. 16. min. E.

CASTLEBAR, a town of Ireland, in the county of Mayo and province of Connaught, 38 miles N. of Galway.

CASTLECAREY, a market town of Somerſetſhire, 10 miles S. E. of Wells.

CASTLERISING, a borough town of Norfolk, near the ſea ſide, 7 miles N. of Lynn. It ſends 2 members to parliament.

CASTLE-TOWN, the capital of the iſle of Man, ſituated on its S. W. part, and was anciently a biſhoprick. Lat. 53. 50. N. long. 4. 40. W.

CASTON, a market town of Norfolk, 10 miles N. W. of Norwich.

CASTOR, a market town of Lincolnſhire, 22 miles N. E. of Lincoln.

CASTRES, the 2d city of Albigeois and Languedoc in France. It is divided by the river Agout into 2 parts, is the ſee of a biſhop, under the archbiſhop of Alby, and ſituated 35 miles E. of Tholouſe. Lat. 43. 46. N. long. 2. 5. E.

CASTRI, ſee DELPHI.

CASTRO, the capital of a duchy of

of the ſame name in the eccleſiaſtical ſtate in Italy, on the borders of Tuſcany. It was formerly the ſee of a biſhop, but was deprived of that privilege, and the place deſtroyed on account of the inhabitants killing their biſhop in 1646. It lies 45 miles N. W. of Rome. Lat. 42. 30. N. long. 12. 35. E. *Keyſler.*

CASTRO, anciently CASTRUM MINERVÆ, a fortified city of Otranto in Naples, with an harbour, a good trade, and the ſee of a biſhop, 7 miles S. of Otranto city. Lat. 40. 8. N. long. 19. 25. E. *Buſching.*

CASTRO, the capital of the iſland of Chiloe, on the coaſt of Chili in S. America, 180 miles S. of Baldivia; ſubject to Spain, Lat. 43. 5. N. long. 82. 8. W.

CASTRO ARAGONE, a ſmall fortified town on the N. W. coaſt of the iſland of Sardinia. Lat. 41. N. long. 8. 45. E. *Buſching.*

CASTRO DE REY, a town of Galicia in Spain, in the neighbourhood of which is the ſource of the river Minho. *Buſching.*

CASTROMARIN, a ſmall fortified place of Algarve in Portugal on the borders of Andaluſia, at the mouth of the Guadiana, oppoſite to Ayamonte, 38 miles E. of Faro. Lat. 37. 5. N. long. 8. 16. W. *Buſching.*

CATACOMBS, large ſubterraneous vaults in Egypt and Italy, where it is ſuppoſed the ancients buried their dead.

CATALONIA, a principality in Spain, bounded on the W. by Aragon and Valencia, on the S. and E. by the Mediterranean ſea, and on the N. by the Pyrenean mountains which divide it from France. Its greateſt length from W. to E. is 19 miles, and its greateſt breadth from S. to N. 157. *Buſching.*

CATANEA, anciently CATANA, a ſea port town of Sicily, at the foot of mount Ætna. It has greatly ſuffered by the fiery eruptions of that volcano, and frequent earthquakes, particularly in 1693, when the cathedral, with great part of the city was ſwallowed up, and 18000 people periſhed in the ruins. It is ſtill the ſee of a biſhop; and in ancient times, was the richeſt and moſt powerful city in the iſland. Lat. 38. 5. N. long. 15. 2. E. *Buſching.*

CATANZARO, the capital of the further Calabria in Naples; it is a ſmall city, but the ſee of a biſhop. Lat. 39. 2. N. long. 18. 20. E. *Buſching.*

CATARO, a city of Venetian Dalmatia, well defended with ſtrong walls, including a caſtle on a high hill; it is the ſee of a biſhop, and ſituated 25 miles S. E. of Raguſa. Lat. 42. 28. N. long. 19. 26. E. *Buſching.*

CATEGAT, the paſſage from the German ocean into the ſound, or the entrance into the Baltick, lying between the N. part of Jutland, the iſlands of Funen and Seeland, and the coaſt of Sweden and Norway. *Buſching.*

CATHAI, the name given by the Europeans to China, on their firſt hearing of it.

CATHERLOUGH, the capital of the county of the ſame name, in the province of Leinſter, 18 miles N. E. of Kilkenny. It ſends 2 members to parliament. Lat. 52. 45. N. long. 7. 5. W.

CATHNESS, a ſhire of Scotland, bounded by the German ocean on the N. and E. and divided from Sutherland and Strathnaver, by the Ord mountains on the S. E. It has ſeveral promontories, the moſt N. E. of which is Dungſbyhead, ſtretching into the Pentland firth,

CATHRINENBURG, a town in the circle of the ſame name in Siberia, in Aſiatick Ruſſia, regularly built in the German manner, on the river Iſſet, with a fortreſs and garriſon. *Buſching.*

CATOCH CAPE, the N. E. promontory of Jucatan, in Mexico, in N. America, Lat. 21. 30. N. long. 89. 5. W.

CATSHANITZ, a fortreſs of Bulgaria, defending the paſs over the mountains. *Buſching.*

CATZENELLIBOGEN, the capital of a county of the ſame name in Heſſe, on the upper Rhine; ſubject to the landgrave of Heſſe-caſſel, 16 miles N. of Mentz. Lat. 50. 20. N. long. 7. 40. E.

CAVA, a ſmall town in the hither principality of Naples, 16 miles S. of that city; it is the ſee of a biſhop immediately under the pope. Lat. 40. 45. N. long. 15. 5. E.

CAVADO, one of the principal rivers in Portugal; it riſes in Tralos Montes, below Barcelos, and falls into the ſea. *Buſching.*

CAVAILLON, or CAVILLON, a ſmall city of Provence in France, ſituated in an iſland formed by the river Durance, 18 miles S. E. of Avignon. Lat. 43. 50. N. long. 5. 4. E.

CAVAN, the capital of a county of the ſame name in the province of Ulſter in Ireland, 60 miles N. W. of Dublin. It ſends 2 members to parliament. Lat. 54. 2. N. long. 7. 35. W.

CAUCASUS, a chain of mountains running from Aſia Minor, through the N. of Perſia to the Indies.

CAUDEBEC, a ſmall, but populous city of upper Normandy in France, ſituated on the N. ſide of the Seine, 16 miles W. of Rouen. In 1419 it was taken by the Engliſh, in 1562 by the Huguenots, and retaken by the king's troops in 1592. Lat. 49. 32. N. long. 45. min. E. *Buſching.*

CAWOOD, a market town of Yorkſhire, 9 miles S. of York.

CAXAMARCA, a city of Peru in S. America. In this town Pizarro the Spaniſh general took Atabalipa, the inca of Peru priſoner, and in 1533 murdered him in cool blood. It lies 250 miles E. of the Pacifick ocean, and 300 N. E. of Lima. Lat. 7. 30. W. long. 75. 36. W.

CAXTON, a poſt town in Cambridgeſhire, on the N. road to York, 8 miles W. of Cambridge, and 50 N. of London.

CAYA, a river riſing near Portalegre in Portugal, and afterwards running S. E. divides Spain from Portugal, and falls into the Guadiana, at Badajox in Spaniſh Eſtremadura.

CAYENNE, a town near the coaſt of America, on a ſmall iſland of the ſame name, and the capital of the French ſettlements there. It borders on the Dutch colony of Surinam to the N. and on the river of the Amazons to the S. This country the French call equinoctial France, from its ſituation under or near the equinoctial line. It produces tobacco, ſugar, and Indian corn. Lat. 5. N. long. 53. 10. W.

CEBU, one of the Philippine iſles in the Indian ſea, between the iſlands of Layte and Negro.

CETAU, anciently CEPHALOEDIS, a ſmall city of Sicily. It has an harbour, and is the ſee of a biſhop. Lat. 38. 5. N. long. 15. 4. E. *Buſching.*

CELEBES or MACASSEN, an iſland lying between 2 deg. N. lat. and 6 S. and between 116 and 124 E. long. being 500 miles in length, and for the moſt part 200 broad. This iſland lying near the equator, is ſubject to prodigious rains above half the year, conſequently the air is hot and moiſt. It is bounded by the Philippine iſles to the N. the Molucca and Banda iſlands to the E. and that of Borneo to the W. The natives are remarkable for their ſkill in deleterious drugs and herbs, which as well as opium abounds in this iſland. They poiſon their darts, ſo that the leaſt wound is mortal. The Dutch by joining with the natives againſt the Portugueſe, firſt expelled them, and then uſurped to themſelves the ſovereignty of the iſland, in which they have built ſuch ſtrong fortreſſes, and furniſhed them with ſuch numerous garriſons, that they now treat both the princes and people

ple like ſlaves, though this was not eaſily effected; for the natives being a valiant and hardy people, were hired by the other Indian nations and Europeans, who have ſettlements in that part of the world, to ſerve among their troops. The principal inducement for ſubduing this iſland, was the nearneſs of its ſituation to the Molucca and Banda iſlands, where cloves and nutmegs grow, and without it the Dutch could never have ſecured the ſole poſſeſſion of thoſe valuable ſpices, which they robbed the Engliſh of in time of profound peace.

Cell, a town of Triers, and circle of the lower Rhine in Germany, 20 miles S. W. of Coblentz, on the E. ſhore of the Moſelle; ſubject to the elector of Triers. Lat. 50. 10. N. long. 6. 45. E.

Ceneda, a ſmall city of Trevigiano in the territories of the Venetians in Italy, 12 miles S. of Belluno; it is the ſee of a biſhop, and ſubject to Venice. Lat. 46. 5. N. long. 12. 40. E. *Buſching.*

Cenu, a town of Terra Firma in S. America, 80 miles S. of Carthagena. Lat. 9. N. long. 76. 10. W.

Cephalonia, a town on an iſland of the ſame name, in that part of the Mediterranean formerly called the Ionian ſea, near the coaſt of Epirus or Janna; it is the ſee of a biſhop, and ſubject to Venice. Lat. 38. 30. N. long. 21. 5. E.

Cephisus, a river of Livadia in European Turkey, falling into the lake of Copai, which it properly forms. *Buſching.*

Ceram, an iſland in the Indian ocean, lying in 3 deg. S. lat. and between 126 and 129 E. long. It has the iſlands of Molucca and Gilolo on the N. and Amboyna and the Banda iſles on the S. and is about 150 miles in length and 60 in breadth; but is a mountainous and woody country. The Dutch have here a fortreſs for curbing the natives, which contributes to defend their poſſeſſion of the ſpice iſlands.

Cere, or Sere (St.) a ſmall town of upper Quercy, in Guienne proper in France, 32 miles N. E. of Cahors. Lat. 44. 45. N. long. 1. 33. E. *Buſching.*

Cerimissi or Creremissi, a territory of little Novogrood in Ruſſia, lying on the Wolga.

Cerigo, anciently Cytherea, an iſland of the Archipelago, in European Turkey, lying between the Morea, and the iſle of Candia near the E. part of the former, and 50 miles N. of the latter. It was the native country of Venus, to whom it was peculiarly conſecrated, as alſo of Helen, who occaſioned the ſiege of Troy. It is rocky and mountainous, and between 40 and 50 miles in circuit. Its principal town is on the S. ſide of the iſland, and near it on a craggy precipice is a caſtle, but the harbour below it lies open to the S. wind. Lat. 36. 5. N. long. 23. 40. E. *Buſching.*

Certosa, a celebrated Carthuſian monaſtery of the territory of Paveſe, in the duchy of Milan in Italy, 4 miles from Pavia. Its park is ſurrounded with a wall, 20 Italian miles in circuit, and contains ſeveral ſmall towns and villages. *Buſching.*

Cerveteri, anciently Cære, one of the 12 old Etrurian cities in St. Peter's patrimony in Italy, now a ſmall place. *Buſching.*

Cervia, a ſmall city of the Romagna in Italy, near the Adriatick. It was removed hither in 1703, from its former ſituation, which was half a mile farther from the ſea; it is a biſhop's ſee, under the archbiſhop of Ravenna, and ſituated 10 miles S. of that city, and ſubject to the pope. Lat. 44. 30. N. long. 13. 5. E.

Cesena, a city of Romagna in Italy, near the river Savio, at the foot of a mountain, 15 miles S. of Ravenna; it is the ſee of a biſhop, under the archbiſhop of Ravenna, and ſubject to the pope. Lat. 44. 20. N. long. 12. 20. E. *Buſching.*

Ceva, a fortified town of the marquiſate

marquiſate of the ſame name in Piedmont in Italy, with a caſtle on the Tanaro, near the borders of Genoa, 40 miles S. E. of Turin. Lat. 44. 25. N. long. 8. 6. E. *Buſching.*

CEVENNES, mountains of Languedoc in France, whither the Huguenots frequently retire, and defend themſelves from the oppreſſion of their princes, and where in queen Anne's time, the Engliſh fleet attempted to ſupport them from the Mediterranean, but to no purpoſe, the French troops having occupied the paſſes.

CEUTA, a city of Fez in Africa, on the S. ſide of the ſtreights of Gibraltar, almoſt oppoſite to that place; it is a ſtrong fortreſs in the poſſeſſion of Spain, but frequently attacked by the Moors, and ſituated 150 miles N. of Fez. Lat. 35. 50. N. long. 6. 30. W.

CEYLON, an iſland in the Indian ſea, near the S. E. coaſt of the continent of the hither India, lying between 6 and 10 deg. of N. lat. and 78 and 82 of E. long. 250 miles in length, and 200 in breadth. Its ſea coaſt is poſſeſſed by the Dutch, who have ſhut up the king in the center of the iſland, where he reſides in his capital, the Dutch in the mean time monopolizing all the cinnamon which this iſland alone produces; ſuffering no other nations to trade with the natives, or have any cinnamon but what they purchaſe of them. They pretended to aſſiſt the king of Ceylon againſt the Portugueſe, who had ſeveral towns and forts on the coaſt; but after driving them out, uſurped themſelves the dominion of the iſland.

CHABLAAIS, a duchy in Savoy, in upper Italy, lying on the lake of Geneva.

CHABLIS, a town of Senonois, belonging to Champagne in France, in the neighbourhood of which, a bloody battle was fought in 841. *Buſching.*

CHAGRE, a fort at the mouth of a river of the ſame name. It lies in S. America, a little S. W. of Porto Bello, and 350 W. of Carthagena. It has been ſeveral times taken, particularly by admiral Vernon in 1740, where he found a large quantity of rich merchandiſe, moſt of the goods received by the galleons except the plate, being ſent down hither from Panama, in order to be ſhipped at Porto Bello for Europe. Lat. 9. 50. N. long. 82. 20. W.

CHALDEA or BABYLONIA, the S. part of that province, now called Eyraca Arabia, in Aſiatick Turkey, lying between the Euphrates and Tigris, and on the united ſtream N. W. of Boſora on the Perſian gulf, and S. E. of Diarbeck or Meſopotamia.

CHALONS, the capital of the Chalonois in Burgundy in France, ſituated on the river Saxone; it is the ſee of a biſhop, under the archbiſhop of Lyons, and lies 32 miles S. of Dijon. Lat. 46. 40. N. long. 5. 10. E. *Buſching.*

CHALONS, the ancient CATALANNUM, a conſiderable city of Chalonois in Champagne in France, on the river Marne; it is the ſee of a biſhop, who is a count and a peer, under the archbiſhop of Rheims. Hither the parliament of Paris was removed in 1592, and a medal ſtruck expreſſive of the inviolable attachment of this city to Henry IV. of France. It lies 30 miles S. E. of Rheims, and 82 E. of Paris. Lat. 48. 5. 7. N. long. 4. 37. E.

CHAM, a town in the palatinate of Bavaria, on a river of the ſame name, 25 miles N. of Ratiſbon. Lat. 49. 15. N. long. 5. 45. E. *Buſching.*

CHAMBERRY, the capital of Savoy, ſituated on the Leiſſe, in a delightful valley. It was almoſt burnt down in 1731, and lies 45 miles S. of Geneva. Lat. 45. 40. N. long. 5. 45. E. *Buſching.*

CHAMPAGNE, a province of France, bounded on the W. by the iſle of France, on the S. by Burgundy on the E. by Lorrain, and on the N. by Flanders; is greateſt extent

extent from W. to S. E. or from Lungy to Bourbonne is 46 French miles, and from S. to N. or from Raveres to Rocrois 54. It is divided into upper and lower Champagne; its chief city is Troyes. *Buſching.*

CHAMPLAIN LAKE, a large collection of water, on the N. of New-York, in N. America. Lat. 45. 5. N. long. 75. 7. E.

CHAMBORD, a royal palace of Orleanois in France, built by Francis I. of free-ſtone, in a ſtately tho' Gothick taſte, with a fine tower in the center. Here king Staniſlaus reſided for 9 years, as did alſo the famous marſhal count Saxe, who died in it 1750. *Buſching.*

CHANNERY, a borough and parliament town in Roſsſhire in Scotland, lying near the Murray firth, directly oppoſite to Ardeſear point from which it is divided by a narrow ſtreight of that bay, and has a good road; it was the ſee of a biſhop, and had a handſome cathedral. It lies 6 miles N. E. of Inverneſs.

CHANTILLY, a genteel place in the iſle of France with a fine caſtle, before which is a curious equeſtrian ſtatue in bronze, of the laſt duke and conſtable Montmorency. *Buſching.*

CHAPEL IN FRITH, a market town of Derbyſhire, 26 miles N. W. of Derby.

CHARABON, a ſea port town, on the N. coaſt of the iſland of Java in Aſia, lying in the Indian ſea, 130 miles E. of Batavia. Lat. 6. 5. S. long. 108. 5. E.

CHARCAS, the S. part of the province of Peru in S. America, containing among other particulars the famous ſilver mine of Potoſi. *Ulloa's Voyage.*

CHARENTE, a river of Saintonge in France, running by Rochfort, and falling into the bay of Biſcay, oppoſite to the iſle of Oleron.

CHARENTON, a large town in the iſle of France on the Seine. Here the reformed had their principal church, which was demoliſhed after the revocation of the edict of Nantz. It lies 3 miles S. E. of Paris. Lat. 48. 45. N. long. 2. 20. E. *Buſching.*

CHARLEMONT, a ſmall fortified place of Namur in French Flanders, ſituated on a ſteep rock on the Maes; it was ceded to France by the peace of Nimeguen, and lies 18 miles S. of Namur. Lat. 50. 10. N. long. 4. 40. E.

CHARLEMONT, the capital of the county of Armagh, and province of Ulſter in Ireland, ſituated on the river Blackwater; it ſends two members to parliament, and lies 6 miles S. of Dungannon. Lat. 54. 16. N. long. 6. 50. W.

CHARLEROY, a fortified town of Namur in the Auſtrian Low Countries, ſituated on the Sambre, 19 miles W. of the city of Namur. Lat. 50. 30. N. long. 4. 20. E.

CHARLES CAPE, a promontory of Virginia in America forming the N. ſide of the ſtreight which enters the bay of Cheaſepeak. Lat 37. 11. N. long. 76. 7. W.

CHARLES CAPE, is alſo the name of a promontory of N. America, on the S. W. part of the ſtreight entering Hudſon's bay. Lat. 51. 50. N. long. 51. 10. W.

CHARLES FORT, a garriſon of Ireland in the county of Cork and province of Munſter, at the entrance of Kinſale harbour. Lat. 51. 21. N. long. 8. 20. W.

CHARLES TOWN, the capital of S. Carolina in N. America, ſituated on a peninſula, formed by the rivers Aſhley and Cooper, the former being navigable 20 miles above the town: it has a commodious and ſecure harbour, and is a place of good trade, great numbers of ſhips being annually laden with rice, pitch, and tar; but the fortifications have not been improved as they ought, and the town with a large quantity of valuable merchandize was deſtroyed by fire in 1740. It has alſo ſuffered by frequent inundations and unhealthful ſeaſons, though it is one

of

of the beſt colonies belonging to Great-Britain. Lat. 32. 30. N. long. 79. 10. W.

CHARLETON, an iſland of N. America lying at the entrance of Hudſon's Bay, ſubject to Great-Britain. Lat. 52. 50. N. long. 80. 10. W.

CHARLEVILLE, a ſmall well inhabited town of Champagne in France ſituated on the Meuſe, 35 miles N. W. of Rheims. Lat. 49. 45. N. long. 4. 35. E.

CHARLEVILLE, a ſmall town in the county of Cork and province of Munſter in Ireland, 30 miles N. of Cork; it ſends two members to parliament. Lat. 52. 13. N. long. 8. 38. W.

CHAROLLEIS, the capital of the county of Charollois in Burgundy in France; it is a ſmall town ſituated on two little rivers, 37 miles S. W. of Challons on the Soane. Lat. 46. 25. N. long. 4. 6. E. *Buſching.*

CHARTRES, anciently AUTRICUM, the oldeſt town of Chartrain in Orleanois in France; it is divided by the Eure into two parts, the greateſt of which ſtands on a hill; it is the ſee of a biſhop, under the archbiſhop of Paris, and ſituated 42 miles S. W. of Paris, Lat. 48. 27. N. long. 1. 32. E.

CHARTREUSE, (LA GRANDE,) the principal of all the convents belonging to the Carthuſian monks, lying 3 French miles from Grenoble, on the Alps in the upper Dauphiny in France. The convent itſelf ſtands on an eminence, incloſed by ſtill higher rocks and mountains, and is an oblong ſpacious building, ſurrounded with a wall. In the great hall adorned with fine paintings, a general chapter is held annually of the deputies of all their convents, amounting to upwards of 200.

CHARYBDIS, a whirlpool in the narrow ſtreight of Meſſina, lying between Calabria in Italy, and the iſland of Sicily. It was very famous in ancient times, the veſſels being often driven by it on the rocky promontory of Scylla, now Sciglio, oppoſite to it, while the mariners endeavoured to avoid it. But no ſuch inconvenience is obſervable at preſent.

CHATEAU, or CATEAU CAMBRESIS, the capital of the county of Cambreſis in French Flanders, on the Selle, with a handſome caſtle, the ſeat of the archbiſhop of Cambray; it was formerly a fortified town but now open; it lies 13 miles S. E. of Cambray. Lat. 50. 6. N. long. 3. 25. E. *Buſching.*

CHATEAU DAUPHINE, a fortified caſtle in Piedmont in upper Italy, ceded by France to Piedmont by the peace of Utrecht, and taken by the Spaniards in 1744. Lat. 44. 30. N. long. 6. 40. E. *Buſching.*

CHATEAU DUN, an old town ſituated on the Loire, and the capital of Dunois in Orleanois in France, 25 miles N. W. of Orleans. Lat. 48. 5. N. long. 1. 25. E. *Buſching.*

CHATEAU GOUTIER, a pretty large and populous town of Anjou in France, on the Maine. *Buſching.*

CHATEAU DU LOIR, a town of lower Maine in France, on the Loir, and the capital of the Vaux du Loir, famous for having held out a ſeven years ſiege againſt Herbert count of Maine. *Buſching.*

CHATEAU THIERY, a town on the Marne, the capital of Erie Pouilleuſe in France, and gives the title of duke and peer to the houſe of Bouillon. *Buſching.*

CHATEL CHALON, a town of Franche Comté in France, 20 miles S. of Dole. Lat. 46. 50. N. long. 5. 35. E.

CHATELERAUT, a town of Poictou in France, ſituated on the Vienne, over which it has a fine ſtone bridge, 18 miles N. E. of Poictiers. Lat. 46. 45. N. long. 35 min. E. *Buſching.*

CHATELET, a town of Namur in the Netherlands on the Sambre,

4 miles E. of Charleroy. Lat. 50. 25. N. long. 4. 30. E.

CHATHAM, a port town of Kent, on the E. ſide of the river Medway; one the principal ſtations for the Britiſh navy; it has a royal yard, well provided with timber, and all other ſtores neceſſary for building and fitting out the largeſt fleet. Though the mouth of the river is well defended by Sheerneſs, and with other forts and caſtles, yet in the Dutch war in 1667, through neglect the enemy came up the river and burnt ſome of the firſt rates and other ſhips of war then lying in the river. The houſes for the commiſſioners, ſea officers, and artificers of the yard, &c. are well built. Stroud, Rocheſter, and Chatham lie ſo cloſe together, as to form but one ſtreet, about 3 Engliſh miles in length. It lies 30 miles from London. Lat. 51. 40. N. long. 30. min. E.

CHATIGAN, a port town of Bengal in India, at the mouth of the eaſtern branch of the Ganges, ſubject to the great mogul.

CHATILLON LES DOMBES, a ſmall town of Labreſſe, in the government of Burgundy in France ſituated on the Chalaronne, 16 miles S. W. of Genoa. Lat. 46. 16. N. long. 5. 40. E.

CHATTILLON SUR SEYNE, the capital of La Montagne, belonging to Burgundy in France, a little mayor town with a ſmall college. The Seine divides it into 2 parts, in its neighbourhood are ſeveral iron works. *Buſching.*

CHATTEAU, ſee CHATEAU.

CHAVES, a town of Portugal, ſuppoſed to have been built by the emperor Flavius Veſpaſian. It ſtands on the river Tamega, has two ſuburbs, and the ſame number of forts, one of which has the appearance of a citadel. Between the town and the ſuburb Magdalena is an old Roman ſtone bridge upwards of 92 geometrical paces long, and 3 broad; and the town has ſtill ſome remains of its former greatneſs. Lat. 41. 46. N. long. 7. 10. W. *Buſching.*

CHAUMONT, a little town in the iſle of France, 30 miles N. W. of Paris. Lat. 49. 18. N. long. 2. 1. E.

CHAUMONT, a town of Champagne in France, ſituated on a mountain at the foot of which runs the river Marne, 45 miles E. of Troyes. Lat. 48. 12. N. long. 5. 15. E.

CHAUNEY, a town of Noyonnois in the iſle of France, on the river Oiſe, which here begins to be navigable. *Buſching.*

CHEASEPEAK BAY, a large arm of the ſea, running about 300 miles up into the country between Virginia and Maryland in America, navigable almoſt all the way for large ſhips, and about 20 miles in breadth at the entrance between cape Charles and Cape Henry, and afterwards between 20 and 30 broad with ſeveral navigable rivers falling into it; ſo that ſhips go up to the very doors of the planters and take in their ladings. It lies between 37 and 40 deg. N. lat. and in 75 W. long.

CHEDDER, a large village of Somerſetſhire in the Mendip hills, where is made the largeſt and beſt cheeſe in all England.

CHEDDLE, a market town of Staffordſhire, 12 miles N. E. of Stafford.

CHEGFORD, a market town in Devonſhire, 25 miles W. of Exeter.

CHEKIAM, a province of China in Aſia, bounded by the province of Nankin to the N. and the ocean to the E.

CHELM, a town of Red Ruſſia, the ſee of a biſhop, under the archbiſhop of Lemberg. Here is alſo a Greek biſhop, with a cathedral church, ſubordinate to the metropolitan of Kiow; it lies 120 miles S. E. of Warſaw. Lat. 51. 25. N. long. 23. 30. E. *Buſching.*

CHELMSFORD, the county town of Eſſex, near the junction of the rivers

rivers Chelmer and Cann, ſituated in a pleaſant valley; it has a remarkable market for cattle, and lies 28 miles N. E. of London, and ſends 2 members to parliament. Lat. 51. 52. N. long. 20. min. E.

CHELSEA, a handſome village in Middleſex on the banks of the river Thames, a ſhort mile from Weſtminſter. Here is a large and beautiful hoſpital for invalids where they are comfortably maintained, lodged, and cloathed, beſides ſeveral out penſioners, who have not room in it, at about 7 *l.* 10 *s.* per annum. It was originally founded by the famous Nell Gwin one of king Charles IId's miſtreſſes, confirmed and endowed by that prince, and finiſhed by king William III. Here alſo is the apothecaries curious phyſick garden, given the company by the famous ſir Hans Sloane.

CHELTENHAM, a market town in Glouceſterſhire, 8 miles N. E. of Glouceſter, particularly famous for its mineral waters.

CHEPELIO, an iſland of Darien in the bay of Panama in S. America, about a league from the city of Panama, which it ſupplies with fruits and proviſions. Lat. 9 deg. N. long. 81. 5. W.

CHEPSTOW, a market town of Monmouthſhire, near the mouth of the Wye, which not far from hence falls into the Severn. It lies 12 miles S. of Monmouth.

CHER, a river of Orleanois in France riſing in Combraille, which belongs to Auvergne, is navigable above Vierzon in Berry, and falls into the Loire. Alſo a river of the ſame name in lower Alſace, which riſing in the Weſgaw mountains, falls into the Audlau. *Buſching.*

CHERASCO, or CHIARASCO, a town of Piedmont on the Tanaro; famous for a peace concluded here in 1631; it lies 20 miles S. E. of Turin, and is ſubject to the king of Sardinia. Lat. 44. 40. N. long. 7. 45. E. *Buſching.*

CHERBURG, a port town of Normandy in France on the Engliſh channel, oppoſite to Hampſhire, 50 miles N. W. of Caen. Off this place the confederate fleet under admiral Ruſſel obtained a ſignal victory over that of the French, commanded by M. Tourville in 1692, and afterwards burnt 20 of their ſhips of war near Cape la Hogue. Lat. 49. 45. N. long. 1. 40. W.

CHERESOUL, the capital of Curdiſtan, or the ancient Aſſyria in Turkey in Aſia; the ſeat of the beglerbeg or Turkiſh viceroy, 150 miles N. of Bagdat. Lat. 36. 5. N. long. 45. 10. E.

CHERRY ISLE, in the N. or frozen ocean, lying between Norway and Greenland. Lat. 75. 5. N. long. 20. 6. E.

CHERSO, a town on an iſland of the ſame name belonging to Venetian Dalmatia, and ſituated between Iſtria and Morlachia. The iſland is joined to Oſero by a bridge. Lat. 45. 25. N. long. 15. 10. E.

CHERSONESUS, a peninſula of Romania in European Turkey, bounded on the S. by the Archipelago, on the W. by the bay formed at the mouth of the little river Melas, and on the E. by the ſtreight, anciently called the Helleſpont; towards the N. it is joined to the continent by a narrow tract of land, ſuppoſed by the ancients to be about 37 furlongs in breadth. It formerly had 11 cities upon it. *Buſching.*

CHERTSEY, a market town in Surry, near which is a bridge over the Thames, 7 miles from Kingſton, and 19 from London.

CHERWELL, a river of England, having its ſource in Northamptonſhire, from whence it runs S. by Banbury, and falls into the Iſis near Oxford.

CHESHAM, a market town of Buckinghamſhire, 10 miles S. E. of Aileſbury.

CHESHIRE, a county palatine in England; famous for its cheeſe.

CHESTER, the capital of Cheſhire

ſhire ſituated on the Dee; it is the ſee of a biſhop, and ſends 2 members to parliament. Here the 20th Roman legion, called Valleria Victrix was ſtationed. Its walls are two miles in circuit, has a ſtrong caſtle, an ancient but conſiderable ſtructure with a tower, called Julius Cæſar. By an act of parliament paſſed in 1732, the river and harbour have been made navigable. Here is a large market for cheeſe, from which 22,000 tons are annually exported, and of that 14,000 to London. It gives title of earl to the prince of Wales, and ſtands 16 miles S. of Liverpool,, and 150 N. W. of London. Lat. 53. 15. N. long. 3. 2. W.

CHESTER, NEW, the capital of the county of that name in Penſylvania in N. America, ſituated on the Delawar river, S. of Philadelphia; it has a fine large harbour for ſhips of any burden. Lat. 40. 15. N. long. 74 deg. E.

CHESTERFIELD, a ſmall but populous town in Derbyſhire, in a fruitful tract called Scarſdale, 15 miles N. of Derby, and 120 N. E. of London; it gives title of earl to a branch of the Stanhope family.

CHEVIOT, or TIVIOT, a range of hills running from N. to S. through Northumberland and Cumberland, formerly the boundary between England and Scotland; here ſeveral bloody battles were fought between the two nations with remarkable obſtinacy; one of them is beautifully deſcribed in the old ballad of Chevy Chace; on which mr. Addiſon has wrote a criticiſm in the Spectator.

CHIAMPA, the S. diviſion of Cochin China in the E. Indies.

CHIAPA, the capital of a province of the ſame name in Mexico in America, 120 miles S. of Tabaſco. Lat. 16. 30. N. long. 98. 5. W.

CHIARENZA, or CLARENZA, the capital of a territory now of the ſame name, but properly Achaia, on the N. W. coaſt of the Morea, oppoſite to the iſle of Zante, 26 miles S. of Patras; it has a good harbour on the Mediterranean, is ſubject to the Turks, and ſuffered much in the laſt Venetian war. Lat. 37. 35. N. long. 21. 15. E. *Buſching*.

CHIARI, a ſmall town of Breſciano in the Venetian territories in Italy, 8 miles W. of Breſcia, where the imperialiſts beat the French in 1701. Lat. 37. 35. N. long. 10. 18. E.

CHIAVENNA, a town of the Griſons, ſituated N. of the lake de Como in Italy, 36 miles S. of Coire. Lat. 46. 15. N. long. 9. 32. E.

CHICHESTER, a beautiful but ſmall city, the capital of Suſſex, formerly the reſidence of the kings of the Saxons; it is the ſee of a biſhop, ſends two members to parliament, and lies 15 miles E. of Portſmouth, and 52 S. W. of London. Lat. 50. 50. N. long. 48. min. W.

CHICHESTER, NEW, a port town of Penſylvania in N. America ſituated on the Delawar river, below Cheſter.

CHICUITO, or CUYO, a province of S. America, bounded by La Plata on the N. E. and Chili on the W.

CHIDLEY, or CHIMLEIGH, a market town of Devonſhire, 18 miles N. W. of Exeter.

CHIERI, ſmall well built town of Piedmont in Italy, 8 miles E. of Turin, near which the French defeated the Spaniards in 1639; it is ſubject to the king of Sardinia. Lat. 44. 50. N. long. 7. 45. E.

CHILI, a province on the W. coaſt of S. America, bordering on Peru to the N. La Plata to the E. Patagonia to the S. and the Pacific ocean to the W. it lies between 25 and 45 deg. S. lat. and between 75 and 85 W. long. Some comprize in it Patagonia, and extend it to cape Horn, the moſt S. promontory of S. America.

CHILTERN, a chain of chalky hills running through Bucks from E. to W.

CHIMAY, a town of French Flanders in Hainault, 20 miles S. of Charleroy. Lat. 50. 6. N. long. 4. 20. E.

CHIMAY, a conſiderable lake lying between the E. Indies and China in the county of Achem.

CHINÆRA, formerly a ſtrong town of Albania, in European Turkey, famous for its hot baths, now a mean place; it lies at the entrance of the Adriatick, 32 miles N. of Corfu city. Near it are the mountains Della Chimæra, the boundary of the Ionian and Adriatick ſeas, and which divide Epirus from Theſſaly.

CHINA, a large empire in Aſia, which, including Chineſe Tartary, is bounded by Ruſſian Tartary on the N. by the Pacifick ocean on the E. and S. and by Tonquin, Tibet, and the territories of Ruſſia on the W. from which it is divided by the river Argun, being about 2000 miles from N. to S. and 1500 from E. to W. it lies between 21 and 55 deg. N. lat. and between 95 and 135 E. long. It is divided into 16 provinces, in which are reckoned 155 capital cities, 1312 of a 2d rank, 2357 fortified towns, and about 50 millions of inhabitants. It has ſeveral conſiderable rivers, and where theſe are wanting, navigable canals have been cut thro' all the country, and a briſk trade carried on by that means from one end of the empire to the other. The Chineſe built a ſtone wall 1500 miles in length, in order to defend themſelves from the incurſions of the Tartars, but the latter conquered their country near two centuries ago, and the Chineſe are now governed by Tartar princes, who permit them to retain their own laws, only obliging them to cut off their hair; but being all pagans, little change has been made in point of religion. The chief productions of this country are ſilk, tea, china, japan ware, and gold duſt, of which almoſt every maritime power in Europe imports a large quantity, giving them ſilver in exchange. The Chineſe are repreſented by Europeans, as unfair dealers. Their writeing and printing are a kind of ſhort hand, every character expreſſing a word, and often a ſentence. The emperor is an abſolute prince, but all his acts muſt be paſſed by a great council of his nobility, before they are of any force as laws. However like the ſovereigns in this part of the globe, he is not deſtitute of means for obliging them to yield their aſſent to whatever he thinks fit to propoſe. The government requires a profound ſubmiſſion of children to their parents. Statues and images of their anceſtors they worſhip in their houſes; and mutual civility among all ranks is enjoined by a law; ſo that the moſt ſolemn profeſſions of friendſhip are no more than mere form among them. The revenues of the crown are computed at 21 millions ſterling, and may be eaſily impoſed as an account of every man's family and ſubſtance is annually taken and enrolled. In time of peace the number of their forces is ſaid to be 5 millions, beſides a militia, which is indeed ſeldom raiſed, they having few enemies to fear ſince their union with the Tartars.

CHINCA, a port town of Peru in S. America, ſituated on a river, and in an extenſive valley of its own name, 60 miles S. of Lima. Lat. 13. 5. S. long. 76. 5. W. *Ulloa's Voyage.*

CHINEY, a city of the Auſtrian Netherlands, on the borders of Liege, 12 miles S. E. of Namur. Lat. 50. 20. N. long. 5. 5. E.

CHINON, a town of Touraine in France on the river Vienne, defended by a ſtrong caſtle, 26 miles S. W. of Tours. Lat. 47. 15. N. long. 20 min. E. *Buſching.*

CHIOS, SCIO, or KIO, by the Turks called SAKI SADUCI, an iſland lying near the coaſt of Ionia in Aſia Minor, about 100 miles W. of Smyrna. It is mountainous and rocky, and about 100 miles in

circuit. The number of its inhabitants is almoſt incredible, having beſides others upwards of a million of Greeks, who have 300 churches here, beſides chapels and monaſteries. It abounds with excellent wines; and from hence the ancients had their nectar.

CHIOS, the capital of the above iſland. It ſtands on the E. coaſt, is as well built as moſt of the towns in the Levant, the Genoeſe having been long in the poſſeſſion of it. Here is a Turkiſh garriſon of 1400 men, and the port is the rendezvous of the Turkiſh ſhipping, which trade to Conſtantinople, and uſually the ſtation of a ſquadron of Turkiſh galleys. The natives pretend that Homer was born here, and ſhew a place they call his ſchool, at the foot of mount Epos, about 4 miles from the city. Lat. 38. 6. N. long. 27. 5. E.

CHIOZA or CHIOGGIO, anciently FOSSA CLAUDIA, an iſland on which is a handſome and populous town, ſituated in the duchy of Venice, 12 miles S. of that city, at the influx of the Brenta Nuova into the Laguna.

CHIPPENHAM, a borough in Wiltſhire, on the Avon, over which it has a bridge of 16 arches, and was anciently the ſeat of ſeveral Weſt Saxon kings, particularly Alfred; it ſends two members to parliament, and lies 26 miles N.W. of Saliſbury.

CHIPPING, commonly called CHIPPING WICKHAM, a borough town of Bucks; it ſends 2 members to parliament, and lies 12 miles S. of Aileſbury.

CHIPPING-NORTON, a market town of Oxfordſhire 76 miles from London.

CHIPPING-ONGER, a market town of Eſſex, 20 miles from London.

CHIRVAN, a province of Perſia, lying on the W. coaſt of the Caſpian ſea.

CHITOR, the capital of a province of the ſame name in the hither India. This city is ſuppoſed to have been the ſeat of Porus's dominions, who engaged Alexander. It lies 256 miles N. E. of Surat, and is ſubject to the great mogul. Lat. 23. 30. N. long. 76. 10. E.

CHITOR, a city of Piedmont in Italy, ſituated on the Po, 10 miles N. of Turin; it was taken by the French after a gallant defence in 1705, but recovered by the confederates the following year; it is ſubject to the king of Sardinia. Lat. 45. 12. N. long. 7. 35. E.

CHITRO, a town of Macedonia, in European Turkey, ſituated in the bay of Salonichi, where the mother, wife, and ſon of Alexander the great were murdered by Caſſander, and in its neighbourhood Perſeus, king of Macedon, was defeated by Paulus Æmilius, the Roman conſul. Lat. 40. 30. N. long. 23. 10. E. *Buſching.*

CHIUSI, anciently CLUSIUM, one of the 12 old cities of Etruria, or the duchy of Tuſcany in Italy, on the borders of the pope's dominions; it is the ſee of a biſhop, but by reaſon of the unhealthfulneſs of the air, thin of inhabitants; it is ſubject to the grand duke; and lies 38 miles S. E. of Sienna. Lat. 43. 7. N. long. 13. 12. E.

CHIUSTENGI, a town of Bulgaria in European Turkey, ſituated on the Black-ſea, and was formerly a very powerful city. Lat. 43. 2. N. long. 27. 30. E. *Buſching.*

CHOISY, a royal palace, near Paris in France.

CHOLMOGORY, a town in the government of Archangel, in European Ruſſia, built upon an iſland in the Dwina, near Archangel. *Buſching.*

CHONAT, a town of Hungary ſituated on the Meriſh, 13 miles E. of Segedon; ſubject to Auſtria. Lat. 46. 22. N. long. 21. 20. E.

CHORASAN, the ancient Bactria, a province of Perſia, in Aſia, bordering on Uſbec Tartary, to the N. E. This was the native country of Kouli Khan, afterwards ſophi of Perſia.

CHORGES or GORGES, a very old town of Dauphiné in France, ſtill retaining the memory of the Catorigi, of which it is a corruption; it lies 16 miles E. of Gap. Lat. 44. 36. N. long. 6. 5. E. *Buſching.*

CHOTZIN, a town of upper Moldavia in European Turkey, well fortified both by nature and art, ſituated on the Drieſter, and ſubject to the Turks; it was taken by the Ruſſians in 1739. It lies 110 miles N. W. of Jazy. Lat. 48. 10. N. long. 27. 5. E. *Buſching.*

CHREMNITS, the principal of the mine towns in upper Hungary, ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria, and ſituated 68 miles N. E. of Preſburg. Lat. 48. 47. N. long. 19. 15. E.

CHREVASTA, anciently APSUS, one of the principal rivers of Albania in European Turkey. *Buſching.*

CHRISTBURG, a town of the Marienburg palatinate in Poliſh Pruſſia, ſituated on the river Sirgun, which above Elbing falls into the Drauſe. *Buſching.*

CHRIST-CHURCH, a large and populous borough of Hampſhire, at the mouth of the Avon, 35 miles S. W. of Wincheſter, and 100 from London. It ſends 2 members to parliament.

CHRISTIANA, the capital and fineſt town in the dioceſe of its own name in Norway, ſituated on the W. ſide of a bay, directly under the caſtle of Aggerhuus, 100 miles N. of Gottenburg, and ſubject to Denmark. Lat. 59. 50. N. long. 10. 15. E. *Buſching.*

CHRISTIANOPLE, a fortified ſea port town of Bleking, in S. Gothland in Sweden, 18 miles W. of Carlſcroon. Lat. 27. 10. N. long. 15. 40. E. *Buſching.*

CHRISTIANSTADT, a town of Schonen, in S. Gothland in Sweden, ſituated on the river Helges; it is fortified with ramparts and horn-works, and lies 45 miles W. of Carlſcroon. Lat. 56. 22. N. long. 14. 40. E. *Buſching.*

CHRISTINA, anciently LETOA, an iſland of the Archipelago, on the S. ſide of Candia. *Buſching.*

CHRISTOPHER'S ST. one of the Caribbee iſlands, to which Columbus gave his chriſtian name; it is about 20 miles long and 7 broad, and watered with ſeveral rivulets from a high mountain in the middle of the iſland. Its principal produce is ſugar, cotton, ginger, and indigo, with the fruits uſual between the tropicks; it lies near the N. W. point of Nevis iſland, and about 64 miles W. of Antigua; ſubject to Great-Britain. Lat. 17. 15. N. long. 62. 50. W.

CHURCH-STRETTON, a market town of Shropſhire, lying 12 miles from Shrewſbury, and 130 from London.

CHURCHILL FORT, a fortification on the E. ſide of Hudſon's bay, in Britiſh Canada in America, the moſt N. fort belonging to the Hudſon's-bay company. Lat. 59. 30. N. long. 95. 35. W.

CHUSAN, or CHEUXAN, an iſland on the E. coaſt of China in Aſia, near the province of Chekiam, where the Engliſh E. India company had a factory, but through the extortion of the natives were obliged to remove. Lat. 30. 5. N. long. 121. 50. E.

CHUSISTAN, a province on the S. W. of Perſia in Aſia, bounded by the Perſian gulf on the S. and by Ayrac Agem on the N.

CICLUT or CICLUGH, a ſtrong frontier town of Venetian Dalmatia, ſurrounded with walls in the ancient manner, ſituated upon a rocky hill, on the right ſide of the river Narenton. It was taken from the Turks by the Venetians in 1694. Lat. 45. 20. N. long. 17. 45. E. *Buſching.*

CIFALU or CEFALEDI, anciently CEPALDAIUM, a town of the Val di Demona, in Sicily, 36 miles E. of Palermo; it is ſtill the ſee of a biſhop. Lat. 38. 30. N. long. 13. 32 E. *Buſching.*

CILICIA, anciently a province of Aſia Minor on the Mediterranean, N. W. of Syria, at preſent the

the E. diviſion of Caramania, a province of Turkey in Aſia.

CILLEY, the capital of a territory of the ſame name in Stiria in Auſtria, 47 miles S. of Gratz. Lat. 46. 35. N. long. 15. 35. E.

CIMBRISHAMN, a ſmall ſea-port town of Schonen, in E. Gothland in Sweden, ſituated on the Baltick, with a harbour from whence the old Cimbri emigrated. Lat. 57. 10. N. long. 17. 5. E.

CINALOA, a province of N. America on the Pacifick ocean, oppoſite to the S. extremity of California. Lat. 23. 10. N. Long. 109. 30. W.

CINCA, or CINGA, a rapid river of Aragon in Spain, riſing in mount Bielſa among the Pyrenees, from whence it runs through the province, and falls into the Ebro. *Buſching.*

CINOLOA, a town of Mexico in N. America, the capital of a territory of the ſame name, 30 miles E. of the bay of California; ſubject to Spain. Lat. 25. 40. N. long. 113. 32. W.

CINQUE PORTS, five harbours in England, namely, Haſtings, Dover, Hythe, Romney, and Sandwich. They all had anciently conſiderable privileges on account of their fitting out ſhips for the defence of the coaſts againſt France. They are ſtill under the government of the conſtable of Dover-caſtle, and ſend members to parliament, ſtyled barons of the cinque-ports.

CINTRA, a town of Eſtremadura in Portugal, ſituated at the foot of a mountain or promontory, commonly called the rock of Liſbon, on the N. ſide of the Tagus. Lat. 39. 5. N. long. 10. 15. W. *Buſching.*

CIRCASSIA, a province of Aſia, bounded by Ruſſia on the N. by Aſtracan and the Caſpian ſea on the E. by Georgia and Dageſtan on the S. and by Don and Palus Mœotis on the W. The Circaſſian Tartars form a ſort of republick, ſometimes putting themſelves under the protection of Perſia, ſometimes under that of Ruſſia, and ſometimes under that of the Turks. They generally dwell in tents, removing from place to place with their herds and flocks. Circaſſia is now chiefly remarkable for its beautiful children, from which and its neighbouring country Georgia, the ſeraglios both of Turkey and Perſia are commonly ſupplied. It lies between 45 and 50 deg. N. lat. and between 40 and 50 E. long.

CIRENCESTER or CISITER, anciently CORINIUM, a large and populous borough town of Glouceſterſhire on the Churn; it ſends 2 members to parliament, and lies 15 miles from Glouceſter, and 85 W. from London.

CIRENZA or CERENZA, an inconſiderable town of the hither Calabria in the kingdom of Naples; it is the ſee of a biſhop, and lies 50 miles S. W. of Barri. Lat. 40. 49. N. long. 16. 56. E.

CISTEAUX, or CITEAUX, a ſmall town of Burgundy in France, celebrated for the principal abbey of the Ceſtercian order, immediately ſubject to the pope. *Buſching.*

CITTA DI CASTELLO, a city in a country of the ſame name, in the pope's dominions on the Tiber; the ſee of a biſhop, who is immediately ſubject to the pope. *Buſching.*

CITTA NUOVA, a town of Iſtria in the Venetian territories, on the Adriatick ſea; it is the reſidence of a biſhop. *Buſching.*

CITTA NUOVA, a town of the marquiſate of Ancona, in the pope's territories in Italy, ſituated on the Mediterranean. It contains 16 churches and convents within the walls, and without are fifteen more. *Buſching.*

CITTA NUOVA COTTONERA, a regularly fortified town, in the iſland of Malta in the Mediterranean; including alſo the old fort of St. Margerita. *Buſching.*

CITTA VITTORIOSA, or IL BORGO, a ſtrong town in the iſland of Malta, ſituated on a narrow neck

of

of land, at the head of a harbour to the left of Valetta, from which, on each ſide of the town runs a broad natural canal, incloſing the town, and forming an excellent harbour. The fortified caſtle of St. Angelo ſtands before it, on a high rock, and is joined to the town by a bridge, and was formerly the reſidence of the grand maſter. *Buſching.*

CITTADELLA or CIVIDADELIA, the capital of the iſland of Minorca. It ſtands on the W. ſide of the iſland, and 30 miles W. of Fort St. Philip. It was conquered by Great-Britain in 1708, and afterwards confirmed to it by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713, but taken by the French in 1756. Lat. 40. 20. N. long. 3. 36. E.

CIVIDAD REAL, an elegant and well inhabited city of La Mancha, in New Caſtile in Spain, 60 miles S. of Toledo. Lat. 39. 20. N. long. 4. 15. W.

CIVIDAD RODRIGO, a city of Leon in Spain, ſituated in a fruitful country, on the little river Aguada or Agujar, 45 miles S. W. of Salamanca; it is the ſee of a biſhop, under the archbiſhop of St. Jago. It was built in the 13th century on the ſite of the ancient Mirobriga, and was one of the 3 places of rendezvous for the Caſtilians, when they invaded Portugal. Lat. 40. 46. N. long. 60. 50. W. *Buſching.*

The other Cividads ſee under their proper names.

CIVITA BORRELLE, a ſmall town of the hither Abruzzo, in Naples in Italy, the ſee of a biſhop. Lat 41. 50. N. long. 13. 31. E.

CIVITA CASTELLANA, a ſmall city in the pope's dominions in Italy, ſituated on a very high and ſteep rock near the conflux of the Triglia with the Tiber. This is the ancient city of Falerii, the capital of the Faliſci. Its biſhoprick is united with that of Orta, and a bridge of unuſual height joins the rock on which the city ſtands to the oppoſite mountain; it lies 25 miles N. of Crome. Lat. 42. 25. N. long. 13. 12. E. *Buſching.*

CIVITA DI CHIETI, anciently THEATE, the capital of the hither Abruzzo in Naples ſituated on the Peſcaro; the ſee of an archbiſhop. From this city the Theatine order of monks takes its name, being founded here in 1525, by John Peter Caraſta, afterwards pope Paul IV. It lies 25 miles E. of Aquileia. Lat. 42. 36. N. long. 15. 20. E. *Buſching.*

CIVITA VECCHIA, a fortified city in the pope's dominions, ſituated in a bay of the Tuſcan ſea; it is a free port, and commonly the ſtation for the pope's galleys; it lies 30 miles N. W. of Rome. Lat. 42. 10. N. long. 12. 10. E.

CLACKMANNUM, a ſmall town of Monteithſhire in Scotland, ſituated on the N. ſhore of the river Forth, 25 miles N. W. of Edinburgh; it has a caſtle, and was formerly the reſidence of Robert Bruce, king of Scotland.

CLAGENFURT, the capital of Carinthia, in Auſtria in Germany, 120 miles S. W. of Vienna. Lat. 47. 10. N. long. 14. 20. E.

CLAIN, a river of Poictou in France; it riſes in the borders of Angoumois, and falls into the Vienne. *Buſching.*

CLAMECY, a town of Nivernois in France, ſituated on the Yonne, at the influx of the Buvron.

CLAMINE or CLOMINES, a town in the county of Wexford, and province of Leinſter in Ireland; it ſends 2 members to parliament.

CLARA ST. an iſland of Peru in S. America, ſituated in Guayaquil bay, 70 miles S. W. of Guayaquil; ſubject to the king of Spain. Lat. 3. 38. N. long. 80. 20. W.

CLARE, a market town in Suffolk, 13 miles from Bury, and 61 from London. It gives the title of viſcount, earl and marquis, to the duke of Newcaſtle.

CLARE, the capital of the barony of that name in the county of Clare, and province of Connaught in Ireland;

land; it is a small town, situated on a lake, 17 miles N. W. of Limerick.

CLAVENNA or CHIAVENNA, a town of the Grisons in Switzerland, situated on the Inne, near the lake of Como, 35 miles S. of Coire. Lat. 46. 25. N. long. 9. 36. E.

CLAUSENBURG, the capital of the Hungarian territory in Transylvania, situated on the river Samos, 55 miles N. W. of Hermanstadt. It is a large and populous city, and fortified with walls and towers. On the gate Portina is an inscription in honour of the emperor Trajan. Lat. 47. 16. N. long. 22. 56. E. *Busching.*

CLEAR, CAPE, a promontory on a small island, on the S. W. coast of Ireland. Lat. 51. 18. N. long. 9. 50. W.

CLEBURY, a market town of Shropshire. on the banks of the Temd, 25 miles from Shrewsbury, and 118 from London.

CLERMONT, the capital of an old county of that name, now called Champagne in France, situated near the river Air; it was taken from Lorrain by Lewis XIV. and given to the prince of Conde. It lies 10 miles S. W. of Verdun. Lat. 49. 19. N. long. 5. 15. E. *Busching.*

CLERMONT, anciently AUGUSTONEMETUM, afterwards ARVERNA, the capital of Auvergne in France, a populous city, situated on a small eminence, between the rivers Arter and Bedat, 75 miles W. of Lyons; it is the see of a bishop, under the archbishop of Bourges, and has several petrifying springs in its neighbourhood, one of which has formed a remarkable stone bridge over the brook Tiretaine. Lat. 45. 46. N. long. 3. 30. E. *Busching.*

CLERMONT, a town of Beauvois, in the isle of France, situated on a mountain, the original place of the royal house of Bourbon, 35 miles N. of Paris. Lat. 49. 24. N. long. 2. 36. E. *Busching.*

CLEVE or CLEF, the capital of the duchy of the same name in Westphalia in Germany, near the W. shore of the Rhine, 10 miles S E. of Nimeguen, and subject to Prussia. Lat. 51. 40. N. long. 5. 36. E.

CLEVELAND, a territory in the N. riding of Yorkshire, giving title of duke to the noble family of Fitzroy.

CLIFF, a small market town of Northamptonshire, 25 miles from Northampton, and 71 from London.

CLIFTON, a village of Westmorland, 3 miles from Penrith, remarkable for a sharp skirmish between a body of the king's forces and the rebels in 1745, when the latter were defeated.

CLISSA, a stony place in Venetian Dalmatia, situated on a high hill, near which, between 2 steep rocks, is a narrow valley, being the road out of Turkey into Dalmatia. It came into the hands of the Venetians in 1649; and lies 10 miles N. E. of Venice. Lat. 43. 26. N. long. 17. 59. E. *Busching.*

CLISSON, a little town of Bretagne in France, 10 miles S. E. of Nants. Lat. 47. 16. N. long. 1. 15. W.

CLITHERO, a borough town of Lancashire, on the Ribble, 30 miles from Lancaster, and 207 from London; it sends 2 members to parliament.

CLITUMNUS, a celebrated river in the duchy of Spoleto in Italy, rising near La Vene. The ancients erroneously imagined that the waters of this river rendered the cattle in its neighbourhood of a white colour. *Busching.*

CLOGHER, a small city in the county of Tyrone, and province of Ulster in Ireland; it is the see of a bishop, and lies 20 miles W. of Armagh.

CLONMEL, the capital of the county of Tipperary, in the province of Munster in Ireland; it is a well fortified town, sends 2 members to parliament, and lies 19 miles S. E. of the town of Tipperary.

CLOYNE, a ſmall city in the county of Cork and province of Munſter in Ireland; it is the ſee of a biſhop, ſends 2 members to parliament, and lies 15 miles E. of Cork.

CLUGNY, a ſmall town of Burgundy in France, having a celebrated Benedictine abbey, and lies 24 miles S. W. of Challons. Lat. 46. 29. N. long. 4. 37. E.

CLUSE, a ſmall fortified town of Savoy, 16 miles S. E. of Geneva, ſubject to the king of Sardinia. Lat. 46. 29. N. long. 6. 36. E.

CLUSON, a river of Piedmont in Italy, running through the valley of Perouſe.

CLYDE, a conſiderable river in the W. of Scotland; it has its ſource in Annandale, runs N. W. through the valley of that name, and, after paſſing by Limerick, Hamilton and the city of Glaſgow, falls into the firth of Clyde, oppoſite to the iſle of Bute.

COBLENTZ, a large city of Triers, in the circle of the lower Rhine in Germany, ſituated at the conflux of the Rhine and Moſelle, 36 miles S. of Cologne; ſubject to the elector of Triers. Lat. 56. 39. N. long. 7. 23. E.

COBLON, a port town of the hither India in Aſia, on the Coromandel coaſt, 12 miles S. of Fort St. George; it is the only ſettlement the E. India company of Oſtend had in India, and this the E. India companies of the Engliſh and Dutch obliged them to abandon. Lat. 12. 56. N. long. 80. 20. E.

COBURG, a town of Franconia in Germany, 17 miles N. of Bamberg. Lat. 50. 32. N. long. 11. 20. E.

COCA, a town of Old Caſtile in Spain, ſituated among mountains; near it is a ſtrong caſtle, uſed as a ſtate priſon for perſons of rank. Lat. 41. 29. N. long. 3. 28. W.

COCHIEM, a town of Triers, in the circle of the lower Rhine in Germany, ſituated on the Moſelle; 30 miles N. E. of the city of Triers. Lat. 50. 26. N. long. 6. 56. E.

COCHIN, a port town of India in Aſia, on the coaſt of Malabar, 100 miles S. of Calicut. Here the Dutch have a factory, and a very ſtrong fort. Lat. 9. 50. N. long. 76. 5. E.

COCHIN CHINA, a kingdom in Aſia, bounded by the kingdom of Tonquin on the N. by the Indian ocean on the E. and S. and by the kingdom of Cambodia on the W. It is upwards of 400 miles long, and 150 broad, and produces ſilk and rice, and other commodities common to places in the torrid zone. Here are great numbers of elephants, and in theſe principally conſiſts the ſtrength of the Cochin China army. The king is abſolute, and the ſentence of the magiſtrates entirely arbitrary, being limited by no written law. The inhabitants are pagans and ſuperſtitious obſervers of times, lucky and unlucky days, and omens. Wives are purchaſed here as in China, nor are the men limited to any particular number; but what is ſtill more ſtrange, men of the higheſt quality will offer their daughters to merchants and ſtrangers for proſtitution. Cochin-China lies between 10 and 17. N. lat. and between 104 and 109 E. long.

COCHINA, anciently HEPHESTIAS, one of the two principal places on the iſland of Stalimene or Lemnos in the Archipelago. Lat. 40. 2. N. long. 25. 36. E. *Buſching.*

COCKERMOUTH, a ſmall well built borough town of Cumberland, on the Cocker and Derwent, and near the Iriſh ſea: it is a place of good trade, ſends 2 members to parliament, and lies 25 miles from Carliſle, and 267 from London.

COCONATO, a town of Piedmont in Italy, 20 miles E. of Turin, ſaid to be the birth-place of Columbus, the firſt diſcoverer of America. Lat. 44. 56. N. long. 8. 20. E.

COD, CAPE, a promontory in the Atlantick, on the coaſt of New England, near the entrance of the harbour

harbour of Boſton. Lat. 42. 15. N. long. 69. 27. W.

Codogno, a ſmall place of Milan in Italy, 23 miles E. of Pavia. Lat. 45. 15. N. long. 10. 49. E.

Coesfeldt, a town of Munſter, in the circle of Weſtphalia in Germany, ſituated on the Birket, 23 miles W. of Munſter city. Lat. 51. 59. N. long. 6. 49. E.

Coevres, a town in the iſle of France, raiſed in 1645 to a dukedom and peerage, under the title of Etrees, of which name there is now a mareſchal of France. Lat. 49. 15. N. long. 3. 10. W.

Cogni, anciently Iconium, where St. Paul preached, the capital of Caramania in Aſia Minor, the reſidence of the Turkiſh viceroy; it lies 100 miles N. of the Mediteranean, and 250 S. E. of Conſtantinople. Lat. 38. 21. N. long. 33. 16. E.

Coggeshall, a market town in Eſſex famous for its bays manufactories; it ſtands on the river Blackwater, 14 miles from Chelmſford, and 47 from London.

Cogniac, or Coignac, the 2d town of Angoumois in France, delightfully ſituated on the Charante, and has a palace where Francis I. was born. It is famous for its fine brandy, and lies 20 miles W. of Angouleſme. Lat. 45. 46. N. long. 29 min. W.

Coimbra, anciently Colimbria, or Conimbriga, a city of Portugal, and the capital of Beira, ſituated on the Mondego; it has a ſtately univerſity conſiſting of 2000 ſtudents, and is the ſee of a biſhop, under the archbiſhop of Braga; it lies 96 miles N. of Liſbon. Lat. 40. 14. N. long. 9. 12. W.

Coire, or Chur, the capital of the Griſons in Switzerland, ſituated on the Rhine, 53 miles S. of Conſtance. Lat. 46. 46. N. long. 9. 35. E.

Cokenhausen, a fortreſs of Livonia on the Dwina 32 miles E. of Riga, ſubject to Ruſſia. Lat. 57. 10. N. long. 25. 5. E.

Colberg, a port-town of Pomerania in Germany, ſituated on the Baltick, 50 miles N. E. of Stetin, and ſubject to Pruſſia, Lat. 54. 25. N. long. 16. 14. E.

Colchester, a large and populous borough of Eſſex, ſituated on the Colm, over which it hath 3 bridges, and ſends two members to parliament. It is famous for its manufactures of bays and ſerges, and the beſt method of curing oyſters, great quantities of which are ſent to London. Its churches particularly bear the marks of the inteſtine diſſenſions in Charles the I. time; when the cavaliers made a memorable defence in this town againſt Fairfax the parliament general, whoſe infamous barbarity is juſtly deteſted for murdering ſir Charles Lucas and ſir George Liſle in cool blood, after the town was taken. It lies 58 miles from London, and is ſaid to have given birth to Helena, the mother of Conſtantine the great, and Lucius the firſt chriſtian king.

Colchis, the modern Mengrelia, in Aſia, ſituated at the extremity of the Euxine ſea.

Coldstream, a market town in the ſhire of Berwick in Scotland, from which one of the regiments of his majeſty's life guards takes its name, as having been raiſed here. It lies 15 miles N. of Berwick.

Colerain, a town of Ireland in the county of Londonderry and province of Ulſter, ſituated on the Banne, 5 miles S. of the ocean, and 25 N. E. of Londonderry; it ſends two members to parliament.

Coleshill, a market town of Warwickſhire 12 miles from Warwick, and 103 from London.

Colford, a market town of Glouceſterſhire, 16 miles from Glouceſter, and 121 from London.

Colima, a port town of Mechoacan in the province of Mexico in N. America, at the mouth of a river near the Pacifick ocean, 300 miles W. of the city of Mexico. Lat. 19. 20. N. long. 109. 15. W.

Colliourf, a town in the ter-

ritory of Perpignan, and government of Rouſſillon in France, ſituated on the ſea; it has a ſmall harbour for barks, 2 fortified caſtles, and is ſituated 5 miles N. of Perpignan. Lat. 42. 45. N. long. 3. 5. E. *Buſching.*

COLMAR, the capital of upper Alſace, in the circle of the upper Rhine in Germany, ſituated on the river Lauch; it was formerly fortified, but diſmantled in 1673; it lies 30 miles S. of Straſburg. Lat. 48. 6. N. long. 7. 14. E. *Buſching.*

COLMARS, a ſmall town of Provence in France, on the borders of Piedmont, 18 miles N. W. of Glandeves. Lat. 44. 18. N. long. 6. 25. E. *Buſching.*

COLNBROOK, a market town of Buckinghamſhire, 15 miles W. of London.

COLNE, a market town in Lancaſhire, 30 miles from Lancaſter, and 199 from London.

COLOCHINA, a ſmall town of the Morea in European Turkey; it has an harbour, which gives name to a gulf near it, and lies 27 miles N. E. of cape Matapan. Lat. 36. 36. N. long. 23. 5. E.

COLOESA, a fortified town of Hungary proper ſituated on the Danube; it is the ſee of an archbiſhop, but has undergone ſeveral viciſſitudes from the Turks and Hungarians; it lies 50 miles S. E. of Buda, and is ſubject to Auſtria. Lat. 46. 56. N. long. 19. 40. E. *Buſching.*

COLOGNA, a town in the province of Padua, and territories of Venice in Italy, 30 miles S. W. of Padua. Lat. 45. 39. N. long. 11. 39. E.

COLOGNE, the capital of an archbiſhoprick of the ſame name, in the circle of the lower Rhine in Germany, and ſituated on the river Rhine; it is a large and elegant city with conſiderable trade, particularly in wines, and where on account of its agreeable ſituation king Charles II. ſpent the two laſt years of his exile. It has a mixed government, between the elector and burghers, moſt of the latter being Roman catholicks; the Lutherans have a church in the city, but the Calviniſts go as far as Malheim, 2 miles on the other ſide of the Rhine to their publick worſhip. The elector has 2 palaces here, but uſually reſides at Bonn, 10 miles S. of Cologne. It lies 45 miles E. of Maeſtricht. Lat. 50. 50. N. long. 6. 45. E.

COLOGNE, electorate of, extends upwards of 70 miles along the W. ſhore of the lower Rhine in Germany, but is not more than 7 or 8 miles in breadth, lying between 50. 30. and 51. 30. N. lat. It is bounded by the duchy of Cleves on the N. by the Rhine, which divides it from the duchy of Bergne, on the E. by the electorate of Triers on the S. and by the duchy of Juliers, and the Netherlands on the W. it is a very fruitful country, and carries on a conſiderable trade. The elector is the moſt powerful of all the eccleſiaſtical princes, being at preſent not only archbiſhop of Cologne, but biſhop of Munſter, Oſnaburg, Paderborn, and Hildeſheim; he is an abſolute prince in moſt of theſe places, except in ſome imperial cities which are ſovereign ſtates, and therefore may be conſidered as ſo many republicks in his dominions. The revenue of Cologne is computed at 130,000 *l.* per annum, and that of the reſt of his territories at as much more.

COLUMBS, ST. a town of Cornwall, 11 miles from Bodmin, and 240 from London.

COLOMBOTZ, or GOLOMBOTZ, a fortified caſtle of Bulgaria in European Turkey, ſituated on a mountain, under which is the ſtrong paſs of Urania. *Buſching.*

COLOMIA, a town of Red Ruſſia in little Poland, on the borders of Tranſylvania, 100 miles. S. E. of Lemburg. Lat. 47. 36. N. long. 25. 15. E.

COLONNA, LA, a ſmall place of

the Campagna di Romana, in the eccleſiaſtical ſtate, 18 miles E. of Rome, and ſubject to the pope. Lat. 42. 15. N. long. 13. 25. E.

COLONNA DI RUBICONE, a town of the eccleſiaſtical ſtate; it is a frontier between Italy and Ciſalpine Gaul on the river Piſatella, anciently called Rubicon, and lies in the neighbourhood of Ceſena. Lat. 44. 10. N. long. 12. 25. W. *Buſching.*

COLUMBO, a port town on the S. W. coaſt of the iſland of Ceylon in Aſia ſubject to the Dutch. Lat. 7. 5. N. long. 70. 15. E.

COLUMNIA, or KOLOMNA, a ſmall city, in the government of Moſcow in European Ruſſia, ſituated at the conflux of the Moſcow and Occa; it is the ſee of a biſhop, and lies 40 miles S. E. of Moſcow city. Lat. 56. 10. N. long. 40. 15. E.

COLUMPTON, a market town of Devonſhire on a river of the ſame name, 12 miles N. E. of Exeter.

COLURI, anciently SALAMIS, an iſland in the gulf of Engia in the Egean ſea; it is divided from the main land by the ſtreight of Perama, a mile bread. This iſland was formerly governed by Ajax, ſo remarkable at the ſiege of Troy, and is famous for a ſignal victory obtained near it by the Greeks over the Perſians. It has a town of the ſame name, an harbour, and a village on the ſite of the ancient city of Salamis, as appears from the ruins ſtill viſible of that place. It lies 10 miles S. of Athens. Lat. 38. 10. N. long. 24. 15. E. *Buſching.*

COM, a city of Aſia, in the province of Eyrecca Agem in Perſia; it is large and populous, but has ſuffered greatly, both from the Turks, and the late civil wars of Perſia; and lies 100 miles N. of Iſpahan. Lat. 34. 15. N. long. 49. 20. E.

COMAICHIO, a ſmall city and imperial fief, in the duchy of Ferrara, and eccleſiaſtical ſtate in a laguna or moraſs, formed between two arms of the Po. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and lies 14 miles N. of Ravenna. Lat. 45. 15. N. long. 13. 12. E. *Buſching.*

COMANA, a port town of Terra Firma in S. America, lying on the coaſt of Caracao, 35 miles E. of Laguara; ſubject to Spain. Lat. 10. 16. N. long. 64. 36. E.

COMANAGOTTA, a ſea port of Terra Firma in S. America, on the coaſt of Caracao, 10 miles W. of Comana; ſubject to Spain. Lat. 10. 6. N. long. 64. 34. W.

COMERCI, a city of French Lorain, ſituated on the Maes, 20 miles W. of Nancy. Lat. 48. 45. N. long. 5. 28. E.

COMINES, a ſmall town of Flanders now diſmantled, divided by the river Lys into two parts; of which that towards Liſle belongs to France, and the other to Auſtria; it lies 5 miles S. W. of Menin. Lat. 50. 39. N. long. 3. 12. E.

COMINGES, the E. diviſion of Gaſcony in France. *Buſching.*

COMIN, anciently HENHESTIA, an iſland in the Mediterranean, lying between Malta and Gozo. Lat. 35. 52. N. long. 14. 15. E.

COMO, an old but well inhabited town of the Milaneſe in Italy, ſituated on the E. ſide of a lake of the ſame name, near the ſource of the Adda. It has many fine churches and a good trade; was the birth place of Catullus, Pliny the younger, and Jovius; it lies 39 miles N. of Milan, and is ſubject to Auſtria. Lat. 46. 20. N. long. 9. 39. E. *Buſching.*

COMORIN, CAPE, the moſt ſouthern promontory of the hither India in Aſia; it lies to the N. W. of the iſland of Ceylon. Lat. 7. 45. N. long. 78. 17. E.

COMORRA, a city of the circle beyond the Danube in Hungary, on the E. extremity of the iſland of Schut, formed between the Danube and Wag, which unite here. Near it is an impregnable fort, ſurrounded with a deep wet ditch, and the two rivers abovementioned; it lies

33 miles S. E. of Preſburg. Lat. 48. 25. N. long. 18. 26. E. *Buſching.*

COMPEIGNE, an old city in the iſle of France, ſituated on the Oiſe. Here ſeveral councils were held, and here in 1430 the Engliſh took the maid of Orleans priſoner. It lies 49 miles N. E. of Paris. Lat. 49. 39. N. long. 3. 15. E. *Buſching.*

COMPOSTELLA, SANT JAGO DE, the capital of Galicia in Spain, ſituated on the Tambra and Ulla, ſurrounded with rocks. It is a large elegant and flouriſhing city; and in its cathedral the body of the apoſtle James the leſs, is pretended to be interred; it is the ſee of an archbiſhop, who has a revenue of 60,000 ducats, or about 70,000 crowns. From this city the order of the knights of St. Jago, or St. James take their name, and a certain number of them conſtantly reſide here. They poſſeſs 87 commanderies or eſtates, amounting to 172,000 ducats per annum. None are admitted to this order but ſuch as can prove their nobility for two generations, and that they are deſcendants from the old Gothick chriſtians, and their blood unmixed with that of the new chriſtians, namely, thoſe converted from Jews or Moors. The city has a good trade, a celebrated univerſity, and lies 56 miles E. of cape Finiſterre, and 305 N. W. of Madrid. Lat. 43. 21. N. long. 9. 25. W. *Buſching.*

COMPOSTELLA, NEW, a city of Mexico in N. America, and territory of Xaliſco near the Pacifick ocean, 421 miles N. W. of the city of Mexico; ſubject to Spain. Lat. 21. 20. N. long. 110. 15. W.

CONCARNEAU, or CONEG, a ſmall port town of Bretagne in France, on the bay of Biſcay, 28 miles N. W. of Port Louis. Lat. 47. 55. N. long. 3. 50. W.

CONCEPTION, the capital of Veragua in Mexico in N. America, near the N. ſea 107 miles W. of Porto Bello. Lat. 10. 10. N. long. 83. 15. W.

CONCEPTION, a city of Chili in S. America on the Pacifick ocean. It has a good harbour, the neighbouring country produces excellent wine; it is ſubject to Spain, and lies 150 miles S. of St. Jago. Lat. 36. 43. S. long. 73. 7. W.

CONCORDIA, a ſmall town in the duchy of Mirandola in Italy on the Secchia, 18 miles S. E. of the city of Mantua, and ſubject to Auſtria. Lat. 45. 15. N. long. 11. 29. E.

CONCORDIA, a ſmall place of Friuli, in the territories of Venice, joining to Porto Gruaro, anciently a conſiderable city, but deſtroyed by Attila. *Buſching.*

CONCRESOULT, or CONCORSAULT, a ſmall town of Berry in France, 26 miles N. of Bourges. Lat. 47. 36. N. long. 2 46. E.

CONDÉ, a ſmall town and conſiderable fortification of Hainalt in French Flanders, near the junction of the Haine and Scheld, the country near which may be laid under water by means of ſluices. It was taken by the French in 1676, and lies 13 miles W. of Mons. There is alſo a town of the ſame name in Normandy on the Noireau. Lat. 50. 36. N. long. 3. 48. E. *Buſching.*

CONDECEDO, CAPE, a promontory of Jucatan in N. America, 109 miles W. of Merida. Lat. 21. 15. N. long. 93. 26. W.

CONDOM, the capital of the Condomois in Gaſcony in France, ſituated on the Baiſſe; it is the ſee of a biſhop, under the archbiſhop of Bourdeaux. It ſuffered greatly in the religious wars, and lies 14 miles S. W. of Agen. Lat. 44. 15. N. long. 29 min. E. *Buſching.*

CONDORE, or PULO CONDORE, a ſmall but fruitful iſland of Aſia, in the Indian ocean. It has a convenient harbour, which induced the Engliſh E. India company to make a ſettlement on the iſland in

1702; but moſt of their factors were aſſaſſinated by the Cochin Chineſe; and the reſt were driven from thence in 1705. Lat. 9. 39. N. long. 107. 5. E.

CONFLANS, a beautiful palace, at the junction of the Seine and Marne, belonging to the archbiſhop of Paris. *Buſching.*

CONGO, a very large tract of land on the W. coaſt of Africa, comprizing Loango, Angola, and Benguella, and lying between the equator, and 18 S. lat. and between 10 and 20 E. long. it is bounded by the kingdom of Benin on the N. by the inland parts of Africa on the E. by Mataman and a part of Caffraria on the S. and by the Atlantick ocean on the W. it is ſometimes called the lower Guiney, where great numbers of ſlaves are purchaſed by the Europeans. It is ſubject to ſeveral negro princes. But the Portugueſe having many ſettlements on this coaſt and in the inland country, pretend to the ſovereignty of the whole. The trade however is open to all European nations. The capital city of all the Portugueſe ſettlements in this part of Africa, is Loango, ſituated in a little iſland near the coaſt. Lat. 5. 10. S. long. 11. 12. W.

CONI, a fortified town of Piedmont proper, a territory of the ſame name in Italy, near the confluence of the Stura and Geſſo. It has been ſeveral times beſieged by the French, paticularly in the year 1744, when by the gallant defence of baron Leutrum, great numbers of their troops were deſtroyed. At the ſame time a battle was fought in the neighbourhood when vaſt numbers were killed on both ſides. Coni lies 35 miles N. of Nice. Lat. 44. 29. N. long. 7. 36. E. *Buſching.*

CONIGLIANO, a very populous but ſmall town in the marquiſate of Trevigiana, and territories of Venice. Lat. 45. 50. N. long. 12. 40. E. *Buſching.*

CONINGSECK, the capital of a country of the ſame name, in Suabia in Germany, 20 miles N. of Conſtance. Lat. 47. 56. N. long. 9. 33. E.

CONNAUGHT, the moſt W. province of Ireland, containing 6 counties, namely, Letrim, Slego, Mayo, Roſcommon, Galloway, and Clare or Thomond.

CONNECTICUT, this is generally conſidered as a province of New-England in N. America, bounded by the Maſſachuſſet colony on the N. E. by the Atlantick ocean on the S. and by New-York on the W. it is about 110 miles long, and 86 broad; but is properly a diſtinct government from New-England, and even of a different form, reſembling that of the colony of Rhode Iſland, though the latter is alſo often deemed as dependent on New-England.

CONNOR, a ſmall city in the county of Antrim, and province of Ulſter in Ireland, the biſhoprick of which is united with that of Down; it lies 6 miles N. of Antrim.

CONQUEE, ſee CONCARNEAU.

CONQUET, a ſmall port town on the moſt W. point of Bretagne in France, 10 miles W. of Breſt. Lat. 48. 32. N. long. 4. 50. W.

COUSENZA, anciently COUSENTIA, the capital of the hither Calabria in Naples, a ſmall city, but the ſee of an archbiſhop, who has a conſiderable revenue; it lies 16 miles E. of the ſea. Lat. 39. 25. N. long. 16. 39. E. *Buſching.*

COUSERANS, the S. W. diviſion of Gaſcony in France, lying in the Pyrennees, with a village of the ſame name, anciently the capital of the country. *Buſching.*

CONSTANCE, a genteel city of Suabia in Germany, ſituated on the S. W. ſhore of a lake of the ſame name; it is the ſee of a biſhop, who is a prince of the empire, but ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Here a council was held in 1514, in order to put an end to a ſchiſm in the church, three popes at the ſame time

time pretending a right to the infallible chair, when they were all deposed, and Martin V. elected pope. Constance lies 69 miles S. W. of Ulm, and 70 S. E. of Friburg. Lat. 47. 40. N. long. 9. 22. E.

Constance, Lake of, a collection of water on which the city of the same name is situated; it is 21 miles long, and between 8 and 10 broad, through which the Rhine runs with remarkable rapidity, though hardly so great as not to mix its waters with those of the lake, as is commonly reported.

Constantianow, a town of Volhinia in little Poland on the river Slucz, 96 miles N. of Kaminiec. Lat. 50. 21. N. long. 26. 49. E.

Constantina, the capital of a province of the same name in Algiers in Africa, 96 miles S. of Bona. Lat. 35. 36. N. long. 7. 20. E.

Constantina, province of, a large tract of land, terminated by the Mediterranean on the N. by the river Guadilbarbar, which separates it from the kingdom of Tunis, on the E. by Biledulgerid, on the S. and by Bugia on the W.

Constantinople, anciently Byzantium, called by the Turks Istambol, but frequently by Europeans the Porte. The ancients considered this as the safest and most convenient harbour in the world for trade; and Constantine the great made it the seat of the Roman empire in the E. in the year 330. The caravanseras for the entertainment of strangers, are very magnificent, and the principal Turkish mosque, formerly the metropolitan church of St. Sophia, and built by the emperor Justinian, is one of the finest temples in the world, and adorned with variety of curious marble and fine extensive domes or cupolas; and directly opposite to it is the main entrance of the seraglio, or palace, which is built upon a point of a triangle between the Propontis and the harbour; the buildings extend near a mile and a half, but are not uniform; below them are the gardens reaching to the water side. The number of inhabitants in Constantinople is reckoned at 800000, of which 400000 are Greeks. There is in the city a daily market for slaves of both sexes, where wives, concubines, and servants may be purchased; these unhappy creatures are christian prisoners, or bought by brokers, generally Jews, who make a trade of purchasing children in Georgia, Circassia, and other countries, and selling them to the Turks; for no Mahometan is made a slave, and even christian captives of the male sex are offered their freedom upon renouncing their religion; but the women they will never part with. Lat. 41. 29. N. long. 28. 58. E. *Busching.*

Contentayna, a village of Valencia in Spain, situated on Mont Mariola, and famous for an uncommon variety of curious plants and medicinal herbs. Lat. 39. 30. N. long. 5. min. E. *Busching.*

Contesa, an inconsiderable place of Macedonia in European Turkey, with an harbour, giving name to a bay of the Archipelago near it, into which the river Strymon falls; it lies 69 miles E. of Salonichi. Lat. 41. 20. N. long. 25. 27. E. *Busching.*

Conti, a little town of Picardy in France, situated on the little river Seile, 13 miles S. W. of Amiens. It gives title of prince to the 2d line of the royal house of Bourbon. Lat. 49. 46. N. long. 2. 20. E. *Busching.*

Conway, or Aber-Conway, a pleasantly situated but poor market town of Caernarvonshire, in N. Wales, at the mouth of the river of the same name; it has a good harbour, and lies 15 miles W. of St. Asaph.

Conza, a small city of the further principality of Naples in Italy, situated on the Ofanto; it is the

of an archbiſhop, and lies 57 miles S. E. of the city of Naples. Lat. 41. 30. N. long. 16. 15. W.

COOLTICORMACK, a town in the county of Cork, and province of Munſter in Ireland, 24 miles S. of Limerick.

COOS, or LONGO, an iſland in the Archipelago, near the S. W. coaſt of Natolia or Aſia Minor, 56 miles N. W. of the iſle of Rhodes, ſubject to the Turks. Lat. 37. 27. N. long. 27. 39. E.

COPENHAGEN, the capital of Denmark, anciently called KIOBMANDSHAVN, a commodious city for trade; it lies on the E. ſhore of the iſland of Zeeland on a fine bay of the Baltick, 5 miles from the ſtreight called the Sound or Oereſund, and not above 16 from the coaſt of Schonen in Sweden. It is oppoſite to the iſle of Amack which forms the harbour. The town is about 5 miles in circuit, and contains 100,000 inhabitants; is divided into Old Copenhagen, New Copenhagen, and Chriſtianſhavn, and theſe are further ſubdivided into 12 quarters; it ſtands in a marſhy ground, but is fortified in the modern manner, and has a citadel; the harbour is defended by forts and platforms, and the entrance to it ſo narrow as to admit only one ſhip. In certain places of the town are canals for large ſhips to come up to the very houſes. It appears however that their fortifications are not a ſufficient defence againſt a bombardment, by ſea, nor from the attacks of a land army on that ſide, ſince the Baltick has been ſo firmly frozen ſome years, that the Swedes have brought their artillery over the ice, and beſieged Copenhagen, and by its lying in a moraſs it is more eaſily approached on that ſide in winter than ſummer. It has a univerſity, and was formerly the ſee of an archbiſhop; but the Danes, like other Lutheran princes, have reduced their prelates to ſuperintendants, having ſtripped them not only of their lands and revenues, but alſo of their power. Copenhagen lies about 300 miles S. W. of Stockholm. Lat. 55. 40. N. long. 12. 50. E. *Buſching.*

COPHTI, a name given to the ancient inhabitants of Egypt, and ſtill applied to a ſect of chriſtians reſiding there.

COPIAPO, a port town of Chili in S. America, at the mouth of a river of the ſame name on the coaſt of the Pacifick ocean, 520 miles N. of St. Jago, and ſubject to Spain. Lat. 25. 20. S. long. 75. 15. W.

COPILOWATS, a pretty large town of Bulgaria in European Turkey, where formerly ſeveral Albanian merchants of the Roman catholick religion reſided, but were expelled in the year 1700. Lat. 43. 40. N. long. 27. 30. E. *Buſching.*

COQUIMBO, a town of Chili in S. America, ſituated at the mouth of a river of the ſame name on the Pacifick ocean, 260 miles N. of St. Jago, and ſubject to Spain. It has a good harbour, and carries on a conſiderable trade. Lat. 39 min. S. long. 75. 46. W.

CORBACH, a town of Heſſe and the upper Rhine in Germany, 38 miles W. of Caſſel, and ſubject to the prince of Waldeck. Lat. 51. 29. N long. 8. 36. W.

CORBECK, a town of Brabant in the Auſtrian Low Countries, 5 miles S. E. of Louvain. Lat. 51. 10. N. long. 4. 39. E.

CORBEIL, a town in the iſle of France, at the junction of the Juine or Eſſone with the Seine, the latter of which divides it into two parts called the old and the new town; it has a ſtone bridge over each of the ſaid rivers, and lies 18 miles S. of Paris. Lat. 48. 36. N. long. 2. 38. E. *Buſching.*

CORBIE, a ſmall city of Amienois and Picardy in France, ſituated on the Somme; it was formerly forti-

fied, but was dismantled by Lewis XIII. it lies 7 miles E. of Amiens. Lat. 50. 20. N. long. 2. 47. E.

Corbieres, a small territory, in which is a valley of the same name, in Languedoc in France, remarkable for a victory obtained there over the Saracens in 737. *Busching.*

Corby, a town and abbey on the S. E. borders of Westphalia in Germany, situated on the Weser, the abbot of which is a sovereign prince; it has also a seat in the imperial diet; his territories round the town are pretty extensive; Corby lies 36 miles E. of Paderborn. Lat. 51. 46. N. long. 9. 25. E.

Cordeleras, the two chains of those famous mountains in S. America, called Andes. See Andes.

Cordoua, anciently Corduba, Colonia Patricia, a royal large and fine city of Spain, the capital of a little kingdom of its own name in Andalusia; it is situated on the Guadalquiver, at the foot of a high mountain, a branch of the Sierra Morena; it is the see of a bishop, under the archbishop of Toledo; the roof of the cathedral is supported by 365 pillars of different species of marble, and was a Turkish mosque in the time of the Saracens. It contains about 14000 families, has an university, and a good trade in wine, silk, and Cordovan leather. It lies 74 miles N. E. of Seville. Lat. 37. 50. N. long. 4. 53. W. *Busching.*

Cordouan Tower, a remarkable light house, at the mouth of the Garonne, in the province of Guienne in France. Lat. 45. 39. N. long. 1. 25. W.

Corea, an island, or rather peninsula, on the N. E. of China, between 35 and 43 deg. N. lat. and between 126 and 136 E. long. terminated by Tartary on the N. by the Indian ocean, which divides it from Japan, on the E. by the Kang sea, and bay of Nanking on the S. and by the province of Leatong on the W. It is said to contain rich mines of gold and silver, and is subject to China.

Corfe-Castle, a borough town of Dorsetshire, and the principal place in the isle of Purbeck, near the sea; it has a strong castle, sends 2 members to parliament, and lies 21 miles E. of Dorchester.

Corfu, the capital of an island of the same name in the Mediterranean, near the entrance of the Adriatick, opposite to Butrinto in Epirus, a province of European Turkey; it lies 12 miles W. of Batuntro, and is subject to the Venetians, who have fortified the harbour, and constantly keep in it a fleet of galleys and other ships Lat. 39. 50. N. long. 19. 48. E.

Corfu Island, anciently Dreeane, Phaacia, afterwards Corcyre, an island of the Archipelago, 70 Italian miles long from Capo Barbaro to Capo Balacrum, but in most places scarcely 12 broad; it lies about 4 miles W. of the coast of Epirus, famous in ancient times for gardens. It has been in the possession of the Venetians ever since the 13th century. *Busching.*

Coria, a city of Spanish Estremadura, situated on the little river Alagon, in a very fruitful plain. It is the see of a bishop, under the archbishop of St. Jago, gives title of marquis to the duke of Alba, has a very delightful district near it, called La Vera de Plazencia, and lies 37 miles N. of Alcantara. Lat. 39. 59. N. long. 6. 46. W. *Busching.*

Corientes, Cape, a promontory on the W. coast of Mexico in America, lying on the Pacifick ocean, 100 miles S. of Xalisco. Lat. 20. 18. N. long. 108. W. There is also another cape of the same name in Africa, on the Indian ocean. Lat. 24. 18. S. long. 36. 49. E.

Corinth, called by the Turks Gereme, a celebrated city of Romania minor, and the Morea in European

European Turkey, ſituated at the foot of mount Airo Corinth a ſteep rock having a caſtle on the top of it, near the iſthmus, between the gulfs of Engia and Lepanto. It was anciently one of the fineſt cities in all Greece, adorned with ſtately ſtructures of every kind, beautifully decorated; and from this city the Corinthian order of architecture has its name. At preſent the buildings are intermixed with gardens and fields, which gives the place more the appearance of a village than a town, and it is often expoſed to the attempts of banditti. The narroweſt part of the iſthmus of Corinth, is about 6 miles over, where, on a mount called Oneius, the iſthmian games were anciently celebrated: upon it are ſtill the remains of a town and of the temples dedicated to the ſun, Neptune, Diana, Pluto, Ceres, and Bacchus, as alſo of the wall built by the Lacedemonians quite acroſs the iſthmus, to ſecure the peninſula of Peloponneſus from the incurſions of the Athenians. The preſent inhabitants of Corinth are chiefly chriſtians, and have here an archbiſhop; but are ſubject to the Turks. Corinth lies 56 miles W. of Athens, and 64 N. of Lacedemon. St. Paul wrote two epiſtles to the chriſtian community in this city. Lat. 37. 30. N. long. 23. 10. E. *Buſching*.

Corita, a town of Leon in Spain, 23 miles E. of Salamanca. Lat. 31. 15. N. long. 5. 29. W.

Cork, a capital city of a county of the ſame name, and province of Munſter in Ireland, ſituated on the Lee; it is the ſee of a biſhop, has a good harbour, and is next to Dublin the beſt trading place in the kingdom; it ſends 2 members to parliament, and lies 56 miles S. of Limerick, and 129 S. W. of Dublin. Lat. 51. 45. N. long. 7. 30. W.

Cormandel, Coast of, the moſt eaſtern part of the hither India, lying between 8 and 20 N. lat. and 79. 30. and 86. 30. E. long. It is terminated by Golconda on the N. by the bay of Bengal on the E. by Madura on the S. and by Biſnagar proper on the W. Some geographers conſider the ſouthern limit of Golconda to be cape Camorin, and the northern Muſulapatan. On this coaſt, Madras, or fort St. George, Pondicherry, and many other European forts and factories are ſituated, from whence chints, calicoes, and muſlins are imported to Europe, together with ſome diamonds. It was formerly a province of the kingdom of Biſnagar, but conquered with moſt part of the peninſula by the great mogul, Aurengzebe.

Cornet-Caſtle, a fortification ſituated on a ſmall iſland, to the right of the pier of St. Peter's in the iſland of Guernſey, on the coaſt of Normandy, ſubject to Great-Britain. Lat. 49. 40. N. long. 2. 42. W.

Corneto, a town of the pope's dominions in Italy, ſituated on a hill, at the foot of which, runs the river Marta; it is the ſee of a biſhop, united with that of Monte Fiaſcone, and lies 5 miles E. of the Tuſcan ſea, and 38 N. W. of Rome. Lat. 42. 26. N. long. 12. 56. E. *Buſching*.

Cornigha, one of the 5 places round the fortified caſtle of St. Maria della Suorte, on the bay of Spezia, in the Genoeſe dominions, on the continent of Italy. Lat. 44. 8. N. long. 9. 46. E. *Buſching*.

Cornwall, the weſtermoſt county of England, and gives title of duke to the prince of Wales; its mountains contain great quantities of excellent copper and tin. This county has two remarkable promontories, the Lands-End and the Lizard, which ſee in their proper places. It ſends 2 knights of the ſhire to parliament, and 42 members for its different boroughs.

Coro, a port town on the Caracoa-coaſt in Terra Firma, in S. America, ſituated at the bottom of the gulf of Venezuela, 69 miles W. of La Gocaira. Lat. 11. 10. N. long. 69. 20. W.

Coron, a conſiderable ſtrong

town of the Belvidere and Morea in European Turkey, having an harbour on a bay of its own name in the Mediterranean. It made but a weak defence in 1715, when the Turks took it, together with the reſt of the Morea from the Venetians. It lies 46 miles W. of Lacedemon. Lat. 36. 36. N. long. 22. 15. E. *Buſching.*

Correggio, a ſmall town of a principality of the ſame name, in Modena, in Italy, 10 miles N. W. of the city of Modena. Lat. 44. 46. N. long. 11. 25. E. *Buſching.*

Corsairs, Turkiſh robbers at ſea, or privateers.

Corsica, an iſland in the Mediterranean, anciently called Kyrnos and Korsis, it lies oppoſite to the Genoeſe territories, on the continent, and about 100 miles S. of the city of Genoa, between the gulf of that name and Sardinia; it was taken from the Saracens by the Genoeſe in 806, is ſtill under the dominion of that republick, and the doge of Genoa, is, at his acceſſion crowned king of Corſica. The natives have for ſome years been in arms againſt the maſters, and in 1736, declared Theodore, baron of Neuhoff, a Weſtphalian, their king, and he was accordingly crowned with a laurel garland. In juſtification of their proceedings, the Corſicans alledge the tyranny of the Genoſe, while theſe again charge them with being a factious ſeditious people. This iſland is moſtly mountainous, and the number of inhabitants, according to an account taken by baron Theodore, amounts only to 120000; it lies between 41 and 43 deg. N. lat. and between 8 and 10 E. long.

Cortate, a town of the hither peninſula of India in Aſia, a little N. of cape Comorin. Lat. 8. 5. N. long. 77. 12. E.

Corte, a ſmall town in a territory of the ſame name, ſituated near the middle of the iſland of Corſica, 40 miles S. of Baſtia. Lat. 41. 56. N. long. 9. 34. E. *Buſching.*

Cortis, a town of Liege in Germany, 10 miles N. E. of Ramillies. Lat. 50. 50. N. long. 5. 15. E.

Cortona, a ſmall city of Tuſcany in Italy, one of the old towns of Etruria; it is the ſee of a biſhop, immediately under the pope, and lies 35 miles S. E. of Sienna. Lat. 43. 25. N. long. 13. 12. E. *Buſching.*

Corunna or the Groyne, anciently Brigantium, a city of Galicia in Spain, ſituated at the bottom of a ſmall bay of the Mediterranean, 16 miles S. W. of Ferrol. To this port the Engliſh packet boat always comes in time of peace. Lat. 43. 28. N. long. 9. 20. W.

Corvo, one of the Azore or Terceira iſlands in the Atlantick ocean, between Europe and America. It lies to the N. of Flores, and is divided from it by a channel a mile over; theſe iſlands produce ſeveral beautiful flowers. It is only 3 miles in circuit, has 2 ſmall harbours, and is ſubject to Portugal. Lat. 39. 48. N. long. 31. 22. W. *Buſching.*

Corzola or Curscola, an iſland in the gulf of Venice, divided from Dalmatian Raguſa by a narrow channel. Lat. 42. 36. N. long. 18. 15. E.

Cosenza, ſee Consenza.

Coslin, a town of Brandenburg Pomerania in Germany, 12 miles E. of Colberg. Lat. 54. 20. N. long. 16. 26. E.

Cosmopoli, a ſmall fortified town, on an iſland in the Tuſcan ſea. See Porto Ferajo.

Cossacks, people dwelling on the banks of the Nieper and Don, near the Black-ſea and borders of Turkey; their country is commonly called the Ukrain, and principally under the dominion of Ruſſia.

Cossano or Cassano, a ſmall city of the hither Calabria in Naples; it is the ſee of a biſhop, and lies 16 miles W. of the gulf of Otranto, and

and 26 N. of Roſſano. Lat. 40. 20. N. long. 17. 15. E. *Buſching.*

Cossova, a large plain or heath on the frontiers, between Raſcia and Bulgaria, famous for a battle fought in 1479, between Lazarus the deſpote of Servia, and the Turkiſh emperor Amurath I. when the chriſtians were defeated; it is alſo remarkable for another battle between Hunniades and Muhammed, to the diſadvantage of the former. *Buſching.*

Costa-Rica, a province of Mexico in America, terminated by the N. Sea, on the N. E. by the Pacifick ocean, on the S. W. by the province of Nicaragua on the N. W. and by Veragua on the S. E. Its capital is New Carthage, and ſubject to Spain.

Cothuse, a town of Luſatia, and circle of upper Saxony in Germany, ſituated on the Spree, 56 miles N. E. of Dreſden. Lat. 51. 22. N. long. 13. 54. E.

Cotrone, anciently Croto, a ſmall city of the further Calabria in Naples, ſituated on the coaſt of the Mediterranean, 16 miles S. E. of St. Severino; it is the ſee of a biſhop. Lat. 38. 56. N. long. 17. 46. E. *Buſching.*

Coucy, a town in the iſle of France, divided into upper and lower; the former ſtands upon a mountain, and is called Le chatel; the latter in a plain, and termed la Ville. Lat. 49. 20. N. long. 2. 20. E. *Buſching.*

Coventry, a large and populous city of Warwickſhire, on the little river Sherburn; two parliaments were formerly held here, one called Parliamentum indoctorum, under Henry IV. and the other Diabolicum, under Henry VI. it is the ſee of biſhop, united with that of Litchfield in Staffordſhire, ſends 2 members to parliament, and gives title of earl to the honourable family of Coventry. It lies 15 miles N. of Warwick, and 90 N. W. of London. Lat. 52. 29. N. long. 1. 27. W.

Coverden, a town of Overyſſel in Holland, near the borders of Weſtphalia, a fortified place in the marſhes, 42 miles N. W. of Deventer. Lat. 52. 56. N. long. 6. 46. E.

Coulan or Quilon, a Dutch fort and factory on the W. or Malabar coaſt of the hither India in Aſia, 62 miles S. of Cochin. Lat. S. 36. N. long. 75. 36. E.

Coulange la Vineuse, a town of Burgundy in France, on the river Yonne. There is alſo another town of the ſame name, and on the ſame river, 5 French miles diſtant from the former. *Buſching.*

Coureze, one of the principal rivers in Limoſin in France; it riſes beyond Maignac, and falls into the Vezere. *Buſching.*

Courland, duchy of, is bounded on the W. by the Baltick; on the N. by the bay of Riga and Livonia; on the E. by Lithuania proper, and on the S. by Samojitia. Its length is about 50 miles, and its breadth in ſome places 20, but in others ſcarcely 10, and towards the S. E. it ſtretches out to a point. It formerly belonged to the Teutonick order, and now is commonly reckoned a province of Poland; though the Courlanders chuſe their own dukes, and are governed by their own laws. This choice however is influenced by the Poles and Ruſſians, and the latter as being the moſt powerful nation ſeem at preſent to have the greateſt aſcendant over them. It lies between 56. 36. and 57. 36. N. lat. and between 22 and 26. E. long. *Buſching.*

Courtenay, a ſmall town in the iſle of France, on the little river Clairy, 56 miles S. E. of Paris. Lat. 48. 20. N. long. 3. 16. E.

Courtray, a town of the Auſtrian Netherlands, ſituated on the Lys, 16 miles E. of Ypres. Lat. 50. 52. N. long. 3. 18. E.

Coutances or Constances, a port town of Normandy in France, and the capital of the Coutantin; it has

has a college, is the see of a bishop, under the archbishop of Rouen, and lies 40 miles S. of Cherburg. Lat. 49. 16. N. long. 1. 40. W.

Coutras, a large village of Guienne proper in France, at the confluence of the river Droume, near it Henry IV. beat the Ligne in 1587; it lies 20 miles N. E. of Bourdeaux. Lat. 45. 15. N. long. 20. min. E. *Busching.*

Cowes, a sea-port town, situated at the mouth of Newport river in the isle of Wight. This is usually the place of rendezvous for merchant ships waiting for convoy in war-time. Lat. 50. 42. N. long. 1. 26. W.

Cowper, a town of Scotland in the county of Angus, 12 miles N. E. of Perth.

Cowper, a royal burgh and parliament town of Fifeshire in Scotland, situated on the Eden, 10 miles W. of St. Andrews. This and the above town are usually distinguished by the addition of their counties.

Coxwold, a market town in the N. riding of Yorkshire, 14 miles N. of York.

Cozumel, an island near the W. coast of Jucatan, where Cortez landed and rested his trooops before he attempted the conquest of Mexico, subject to Spain. Lat. 19. 20. N. long. 89. 20. W.

Cracow, the capital of all Poland, situated on the Weischer and Pendawa in a fruitful country. The town properly so called is walled round, as is the royal castle, and fortified with towers and bulwarks, where the regalia and crown jewels are kept, and the supreme courts held; it is the see of a bishop, and an university. It has been often burnt and taken by the Swedes; in 1655 and 1738 the plague carried off several thousands of the inhabitants. It stands about 40 miles E. of the borders of Silesia, and 140 S. W. of Warsaw. Lat. 50. N. long. 19. 30. E. *Busching.*

Crail, or Careil, a parliament town of Scotland, situated on the frith of Forth, 8 miles S. E. of St. Andrews.

Cranganor, a Dutch factory on the Malabar coast, in Asia, 36 miles N. of Cochin. Lat. 10. 12. N. long. 75. 15. E.

Cransac, a small town of Guienne in France noted for its excellent sulphureous water and coal pits. Lat. 44. 49. N. long. 1. 5. E. *Busching.*

Crapack, see Crapathian Mountains.

Crato, a small town of Alentejo in Portugal, the capital of the priory belonging to the order of Malta, which has 29 parishes under its jurisdiction; it lies 10 miles W. of Portalegre. Lat. 38. 56. N. long. 8. 12. W. *Busching.*

Craven, a subdivision of the W. riding of Yorkshire, situated on the Are.

Crawford-Lindsey, a place in the shire of Lunerk in Scotland, noted for giving both title and name to the first earl of Scotland.

Crediton, a small market town of Devonshire, with a considerable woollen manufactory; it was almost destroyed by fire in August 1743, and lies 10 miles N. W. of Exeter.

Crema, a pretty strong city of Italy in the Cremasco and Venetian territories; it is well built and populous, is the see of a bishop, under the archbishop of Bologna, and lies 50 miles E. of the city of Milan. Lat. 45. 26. N. long. 10. 25. E. *Busching.*

Cremieu, a small town of Dauphiny in France, situated at the foot of a mountain, about a mile from the Rhone. Lat. 45. 46. N. long. 5. 26. E.

Cremnitz, the principal mine town in upper Hungary, situated in a deep valley between high hills, of which the suburbs are the most considerable part. It has suffered greatly from the intestine disturbances of Hungary and lies 69 miles N. E. of Presburg, and is subject to

Austria,

Auſtria, Lat. 48. 52. N. long. 19. 21. E. *Buſching.*

CREMONA, a large city, and the capital of the Cremoneſe in the duchy of Milan, defended with a ſtrong caſtle; it is 5 Italian miles in circuit, lies cloſe by the Po, over which is a bridge of boats covered by a fort; it is the ſee of a biſhop, and has a celebrated univerſity. Here in 1702, prince Eugene of Savoy, ſurpriſed the French general marſhal Villeroy, and carried him off, though the town had a ſtrong garriſon: the prince entered it through a ſubterraneous paſſage formerly an aqueduct, but the troops appointed to ſupport him loſing their way, he retired through the ſame paſſage with very little loſs. It lies 46 miles S. E. of Milan. Lat. 45. 20. N. long. 10. 36. E. *Buſching.*

CRESCENTINO, a fortified city of Montferrat in Italy, 50 miles N. of Verne. Lat. 45. 10. N. long. 7. 56. E. *Buſching.*

CRESPEY, the capital of Le Valois in the iſle of France, ſituated between 2 rivers; it has a good trade in corn and wood, and lies 39 miles N. E. of Paris. Lat. 49. 26. N. long. 2. 59. E. *Buſching.*

CRESSY, or CRECY, a village of Picardy in France, remarkable for a bloody battle fought near it in 1346, between Edward III. of England, and the French, in which the latter were defeated. It lies 29 miles N. W. of Abbeville. Lat. 50. 27. N. long. 2. 7. E. *Buſching.*

CREST, a ſmall town, and the capital of Valentinois, in Dauphiny in France, 47 miles S. of Vienne. It is fortified in the ancient manner, and has a garriſon. Lat. 44. 46. N. long. 4. 58. E. *Buſching.*

CREVANT, a little town of Burgundy in France, ſituated on the Yonne, over which is a ſtone bridge. Here a battle was fought in 1423, between the Engliſh and French. It lies 22 miles S. of Auxerre. Lat. 47. 45. N. long. 3. 39. E. *Syſtem. Geog.*

CREVECÆUR, a ſmall town of the French low countries, in the territory of Cambray. It is ſituated on the Scheld, 7 miles S. of the city of Cambray. Lat. 50. 10. N. long. 3. 15. E. *Buſching.*

CREUTZNACH, a city of the palatinate and lower Rhine in Germany, 19 miles S. W. of Mentz. Lat. 49. 56. N. long. 7. 25. E. *Syſtem Geog.*

CRIKLADE, a borough of Wiltſhire ſituated on the Iſis, where it begins to be navigable; it ſends 2 members to parliament, and lies 29 miles S. W. of Oxford, and 81 W. of London.

CRIM TARTARY, anciently TAURICA CHERSONESUS, a peninſula in the Euxine ſea, bounded by the Palus Mœotis on the N. E. and by the Black-ſea on all its other parts, except the narrow iſthmus which joins it to little Tartary; its principal towns are Bachiſerai and Kaffa, the town bearing its name, which was formerly a conſiderable city, having now only the appearance of a large village. The Tartars in this peninſula are ſubject to the Turks, who not being able to defend them from the ravages of the Ruſſians in 1738 and 1739, the latter quitted the country, as lying too far from their frontiers. The cham is obliged to furniſh the Turks with 30000 men when required: they ſubſiſt entirely on plunder, every man takes 2 or 3 horſes with him on their inroads, for carrying off the booty; and when they loſe a horſe, they regale themſelves on his fleſh, inviting their comrades to partake of the feaſt. In time of peace their chief traffick is in buying children in Circaſſia and the neighbouring countries, and ſelling them to the Turks in exchange for rice, coffee, dates, raiſins, and cloathing. The ſoil is by nature fruitful, but cultivated no further than mere neceſſity compels the inhabitants.

CROATIA, a part of ancient Elyrium, extending from the river Drau,

Drau, to the borders of the Adriatick. It is bounded by Sclavonia and Bosnia on the E. by Stiria and Carniola on the W. and by some part of Bosnia on the S. The country is fruitful, and is divided into Croatia on this side, and Croatia on the other side of the river Sau, subject to Austria. *Busching.*

CROCCEUS or HOAMBO, a river of China in Asia, rising in the mountains to the W. of the province of Suchuen. It runs along the frontiers of Tartary, beyond the Chinese-wall to a considerable distance; then enters China, and with a S. course between Kausi and Kensi, and E. through Houan, Xantum, and Nankin, after traversing 2000 miles, falls into Nankin bay. The waters of this or any other river in China, are not drinkable till boiled, and this is one reason for infusing tea in them.

CROISETTE, a place near Chalons, in Champagne in France, where its inhabitants under Charles of Anjou, king of Naples, defeated 8000 English. *Busching.*

CROMARTY, a small town but the capital of the shire of the same name in Scotland, on the firth of Cromarty, a bay of the German ocean, and has near it the best road in all Britain, called Portus Salutis, but little used. The town lies about 10 miles N. E. from Channery.

CROMER, a market town of Norfolk, situated on the sea, and famous for the lobsters taken on its coast. It lies 23 miles N. of Norwich, and 127 of London.

CROMACH, a town of Franconia, in the bishoprick of Bamberg in Germany, 26 miles N. E. of Bamberg city, and subject to that bishop, Lat. 50. 29. N. long. 11. 30. E.

CRONEBURG, a town of Hesse-Cassel in Germany, 16 miles N. of Francfort. Lat. 50. 25. N. long. 8. 25. E.

CRONENBURG, a considerable fortress on the island of Seeland in Denmark, at the mouth of the Sound, where ships bound to the Baltick, pay toll to the Danes. Lat. 56. 20. N. long. 12. 25. E. *System Geog.*

CRONSLOT, *i. e.* CROWN-CASTLE, a castle with an harbour, in the little isle of the same name, at the mouth of the Neva and gulf of Finland, 14 miles W. of Petersburg. It is one of the stations for Russian ships of war, and has magazines of all kinds of naval stores, with large docks and yards. Lat. 60. 20. N. long. 30. 15. E. *System Geog.*

CRONSTADT, a considerable free town, on the borders of Moldavia, in the royal territory of the Saxons in Transylvania, surrounded with walls, towns, and ditches; it has been often pillaged, and suffered greatly from earthquakes. It lies 56 miles N. E. of Hermanstadt, and is subject to Austria. Lat. 47. 10. N. long. 25. 16. E. *Busching.*

CROSSEN, a town of Silesia on the Oder, 37 miles N. W. of Glogau. Lat. 52. 15. N. long. 15. 36. E.

CROTONA, an ancient city of the Greeks in Italy, situated at the mouth of the Esaro, where it falls into the gulf of Tarento, on the coast of the Ionian sea, 50 miles E. from Cosenza. Lat. 39. 4. N. long. 18. 2. E. *System Geog.*

CROTOY, a small town of Picardy in France, situated about a mile from the mouth of the Somme, opposite to St. Valery, and 16 miles N. W. of Abbeville. Lat. 50. 25. N. long. 1. 36. E. *Busching.*

CROWLAND, a market town of Lincolnshire, at the confluence of the rivers Nine, and Welland, surrounded with lakes and morasses. It has a considerable fishery, and lies 26 miles N. W. of Ely, and 88 N. of London.

CROYDON, a neat market town of Surry, situated on the Wandle, at the edge of Banstead downs, 10 miles S. of London.

CRUZ or CROIX, one of the Caribbe islands of America, lying in

the Atlantick ocean 66 miles S. E. of Porto Rico, and ſubject to France, Lat. 17, 55. N. long. 65. 2. W.

CUBA, an iſland of N. America, in the Atlantick ocean, extending upwards of 800 miles in length from E. to W. and for the moſt part 70 in breadth from N. to S. It has a chain of mountains covered with woods, running through the iſland from E. to W. but near the coaſts a champaign country. A great number of rivulets run from the hills N. and S. but with a ſhort courſe. Here are ſeveral convenient harbours, particularly one on the S. E. part of the iſland, where the Engliſh admiral and general landed in July 1741, and encamped with ſome thouſands of men; but it being in the rainy ſeaſon, they returned to Jamaica without attempting any thing. St. Jago on the S. E. part of the iſland, is commonly reckoned the capital, but the Havanah on the N. W. is much more conſiderable, both on account of its trade, and being the place of the annual rendezvous of the galleons on their return to Europe. The iſland is not very fertile, at leaſt little is produced on it; but probably this is owing to the indolence of its inhabitants. It lies 56 miles W. of Hiſpaniola, 76 N. of Jamaica, and about 124 S. of Florida, between 20 and 23. 12. N. lat. and between 74 and 83. W. long. *Syſtem Geogr.*

CUBA or ALCUBA, a town of Alentejo in Portugal, 36 miles S. of Evora. Lat. 38. 20. N. long. 8. 31. W. *Buſching.*

CUBAGUA, an iſland of America, lying between that of Margaretta and the Terra Firma, ſubject to Spain. Lat. 10. 25. N. long. 64. 20. W.

CUCKFIELD, a market town of Suſſex, 11 miles from Lewes, and 40 from London.

CUENCA, anciently CONCA, a city of New Caſtile in Spain ſituated on an eminence between high mountains. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and lies 88 miles E. of Madrid. Lat. 40. 27. N. long. 2. 36. W. *Buſching.*

CULIACAN, the capital of a province of the ſame name, in Mexico in N. America, near the Pacifick ocean, oppoſite to the S. extremity of California, and ſubject to Spain. Lat. 24. 20. N. long. 114. 5. W.

CULLEMBACH, or CULLEMBERG, a marquiſate in the N. diviſion of Franconia in Germany.

CULLENBACH, a city of Franconia in Germany, ſituated on the Maine, 25 miles E. of Bamberg. Lat. 50. 26. N. long. 11. 37. E.

CULLEN, a royal burgh and parliament town of Bamffſhire, in Scotland. It has an harbour on the German ocean, and lies 46 miles N. W. of Aberdeen.

CULLENBURG, a town of Guelderland in the United Provinces, ſituated on the Lech, 12 miles S. E. of Utrecht. Lat. 51. 47. N. long. 5. 15. E.

CULLITON, a market town of Devonſhire, 17 miles S. E. of Exeter, and 159 W. of London.

CULLODEN, a ſeat belonging to the late preſident Forbes, about 3 miles E. of Inverneſs, remarkable for the entire defeat of the rebel army, by his royal highneſs the duke of Cumberland, on the 16th of April 1746.

CULM, the capital city of Culmerland in Poliſh Pruſſia, ſituated on the Weichſel, 56 miles S. of Dantzick. It was formerly a hanſe town. Lat. 53. 20. N. long. 19. 20. E. *Buſching.*

CULMORE, a town in the county of Londonderry, and and province Ulſter in Ireland, ſituated on Loughfoyle, 7 miles N. of Londonderry.

CULROSS, a parliament town of Clackmananſhire in Scotland, ſituated on the firth of Forth, 26 miles N. W. of Edinburgh.

CUMBERLAND, one of the northern counties of England, ſituated on the Iriſh ſea, and divided from

Scotland by the Solway firth. Here are the remains of Severus's wall, built againſt the incurſions of the Picts, extending from the mouth of the Eden to Newcaſtle in Northumberland. It gives title of duke to his majeſty's ſecond ſon.

CUNNINGHAM, one of the three bailiwicks, in the ſhire of Aire in Scotland, ſituated on the firth of Clyde, and oppoſite to the iſle of Bute.

CUR or CYRUS, a river of Aſia. It riſes in mount Caucaſus, runs S. through Georgia and Chirvan in Perſia, joins the Arras or Araxes, and continuing its courſe to the eaſtward, falls into the Caſpian ſea.

CURASSOW or CURACAO, an iſland of the ſmaller Antilles in the Atlantick ocean, oppoſite to Coro or Venezulo on the Terra Firma in S. America. It is ſubject to the Dutch, who carry on a ſmuggling trade with the Spaniſh ſettlements on that continent. Lat. 11. 56. N. long. 68. 20. W.

CURDISTAN, anciently ASSYRIA, a large country, lying partly in Perſia, bounded on the N. by Turcomania or Armenia, and on the S. by Eyraca Arabick or Chaldæa.

Cusco, the capital of Peru in S. America, during the reign of the incas. It ſtands in a very uneven ſituation, on the declivity of the Cordillera. The N. and W. ſides are ſurrounded by a mountain, on one of which is the famous caſtle built by the incas; on the S. is an elegant plain, decorated with walks. The houſes are of ſtone, well contrived and covered with tiles: the moulding of the doors are gilt, and the other ornaments and furniture equally rich. At the time of the Spaniards conquering the country, the temple of the ſun and the emperor's palace, both ſtructures in this city, were remarkably rich, the walls and cieling being covered with gold. Cuſco is ſtill an elegant city, and the ſee of a biſhop, and ſtands about 356 miles E. of Lima. Lat. 13. 26. S. long. 70. 20. W. *Ulloa's Voyage.*

CUSTRIN, a city of Brandenburg in Germany ſituated on the Oder, 50 miles E. of Berlin. Lat. 52. 46. N. long. 15. 20. E.

CUYO, a ſubdiviſion of the province of Chili in S. America.

CYCLADES, the ancient names of certain iſlands, encompaſſing the iſland of Delos in the Archipelago, or Ægean ſea. They lie between Europe and Aſia, and at length included all the little iſlands in thoſe ſeas, called Sporades, i. e. ſcattered iſles, which contributed to the revenues of the temple of Delos.

CYDNUS, a river of Cilicia in Aſia Minor.

CYPRUS, an iſland in the eaſtern part of the Mediterranean, about 150 miles long, and 70 broad. Its principal town called Nicoſia is the reſidence of the beglerbeg or Turkiſh viceroy, as it was formerly of the king of the iſland. Here is one of thoſe mountains called Olympus, there being another in Aſia Minor, and a third of the ſame name in Greece; but has neither ſprings nor rivers, except thoſe produced by rain, which falling for 30 years ſucceſſively during the reign of the emperor Conſtantine the Great, the iſland was abandoned for ſome time, The ſoil however is fertile, and a tolerable trade is carried on between the European and Aſiatick merchants. It lies about 69 miles S. of the coaſt of Caramania or Cilicia, and 36 W. of that of Syria, between 34. 35. and 35. 40. N. lat. and between 33 and 35. 8. E. long.

CYRENE, the ancient name of the territory of Barca in Africa, ſituated on the coaſt of Barbary, between Tripoly and Egypt.

CZACKATHURN, a town of Stiria in Auſtria in Germany, near the union of the rivers Muer and Saxe, 56 miles N. E. of Gratz. Lat. 46. 59. N. long. 17. 20. E.

CZASLAW, a town of Bohemia,

near which a battle was fought in 1742, between the Pruſſians and Auſtrians in which the latter were worſted, though both claimed the victory. It lies 36 miles S. E. of Prague. Lat. 49. 56. N. long. 15. 21. E.

Czenstochowa, a ſmall town of little Poland on the Warta, having near it a celebrated convent, fortified and garriſoned. In the neighbourhood a battle was fought in 1665, between the royal army of Poland and Lubomirſki, to the diſadvantage of the former. It lies 65 miles N. of Cracow. Lat. 51. 25. N. long. 18. 51. E. *Buſching.*

Czercassi, a town of the Ruſſian Ukrain on the Nieper, 96 miles S. E. of Kloſ. Lat. 49. 30. N. long. 32. 20. E.

Czernick, a town of Carniola in Auſtria, 28 miles S. E. of Lanbach, remarkable for its lake, from which the water retiring in ſummer, its bottom is covered with excellent graſs; and about the 29th of September the water ruſhes in again from under ground through ſeveral large apertures. Lat. 49. 56. N. long. 32. 22. E. *Keyſler.*

Czernigof, the capital of the province of the ſame name in Ruſſia, near the borders of Poland, 96 miles N. E. of Kiof. Lat. 53. 20. N. long. 32. 20. E.

Czerskow, the capital of the province of its own name in Poland, ſituated on the Viſtula, 36 miles S. of Warſaw. Lat. 52. 26. N. long. 21. 36. E.

Czongrodt, a town of Hungary, ſituated on the Thieſſe, 13 miles N. of Segedin. Lat. 46. 10. N. long. 19. 56. E.

DAB

Dabal, a port town of Decan on the W. coaſt of the hither India in Aſia, ſituated at the mouth of a river called Kalewacko, 71 miles N. W. of Rajapour. Lat. 18. 24. N. long. 73. 33. E. *Syſtem Geogr.*

Daca, or Dacca, a city of Bengal in the E. Indies, ſituated in an iſland of the broadeſt and moſt eaſtern mouth of the Ganges, 130 miles E. of Huegly. Lat. 23. 36. N. long. 89. 27. E. *Syſtem Geogr.*

Dachaw, a town of Bavaria in Germany, ſituated on the Amber, 10 miles N. W. of Munich. Lat. 48. 32. N. long. 11. 36. E.

Dacia, the ancient name of Tranſylvania, Walachia, and ſome other contiguous countries.

Daghestan, a country in Aſia, bounded by Circaſſia on the N. by the Caſpian ſea on the E. by Chirvan in Perſia on the S. and by Georgia on the W. Its principal towns are Tarkie and Derbent; but the inhabitants generally live in tents, and often changing from place to place. Though this is but a ſmall community, yet none of the neighbouring princes have been able to ſubdue them, by reaſon of the country being mountainous, and conſequently difficult of acceſs. When hard preſſed by one power they put themſelves under the protection of another, as lately when Kouli Kan attacked them on the ſide of Perſia, they called in the aſſiſtance of the Ruſſians, and made ſo good a defence for themſelves with ſome ſecret ſupport from Ruſſia, that Kouli Kan was obliged to retire, after having loſt great part of his army among their mountains. *Hanway's Travels.*

Dagho, or Dagerwort, the capital of a little iſland of the ſame name in the Baltick, near the coaſt of Livonia, 76 miles S. W. of Revel, and ſubject to Ruſſia. Lat. 58. 52. N. long. 21. 36. E. *Buſching.*

Dagno, or Ducagni, a city of Albania in Turkey, ſituated on the Drino, 36 miles N. E. of Scutari. Lat. 43. 20. N. long. 21. 20. E.

Dahome, a kingdom in Africa lying N. of Widah or Fida on the Guiney coaſt, of which latter province

vince its ſovereign made a conqueſt, and very much interrupted the Negro trade of the European nations.

DALABORC, the capital of W. Gothland in Sweden, once fortified, but now diſmantled. It ſtands on the W. ſide of the Wener lake, 56 miles N. E. of Gottenburg. Lat. 59. 20. N. long. 13. 12. E. *Buſching.*

DALECARLIA, a province of Sweden proper, terminated by Norway on the N. and W. by Holſingland and Gaſtrickland on the E. and by Warmeland and Weſtmanland on the S. it is very mountainous, and abounds with iron and copper mines.

DALECARLIA, a river in Sweden, from which the province takes its name; it riſes in the mountains dividing Norway from Sweden, runs from N. W. to S. E. through the whole province, and falls at laſt into the Bothnick gulf, between Upland and Gaſtrickland.

DALEM, a town of Limburg in the Low Countries, 12 miles N. E. of Liege; ſubject to the Dutch. Lat. 50. 51. N. long. 5. 39. E.

DALIA, a territory of Sweden, bounded by Darlecarlia on the N. by Warmeland and the Wener lake on the E. by Gothland on the S. and by Bohus diſtrict and Norway on the W. *Buſching.*

DALKEITH, a market town of Mid Lothian in Scotland, 10 miles S. E. of Edinburgh.

DALMATIA, anciently a kingdom, now a province of Hungarian Illyria, bordering on Boſnia to the N. Servia to the E. Albania to the S. and on Morlachia and the gulf of Venice to the W. In the 15th century the Venetians were in poſſeſſion of all Dalmatia; but the Turks afterward took the greateſt part of it from them; they are however ſtill in poſſeſſion of ſome towns on the coaſt, and the Hungarians and Raguſans enjoy ſome other parts of it. *Buſching.*

DAM, a town of Groningen in the United Provinces near the Dollart bay, 15 miles N. E. of Groningen city. Lat. 53. 32. N. long. 7. 14. E. *Syſtem Geogr.*

DAM, a town of Pomerania, ſituated on the Oder oppoſite to Stetin, and ſubject to the king of Pruſſia. Lat. 53. 27. N. long. 15. 22. E. *Buſching.*

DAMAN, a port town of the province of Guzurat or Cambaya, and on the W. coaſt of the hither India in Aſia, 85 miles S. of Surat. It is the ſecond Portugueze factory in the E. Indies, and is ſituated at the mouth of a river of its own name. Lat. 20. 16. N. long. 72. 32. E. *Syſtem Geogr.*

DAMASCUS, or SCHUM, the capital of the S. part of Syria, lying in a delightful and fertile plain, encompaſſed with mountains, but at ſo great a diſtance from it as to be hardly diſcernible, and extremely well watered by ſmall ſtreams. The city is about 2 miles in length and ſurrounded with gardens for above 30 miles, and ſcarce any of them but what have a fine clear ſtream running through it, with caſcades, fountains, and other water works. The natives believe this to have been the ſeat of paradiſe, and have a tradition among them that Adam was formed of the duſt of the fields in the neighbourhood. It lies 95 miles N. E. of Jeruſalem, and 210 S. of Aleppo. Lat. 33. 23. N. long. 37. 27. E. *Syſtem Geogr.*

DAMBEA, the capital of Abyſſinia or Ethiopia in Africa, ſituated at the head of a lake of the ſame name, 320 miles W. of the Red ſea. Lat. 14. 40. N. long. 34. 20. E. *Syſtem Geog.*

DAMGARTIN, a town of Swediſh Pomerania, ſituated on a bay of the Baltick, 25 miles W. of Straelſund; it was taken by the Danes and Pruſſians in 1715. Lat. 54. 34. N. long. 12. 39. E. *Buſching.*

DAMIETTA, a port town of Egypt in Africa, ſituated on the eaſtern mouth of the Nile, 5 miles from the ſea, and 105 N. of Grand

Cairo; it was anciently called Peluſium. Lat. 31. 15. N. long. 31. 50. E.

DAMME, a fortreſs of Dutch Flanders in the Netherlands, 5 miles N. E. of Bruges. Lat. 51. 26. N. long. 3. 9. E.

DAMVILLIERS, a ſmall town of French Luxemburg, in the government of Mentz, on the borders of Lorrain, 32 miles W. of Thionville; it was ceded to Lewis XIV. by the Pyrennean treaty. Lat. 49. 28. N. long. 5. 20. E.

DANCALA, a town of Nubia in Africa ſituated on the Nile, 266 miles S. W. of Sagnem. Lat. 17. 20. N. long. 33. 40. E.

DANEBURG, a city of Lunenburg in lower Saxony in Germany, 35 miles S. E. of Lunenburg city, and ſubject to that duke ever ſince the year 1671. Lat. 53. 30. N. long. 11. 18. E.

DANZIG, or DANTZICK, a conſiderable trading and fortified city, the capital of little Pomerania in Poliſh Pruſſia, ſituated on the W. ſhore of the Weichſel or Viſtula, having the little rivers Radaune and Motlau running through the town and about a mile from the Baltick; it has a fine harbour, and the beſt trade of any port within the Baltick, eſpecially in corn, of which 58,060 laſts of 40 buſhels each were exported in 1752. It is divided into the old and new town; is large and the houſes built according to the old manner of the Hans towns, 6 or 7 ſtories high, and ſaid to contain 200,000 ſouls. It is the ſee of a biſhop, but the government is mixed, conſiſting of ſenators, burgomaſters, and conſuls. A hundred burgeſſes are choſen to inſpect the adminiſtration, who, with the conſent of the ſenate, preſent to vacant benefices. The Lutheran is the eſtabliſhed religion in this city, but papiſts, calviniſts, and anabaptiſts are tolerated. The privilege of the town extends 40 miles round. This was formerly one of the principal towns of the Hanſeatick union; and ſtill maintains a garriſon of its own, the fortifications being conſiderable, particularly towards the S. and W. where the city is ſurrounded with hills. They coin their own money; and are under the protection of Poland. In 1703 the Engliſh, Dutch, and Pruſſians, entered into an alliance to protect them againſt Charles XII. of Sweden, as alſo in 1706, when that prince threatened them with a viſit, upon his ſucceſs againſt king Auguſtus II. if they refuſed to acknowledge Staniſlaus for their king. But in 1734 having received Staniſlaus, they held out a ſmart ſiege and bombardment from the Ruſſians and Saxons, but after loſing all hopes of aſſiſtance from the French, whoſe money had corrupted them, they were obliged to ſurrender on the 9th of July, and ſubmit to Auguſtus III. and purchaſe their peace with ſeveral thouſand pounds, for letting Staniſlaus make his eſcape during the ſiege. It has a college with 7 or 8 profeſſors, one of which reads lectures in Poliſh. It is ſituated 72 miles S. W. of Konigſburg, and 136 N. of Warſaw. Lat. 53. 38. N. long. 18. 35. E. *Buſching.*

DANUBE, one of the largeſt rivers in Europe. It having its ſource near Furſtenburg in the black foreſt of Suabia, and taking a N. E. courſe through that province, viſits Ulm its capital, and then runs E. through Bavaria and Auſtria, paſſes by Ratiſbon, Paſſau, Ens, and Vienna; afterwards entering Hungary runs S. E. from Preſburg and Buda, and ſo to Belgrade; after which it divides Bulgaria from Walachia and Moldavia, and alſo bounds Servia to the N. In its vaſt courſe, it receives 60 rivers, moſtly navigable, beſides near 120 ſmall ſtreams, and empties itſelf with great rapidity by ſeveral outlets through Beſſarabia into the Euxine ſea, in which the current of its waters may be ſenſibly obſerved for

several miles. The Danube is so broad and deep between Buda and Belgrade, that the Turks and christians have fleets upon it, which in the late wars had frequent engagements: yet it has cataracts both below and above Buda, so as not to be navigable either way. *Busching.*

DARBY, or rather DERBY, the capital of Derbyshire, situated on the Derwent, over which it has a good bridge. It gives title of earl to the Stanley family, sends two members to parliament, and lies 122 miles N. W. of London.

DARDA, a town of Hungary, in the circle beyond the Danube, on the W. side of that river, and not far from the Drau. It was formerly fortified to defend the bridge of Esseck, and taken by the imperialists in 1686. Lat. 46. 17. N. long. 20. 17. E.

DARDANELS, two famous castles defending the gulf of Lepanto and entrance of the narrow streight called the Hellespont, which is here 2 miles over, and the key as it were to Constantinople; the one on the side of Europe, and the other on that of Asia; the former was anciently called Sestos, and the latter Abydos. In 1656 the Venetians passed through with their fleets between these forts, and drove that of the Turks on shore. Here all vessels coming from the Archipelago are examined. Not far from hence, namely, off Lepanto, the Venetians gained a considerable victory over the Turkish fleet in 1571. Lat. 40. 16. N. long. 26. 51. E. *Busching.*

DARIEN, or TERRA FIRMA, properly so called, a province of S. America, and a narrow isthmus, 60 miles over, joining the N. to the S. continent. The northern part is bounded on the N. by the N. sea, by the gulf or river of Darien, which divides it from the province of Carthagena on the E. by Popayan and the S. sea, on the S. and by Veragua, and another part of the same continent on the W. It is about 300 miles long, and 60 broad from sea to sea: this province is of great importance to the Spaniards, and the scene of more actions than any in America; from its situation both on the N. and S. seas; the gold sands of its rivers, and the treasures of Peru, which are brought hither and imported into Old Spain, have induced several to make attempts on Panama, Porto Bello, &c. The country is mountainous and barren, extremely hot, and the low lands overflown with continual rain. The mountains are so difficult of access, that it takes up several days to cross them, though the distance is so small: from their tops the Spaniards first discovered the S. or Pacifick ocean in 1513, and called it the S. sea, as they crossed the isthmus from the N. sea, though in fact the Pacifick ocean lies W. of the main land of America.

DARKING, a market town of Surry, famous for the Roman causeway, called Stony-street and Cottman-dean-common, and reckoned to have the best air in England. It lies 12 miles from Guilford, and 20 from London.

DARLINGTON, a considerable market town in the bishoprick of Durham, situated on the river Skern, 24 miles from the city of Durham, and 243 from London.

DARMSTADT, the capital of Hesse Darmstadt, in the circle of the upper Rhine in Germany, situated on a river of its own name, 16 miles S. of Franckfort, and subject to its own landgrave. Lat. 49. 26. N. long. 8. 32. E.

DARTFORD, a fine little town in Kent on the Darent, which not far from hence falls into the Thames; it stands in the Dover road, 11 miles from Rochester, and 16 from London.

DARTMOUTH, a populous borough of Devonshire, with a good harbour defended by 2 castles, situated at the mouth of the Dart, on the

the Engliſh channel, 28 miles from Exeter, and 192 from London. It gives title of earl to the noble family of Legge, and ſends 2 members to parliament.

DARWENT, a river of England, having its ſource in the peak of Derbyſhire, and after a courſe from N. to S. falls into the Trent.

DAVENTRY, or DAINTRY, a handſome market town in Northamptonſhire, 12 miles from Northampton, and 73 from London.

DAVID'S, ST. a city of Pembrokeſhire in S. Wales, formerly much more conſiderable than at preſent. It ſtands near the Weſtermoſt point of land in the Iriſh ſea, called St. David's head; is the ſee of a biſhop, and lies 26 miles from Pembroke.

DAVID'S ST. a town with a fort on the Cormandel coaſt and hither India in Aſia, 86 miles S. of Madraſs; it is one of the ſtrongeſt forts belonging to the Engliſh E. India company in thoſe parts, from which they export, chints, muſlins, and calicoes. It was lately taken by the French. Lat. 12. 5. N. long. 80. 55. E.

DAVIS's STREIGHTS, a narrow ſea running N. W. from cape Farewell, in 60. N. lat. to Baffin's bay in 80. it divides Greenland from N. America. In 1585 one Davis an Engliſhman paſſed them in queſt of a N. W. paſſage.

DAUPHIN, FORT, a fortification built by the French, on the E. coaſt of Madagaſcar in Africa. Lat. 23. 59. S. long. 48. 16. E.

DAUPHINE, ISLAND, is ſituated at the river Mobile in N. America, and ſubject to the French. Lat. 30. 10. N. long. 88. 7. W.

DAUPHINY, a government of France, terminated by La Breſſe and the river Rhone on the N. by the Alps which divide it from Savoy and Piedmont on the E. by Provence on the S. and by the Rhone on the W.

DAX, or ACQS, from its warm baths, anciently the capita of Aquitain, a city of Gaſcony in France on the Adour; its fortifications and ſtrong caſtle are not at preſent conſiderable; but it is ſtill the ſee of a biſhop under the archbiſhop of Aux, and lies 24 miles N. of Bayonne. Lat. 43. 39. N. long. 59. min. W. *Buſching*.

DEAD SEA, or the LAKE ASPHALTIS, a collection of waters in Paleſtine in Aſia, into which the river Jordan runs, imagined to be the place where Sodom and Gomorrah were anciently ſituated. It is 70 miles in length, and 20 in breadth; its waters are not only ſalt, but very acrid and unpleaſant to the taſte. It is incloſed on the E. and W. by high mountains, abounding with ſulphureous ſtones; the bitumen or aſphaltus of this lake exactly reſembles pitch, from which it is only diſtinguiſhable by its ſulphureous ſmell and taſte.

DEAD MAN'S-HEAD, a point of land near Tregony in Cornwall, between St. Mawes and Fowey.

DEAL, called by Cæſar DOLA, a fine port town in Kent, between which and the Goodwin Sands, the ſhips at going out and coming home uſually lie at anchor. On its S. ſide are Deal and Walmer caſtles, and on the N. Sandown caſtle. It lies about 4 miles from Sandwich, and 74 from London.

DEAN FOREST OF, a large tract of land in Glouceſterſhire N. of the Severn.

DEBRETZRN, a large and populous royal town of the circle beyond the Theis in upper Hungary, 82 miles E. of Buda. Lat. 47. 29. N. long. 22. deg. E. *Buſching*.

DEBENHAM, a ſmall market town of Suffolk, ſituated on the river Deben, 22 miles from Bury, and 86 from London.

DECAN, a province of the hither peninſula of India in Aſia, terminated by Cambaya or Guzurat on the N. by Golconda and Berar on the E. by Viſapour on the S. and by the Indian ocean on the W.

It

It has but few towns, and thoſe on the ſea coaſt. *Syſtem Geogr.*

DECISE, a very old little town on a rocky iſland in the Loire, in Nivernois in France, at the conflux of the Airon, 20 miles S. E. of Nevers. Lat. 46. 46. N. long. 3. 29. E. *Buſching.*

DECKENDORF, a town of Bavaria in Germany, on the Danube, 39 miles S. E. of Ratiſbon. Lat. 48. 39. N. long. 16. E.

DEDDINGTON, a large market town of Oxfordſhire, 16 miles from Oxford, and 62 from London.

DEE, the river on which the city of Cheſter ſtands, alſo another in Scotland running by New Aberdeen.

DEEPING, an old inconſiderable market town in Lincolnſhire, on the Welland, 36 miles from Lincoln, and 87 from London.

DELFT, the capital city of Delftland and Holland, ſituated in a pleaſant country amidſt meadows, and having canals running through its ſtreets, planted with trees; it is about 2 miles in circuit, and defended againſt inundations by three dykes. It has an inconſiderable trade, and is the retreat of the moſt wealthy merchants. Delft is noted for making the beſt earthen ware, which takes its name from this town; it ſtands 10 miles N. E. of Rotterdam, and 36 S. W. of Amſterdam. Lat. 52. 16. N. long. 4. 15. E.

DELLY, the capital of a province of the ſame name, and of all the hither India in Aſia, a large populous city, between 9 and 10 miles in circuit, ſituated on the river Gemina; it was the reſidence of the great mogul, when Kouli Khan invaded his dominions, and here he was kept priſoner with his nobles and generals, till the conqueror had obliged them to deliver him all their wealth: and not ſatisfied with this, he put many of their great men to the rack upon his being diſappointed. This piece of barbarity giving riſe to an inſurrection, the invader plundered the city, and maſſacred great part of the inhabitants: after which he releaſed the mogul, having firſt obliged him to transfer ſome province of India, contiguous to Perſia, to that crown. Kouli Khan returned with an immenſe treaſure, principally in diamonds, the product of Golconda in India, which Aurengzebe, the famous Indian monarch, had taken from the king of that country, and expelled him his throne about a century before this expedition of Kouli Khan. It lies 142 miles N. of Agra, and 339 S. S. of Lahor. Lat. 28. 12. N. long. 79. 26. E.

DELLY, a province of the hither India in Aſia, bounded by Bencab and Jamba on the N. by Becar on the E. by Agra on the S. and by Indoſtan proper on the W.

DELMONHURST, a city of Weſtphalia in Germany, ſituated on the Delm, 12 miles W. of Bremen city, ſubject to Denmark. Lat. 53. 30. N. long. 8. 14. E.

DELOS, anciently a very celebrated iſland in the Archipelago, the chief though the leaſt of the Cyclades, but now deſolate and an uninhabited rock, ſerving only as a ſhelter for pyrates. Delos having been ſuppoſed the birth place of Apollo and Diana, it was honoured by all Europeans, and even by the Perſians. The Greeks inſtituted feſtivals, erected temples, and ſent thither prieſts, ſacrifices, and choirs of virgins; its oracle was the moſt famous in the whole world. And here are ſtill the remains of the celebrated marble ſtatue of Apollo, and of the magnificent temple and ancient city of the ſame name. The iſland is only 6 miles in circuit, and lies a little to the S. of Mycone and Tenos. Lat. 37. 29. N. long. 25. 50. E. *Buſching.*

DELPHI or DELPHOS, anciently a famous city of Achaia, now Livadia, a province of Turkey in Europe, ſituated on the declivity of mount Parnaſſus, about 10 miles to the N. of the gulf of Lepanto, where

Caſiri,

Caſtri, a mean village of about 200 houſes ſtanps; it was formerly very much celebrated and reſorted to, on account of the temple and oracle of Apollo, and the dark cave, from whence the Pythian prieſteſs pronounced her ſentences. *Baſching.*

DELSBERG, or DESBERG, a town of Baſil in Switzerland, 20 miles S. W. of Baſil city, and ſubject to the united cantons. Lat. 47. 54. N. long. 7. 56. E.

DELTA, the ancient name of the lower Egypt, from its triangular figure, reſembling the Greek Δ delta.

DEMER, a river of Brabant in the Auſtrian low countries, on which the city of Mechlin is ſituated.

DEMONA, or DEMINO, the N. E. province of the iſland of Sicily; it is a valley extending from capo di Faro, to the river Termini; its capital is Meſſina.

DENBIGH, the capital of a county of the ſame name in N. Wales, on the Alway; it is a pretty large and populous town, has a ſtrong caſtle, ſends one member to parliament, and lies 212 miles N. W. of London.

DENBIGHSHIRE, a county of N. Wales, in a very large and fruitful valley, through the middle of which runs the river Chuyd; it is bounded by the Iriſh ſea on the N. by Flintſhire on the E. by Merionethſhire on the S. and by Caernarvonſhire on the W. It ſends 1 member to parliament, and gives title of earl to a branch of the Fielding family.

DENDERMOND, a fortified town of Flanders in the Auſtrian low countries, ſituated in a marſhy ground at the junction of the Scheld with the Dender, 14 miles E. of Ghent; it was taken by the allies in 1706. Lat. 51. 16. N. long. 3. 56. E. *Syſtem Geogr.*

DENIA, a city of Valencia in Spain, at the foot of mount Mougon, on the declivity of a hill extending to the ſea; it has a very high tower, well fortified caſtle, and a commodious harbour on the Mediterranean, oppoſite to Ivica, and 36 miles S. of Valencia. Lat. 39. 12. N. long. 26. min. W. *Syſtem Geogr.*

DENMARK, one of the northern kingdoms, divided from Germany towards the N. by the Lenens-ane and the Eiderſtrom, which laſt from very ancient times has been known as the boundary between theſe countries. It is waſhed by the N. ſea on the W. by the waters of the Cattegat or Schaggeriack on the N. and by thoſe of the E. ſea or Baltick on the E. between the continent and the large iſlands of Funen and Zeeland, are the famous ſtreights, called the ſmall and great Belt, and the Oereſund, which laſt ſeparates Denmark from Sweden, being at Helſengoer, about 1331 fathoms or half a mile in breadth, and is the uſual paſſage out of the N. into the ſea, over all which the king of Denmark has the ſovereignty, and all ſhips are obliged to pay him a certain toll. The country is generally a flat barren ſandy ſoil, and the air from the ſeas ſurrounding it and its numerous lakes, thick and foggy. The peninſula of Jutland was by the ancients called CIMBRIA CHERSONESUS, or the peninſula of the Cimbri. Denmark proper conſiſts of the 2 large iſlands of Funen and Zeeland, ſeveral ſmaller ones lying contiguous, and the peninſula of Jutland. The king of Denmark is alſo ſovereign of Norway, the iſlands of Farro, Iceland, and half of the duchy of Holſtein, the county of Oldenburg and Delmonhurſt in Germany, beſides ſome ſmall ſettlements in Aſia, Africa, and America. The conſtitution of Denmark, from hereditary, elective, and limited, at different times, became abſolute in the year 1660, when the peaſants being grievouſly oppreſſed by the nobility and gentry, agreed in conjunction with the clergy, to make the crown hereditary and abſolute; and the king aſſembling his nobility and gentry in a garriſoned town, compelled them to deliver up their liberties into his hands. The regular

troops

troops of Denmark, Norway, and Holſtein, uſually amount to 40000, moſt of which are maintained by ſubſidies from foreign princes; but they are very burdenſome to the farmers while they remain at home. The king's annual revenues are reckoned at about 500000 *l.* which ariſe from crown lands, cuſtoms, and ſeveral impoſts on beer, malt, corn, paper, land, &c. In Norway, the king has the tenth of timber, tar, fiſh, oil, and mines. In Denmark their religion is Lutheran, beſides which no religion is tolerated, and the clergy are ſubſiſted by the ſtate, all the church lands having been ſeized by the government at the reformation. *Buſching.*

DENIS, ST. anciently CATOLACUM or CATULLIACUM, a town in the iſle of France, 6 miles N. of Paris; it has a celebrated Benedictine abbey, in which the crown jewels are kept, and is alſo a burial place of moſt of the kings of France. *Buſching.*

DEPTFORD, anciently W. GREENWICH, a large village in Kent, ſituated on the Thames 3 miles from London; here are fine docks for building and repairing ſhips, beſides a royal yard for men of war.

DERBENT, a city of Daghiſtan in Aſia, on the W. coaſt of the Caſpian ſea, and ſubject to Ruſſia. Lat. 42. 6. N. long. 52. 2. E.

DERBY, ſee DARBY.

DEREHAM, or EAST DEERHAM, a large market town of Norfolk, 15 miles from Norwich, and 97 from London.

DERWENT, a river riſing in the N. riding of Yorkſhire, and after taking a S. courſe falls into the Ouſe.

DERWENTWATER, a river which after running through Cumberland, and forming ſeveral lakes, particularly a ſpacious one beyond Hay-caſtle in Cumberland, in its paſſage, falls into the Iriſh ſea below Cockermouth; from it the family of Ratcliff took the title of earl.

DESEADA, or DESIDERADA, one of the Caribbee iſlands in the Atlantick ocean, E. of that of Guadaloupe, and ſubject to France. Lat. 16. 36. N. long. 61. 15. W. *Syſtem Geogr.*

DESEADA, or as it is commonly called CAPE DESIRE, the moſt W. promontory of the Magellan ſtreights in America, at the entrance of the S. ſea. Lat. 53. 35. S. long. 85. 15. W.

DESISE. See DECISE.

DESSAW, a city of Anhalt in upper Saxony in Germany, on the Elbe, 64 miles N. W. of Dreſden, and ſubject to its own prince, ſtyled the prince of Deſſaw. Lat. 51. 46. N. long. 12. 52. E. *Syſtem Geogr.*

DETHMOLD, a town of Weſtphalia in Germany, 8 miles N. of Paderborn. Lat. 52. N. long. 8. 35. E.

DETTINGEN, a village in the territory of Hanau, and upper Rhine in Germany, where the Engliſh, Heſſians, and Hanoverians, as auxiliaries to the queen of Hungary, and commanded by the king of Great-Britain, were attacked on the 16th of June, 1743, in their march from Aſchaffenburg to Hanau, by the beſt troops of France under marſhal Noailles, who paſſed the Maine for that purpoſe, but was repulſed and great part of his army cut to pieces. Dettingen lies 6 miles W. of Aſchaffenburg, and 12 E. of Hanau. Lat. 50. 12. N. long. 7. 9. E.

DEVA, a little town of Guipuzcoa and Biſcay, in Spain, having an harbour on a river of the ſame name, which here falls into the bay of Biſcay, and lies 38 miles E. of Bilboa. Lat. 43. 25. N. long. 2. 18. W.

DEVENTER, a city of Overyſſel, in the United Provinces, ſituated on the eaſtern bank of the Iſſel, 6 miles N. of Zutphen. Lat. 52. 25. N. long. 6. 5. E. *Syſtem Geog.*

DEVIZES, a large borough of Wiltſhire, 20 miles N. W. of Saliſbury, and 89 W. of London. It ſends 2 members to parliament.

near

Devonshire, a county in the W. of England, bounded by the Iriſh channel on the N. by the ſhires of Somerſet and Dorſet on the E. by the Engliſh channel on the S. and by Cornwall on the W. it gives title of duke to the Cavendiſh family, and ſends 2 members to parliament, beſides thoſe for its borough towns.

Deux Ponts, a city of the upper Rhine in Germany, 58 miles N. E. of Nancy. Lat. 49. 30. N. long. 4. 31. E.

Deynse, a town of Flanders in the Auſtrian Netherlands, on the Lys, 12 miles S. W. of Ghent. Lat. 51. 10. N. long. 3. 36. E.

Diarbec, anciently Meſopotamia, a province of Aſiatick Turkey, lying between the Tigris and Euphrates; it is bounded by Turkomannia on the N. by Perſia on the E. by Eyraca Arabic or Chaldæa on the S. and by Syria on the W.

Diarbeck, the capital of the province of the ſame name in Turkey in Aſia, ſituated on the Tigris near its ſource, 212 miles E. of Aleppo, and 261 N. of Bagdat. Lat. 47. 42. N. long. 42. 29. E. *Syſtem Geogr.*

Die, the capital of Diois in Dauphiny in France, ſituated on the Drome; it is the ſee of a biſhop, under the archbiſhop of Vienne, and lies 30 miles S. of Grenoble. Lat. 44. 56. N. long. 5. 32. W. *Buſching.*

Diegem, a town of Brabant in the Auſtrian low countries, 4 miles N. of Bruſſels.

Dieppe, a town of upper Normandy in France, ſtrong, but very irregularly fortified; it has a good harbour, and is generally a ſtation for privateers, but has not water enough for large ſhips. It lies on the Engliſh channel, oppoſite to Rye, and 36 miles N. of Rouen. In 1694, it was almoſt entirely deſtroyed by a bombardment of the Engliſh, and in the late queen's wars, roughly treated in the ſame manner. Lat. 49. 55. N. long. 1. 9. E. *Buſching.*

Diepholt, a city of Weſtphalia in Germany, ſituated at the N. extremity of the Dummer lake, 40 miles S. of Bremen, and ſubject to Hanover. Lat. 53. 20. N. long. 8. 12. E. *Syſtem Geog.*

Dierst, in town of Brabant in the Auſtrian low Country, on the Demer, 20 miles N. E. of Louvain. Lat. 51. 16. N. long. 5. 15. E.

Dietz, a town of Naſſau, and circle of the upper Rhine in Germany, on the Lohn, 18 miles N. of Mentz, and ſubject to the prince of Naſſau Orange. Lat. 50. 31. N. long. 7. 38. E.

Digne, a city of Provence in France, ſituated near the little river of Bleone, 60 miles N. of Toulon. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and has a good revenue, with warm ſprings of mineral waters for drinking and bathing. Lat. 44. 12. N. long. 6. 13. E. *Buſching.*

Dijon, the capital of Dijonois in Burgundy, in France; it is pretty large, ſurrounded with good walls, broad ditches, and defended with 12 baſtions and a caſtle. It ſtands on the river Dijon, 138 miles S. E. of Paris. Lat. 47. 20. N. long. 5. 12. E. *Buſching.*

Dillemburg, a city of Naſſau, and the upper Rhine in Germany, 38 miles N. of Franckfort, and ſubject to the prince of Naſſau. Lat. 50. 39. N. long. 8. 10. E. *Syſtem Geog.*

Dillengen, a city of Suabia in Germany, on the Danube, a little to the S. E. of Hochſtet, and 18 miles N. E. of Ulm; it is the reſidence of the biſhop of Augſburg, to whom it is ſubject. Lat. 48. 38. N. long. 10. 30. E.

Dinan, a town of Brittany in France, ſituated on a mountain, 12 miles S. of St. Malo. Lat. 48. 36. N. long. 2. 12. W.

Dinant, a town of Liege in Germany,

Germany ſituated on the Maes, 16 miles S. of Namur. Lat. 50. 20. N. long. 4. 48. E.

DINGELFING, a town of Bavaria in Germany, ſituated on the Iſer, 18 miles E. of Landſhut. Lat. 48. 39. N. long. 12. 38. E.

DINGLE, the beſt town in the county of Kerry, and province of Munſter in Ireland, it has an harbour, and ſtands in a bay of its own name, 79 miles W. of Limerick.

DINGWALL, or DINGWELL, a very old town and parliament burgh of Roſsſhire in Scotland. Its charter from king Alexander III. grants it the ſame privileges with the royal burgh of Inverneſs. It lies at the W. extremity of the firth of Cromarty, a branch of the Murray firth, and near the river Foherran, 10 miles N. W. of Inverneſs, and 120 N. of Edinburgh.

DINKELSPIEL, a city of Suabia in Germany near the borders of Franconia, 36 miles N. of Ulm. Lat. 49. 20. N. long. 10. 29. E.

DISSE, a large market town of Norfolk, ſituated on the Waveney, 18 miles from Norwich, and 90 from London.

DITMASH, a territory of Holſtein, in lower Saxony in Germany.

DIU, a little iſland on which is a town of the ſame name on the coaſt of Guzurat, in the hither India in Aſia, 216 miles W. of Surat, and ſubject to Portugal. Lat. 21. 37. N. long. 70. 28. E.

DIUL, a ſea port town of Aſia, in the province of Tatta or Sinda in the hither India, lying W. of the Indies on the Indian ocean, 58 miles W. of the city of Tatta. It was ceded to Kouli Khan by the mogul, when priſoner at Delly. Lat. 26. 11. N. long. 68. 58. E.

DIXMUDE, a town of Flanders in the Auſtrian Low Countries on the river Ypreſs, 15 miles N. of that city. Lat. 51. 15. N. long. 2. 38. E.

DIZIER, ST. a town in the territory of Pertois and upper Champagne in France, ſituated on the Marne; it was beſieged by the emperor Charles V. in 1544, and lies 50 miles N. E. of Troyes. Lat. 48. 40. N. long. 5. 12. E.

DNEIPER, ſee BORYTHENSES.

DOBELIN, an ancient town of Semigallia, in the duchy of Courland, 36 miles W. of Mittau. Lat. 57. 20. N. long. 23. 25. E. *Buſching.*

DOBEZIN, or DOBEZYN, a town of Cujavia in great Poland, built on a rock on the Weiſchel, 68 miles N. W. of Warſaw. Lat. 53. 10. N. long. 29. 12. E. *Buſching.*

DOCKUM, a city of Frieſland in the United Provinces, 15 miles N. E. of Lewarden. Lat. 53. 30. N. long. 6. 15. E.

DOEL, a town of Dutch Brabant ſituated on the W. ſide of the Scheld, and oppoſite to Lillo, 9 miles N. W. of Antwerp. Lat. 50. 20. N. long. 4. 5. E.

DOESBURG, a town of Guelderland in the United Provinces, ſituated on the Yſſel, 12 miles S. of Zutphen. Lat. 51. 56. N. long. 5. 46. E.

DOFREFIELD, or DOFRINE, the higheſt peak of mountains, dividing Norway from Sweden, over which king Chriſtian V. rode in 1686, though his attendants footed it, and was ſaluted with 9 pieces of cannon by major general Webe, in memory of which he erected a pyramid here. *Buſching.*

DOGADO, the duchy of Venice proper, a province of the Venetian territories, bounded by the Padouan on the W. and by the gulf of Venice on the E.

DOL, a city of Bretagne in France, ſituated in a marſhy ſoil near the Engliſh channel; it is the ſee of a biſhop, and lies 14 miles S. E. of St. Malo. Lat. 48. 40. N. long. 1. 50. W. *Buſching.*

DOLCIGNO, or DULCIGNO, a town of Albania in European Turkey;

key, 46 miles S. E. of Raguſa; it has a good harbour on the Adriatick, and a ſtrong caſtle. Its inhabitants are famous corſairs, and ſubject to the Turks, who took the place in 1571. Lat. 42. 12. N. long. 19. 15. E. *Buſching.*

DOLE, a city of Franche Comté in France, formerly conſiderable, but diſmantled twice by Lewis XIV. it lies on the river Doux, 18 miles S. W. of Beſançon. Lat. 47. 15. N. long. 5. 15. E. *Syſtem Geog.*

DOLGELHEW, or DOLGELE, an inconſiderable town of Merioneth-ſhire in N. Wales, 40 miles N. W. of Montgomery.

DOLLART BAY, a large gulf dividing E. Friezland in Germany from Groningen in the United Provinces.

DOLTABAD, a city of Aſia and the hither India, in the kingdom of Decan, 264 miles S. E. of Surat. Lat. 20. 14. N. long. 75. 29. E.

DOMBES, a ſovereign principality of France, 9 miles in length, and of the ſame breadth, lying round Burgundy, but not in its government, on the W. bank of the Soane. *Buſching.*

DOMEA, a great river of Tonquin, ſometimes called Chaule in Aſia, upon which the capital of Keccio and moſt of the other towns are ſituated. Its ſource is in the province of Yunan in China, and after running S. through Tonquin, it falls into the gulf of Cochin-China.

DOMINGO, ST. the capital city on the S. ſide of the Iſland of Hiſpaniola in N. America; on the N. E. in a fine fruitful country; on the S. it is waſhed by the ocean; and by a large navigable river to the W. it is a large place, has an excellent harbour, is the ſee of an archbiſhop, the ſeat of the moſt ancient royal audience in America, and the reſidence of the governor. Its ſituation is remarkably ſtrong by nature, and improved by art. This city was built by Columbus, who called it Dominica, after his father Dominick. It is ſtill ſubject to Spain, though the N. part of the iſland is in the hands of the French. Lat. 18. 25. N. long. 69. 30. W.

DOMINICA, of the Caribbee iſlands in the Atlantick ocean, and ſubject to England, though but little cultivated. The French have lately uſurped it, and built ſome fortifications on the coaſts; it lies 28 miles N. of Martinico, and 146 N. W. of Barbadoes. Lat. 15. 15. N. long. 61. 8. W.

DOMITS, a town of Mecklenburg in Germany, ſituated on the Elbe, 28 miles S. of Swerin. Lat. 53. 30. N. long. 11. 41. E.

DON, or TANAIS, by the ancients reckoned among the moſt famous rivers in the world, and the boundary between Europe and Aſia. Not far from Tula it iſſues from St. John's lake, and afterward joins the Soſna near fort Nova Pawlowſkaja, in the government of Woronetz. It is not above 70 miles from the Wolga, which induced Peter the great to attempt cutting a canal to connect thoſe two rivers, but his deſign proved abortive. After a long courſe it divides itſelf into 3 arms, and falls below Aſoph into the Paulus Mœotis. The czar alſo attempted to make another navigable canal where the river Lawla which empties itſelf into the Don, and the Chamiſchinka into the Wolga are about 2 or 3 Engliſh miles aſunder; but this he alſo left unfiniſhed. *Buſching.*

DONAT, ST. a fortreſs of Dutch Flanders, a little to the W. of Sluys.

DONAWERT, a city of Bavaria in Germany, ſituated on the Danube. The duke of Marlborough's forcing a ſtrong paſs in the French and Bavarian intrenchments at Sikellingberg near this place in 1704, was one of the warmeſt ſervices in queen Ann's wars. It lies 36 miles N. E. of Ulm, and 30 W. of

Ingold-

Ingoldſtadt. Lat. 48. 32. N. long. 10. 32. E. *Syſtem Geogr.*

DONCASTER, a populous town in the W. riding of Yorkſhire ſituated on the Don. It is the birth place of the famous Martin Frobiſher, and where the great Roman cauſeway may ſtill be ſeen; it lies 30 miles S. of York, and 155 N. of London.

DONZY, the capital of Dunzlois in France, ſituated on the Nohin, 30 miles N. of Nevers. Lat. 4. 22. N. long. 3. 30. E. *Buſching.*

DORAT, a little town of lower La Marche in France, 18 miles N. of Limoges. Lat. 46. 21. long. 1. 15. E. *Buſching.*

DORCHESTER, the capital of Dorſetſhire, ſituated on the Freme, near the Roman cauſeway. It gives title of marquis to Pierpoint duke of Kingſton, ſends two members to parliament, and lies 10 miles N. of Weymouth, and 130 S. W. of London.

DORDOGNE, a river of France, riſing in the mountains of Auvergne, and running W. through Guienne, divides Limoſin from Auvergne and Quercy, and falls into the Garonne, 15 miles below Bourdeaux.

DORPT, or DORPAT, once a conſiderable city of Livonia on the Embeck, between the lakes of Worſero and Pepus, but has ſuffered ſo greatly by ſieges and captures. at different times, particularly from the Ruſſians in 1704 and 1708, that it is now in ruins, which lie 35 miles S. of Narva, in the territories of Ruſſia. Lat. 58. 20. N. long. 28. 14. E. *Buſching.*

DORNOCH, a parliament burgh of Sutherlandſhire in Scotland, not far from the ſea, on the firth bearing its name, 129 miles N. of Edinburgh.

DORSTAN, a town of Mark in Weſtphalia in Germany, ſituated on the Lippe, 30 miles E. of Guelder. Lat. 51. 27. N. long. 6. 38. E.

DORT, or DORDRECHT, a city built on an iſland in the Maes, in the province of Holland, famous for a proteſtant ſynod held there in 1618, to which James I. of England ſent ſome biſhops; it lies 15 miles E. of Rotterdam. Lat. 51. 39. N. long. 4. 36. E.

DORTMOND, an imperial city or ſovereign ſtate of the Mark in Weſtphalia in Germany, ſituated on the Emſter, 28 miles N. E. of Duſſeldorp. Lat. 51. 30. N. long. 6. 46. E. *Syſtem Geogr.*

DOUAY, a pretty large and well fortified city of Flanders in the French Netherlands. It has a fort on the Scrape, and an univerſity. In 1667 it was taken by France, and retaken by the confederates June 26, 1710, after loſing a great number of men before it, and in 1712 taken again by the French after the ſuſpenſion of arms. It lies 20 miles S. of Liſle. Lat. 50. 27. N. long. 3. 15. E.

DOVE, a river which after dividing Derbyſhire from Staffordſhire falls into the Trent near Burton.

DOUE or DOE, a little town of Anjou in France, 24 miles S. E. of Angers. Lat. 47. 22. N. long. 20 min. W.

DOVER, by the Romans called PORTUS DUBRIS, a ſea port and borough town of Kent, ſituated on the eaſtern extremity of the county oppoſite to Calais in France, between which goes a packet boat twice a week in times of peace. It was formerly looked upon as a ſtrong fortreſs, and the key of the kingdom, but its works are antique, and the guns but of little ſecurity at preſent againſt any enemy, the caſtle ſtands on a very high hill. It lies 15 miles S. E. of Canterbury, and 71 of London; gives title of duke to one of the Douglaſs family, who is alſo duke of Queenſberry, and ſends 2 members to parliament, called barons of the cinque ports.

DOUGLASS, the largeſt ſea port town in the iſle of Man. There is alſo a little town of the ſame name in the ſhire of Lanerk in

Scotland, which gives title of duke to the honourable family of Douglaſs.

Dourlens, or Doulens, a town of Picardy in France ſituated on the Authie, fortified with a ſtrong citadel, 20 miles N. of Amiens. Lat. 50. 31. N. long. 2. 27. E. *Buſching.*

Douro River, ſee Duero.

Down, or Down Patrick, the capital of the county of the ſame name, in the province of Ulſter in Ireland, 10 miles W. of Strangford bay. It is the ſee of a biſhop, united to that of Conner.

Downeton, Downton, or Dunkton, a borough of Wiltſhire, 6 miles from Saliſbury, and 84 from London. It ſends two members to parliament.

Downham, a very old market town of Norfolk, ſituated on the Ouſe, over which it has a bridge; it lies 22 miles S. of Lynn, and 71 N. of London.

Downs, a commodious road near Deal in Kent, lying between the S. and N. Foreland, and defended by the Goodwin ſands, where ſhips generally anchor in going out and returning home. It is alſo the uſual place of rendezvous for ſhips of war.

Drave, a large navigable river, riſing in the archbiſhoprick of Saltzburg in Germany, dividing Hungary, Sclavonia, and afterwards falls into the Danube at Eſſeck.

Drayton, a ſmall market town of Shropſhire, 16 miles from Shreſbury, and 149 from London.

Dresden, the capital of the electorate of Saxony in Germany, ſituated on the Elbe. It is one of the largeſt and ſtrongeſt cities in the empire, and the only place which Charles XII. of Sweden did not reduce, when he laid the whole country of Saxony under contribution in 1706; for Auguſtus II. elector, and then king of Poland reſiding there, determined to hold it out to the laſt extremity; and hither Charles XII. after exhauſting Saxony of its treaſure, came to take his leave of that king, who did not think proper to detain his perſon, but let him depart quietly to his camp. Dreſden lies 70 miles N. W. of Prague, and 90 S. of Berlin. Lat. 51. 12. N. long. 13. 40. E. *Keyſler.*

Dreux, a city in the iſle of France, and one of the oldeſt in the kingdom, ſituated near the little river Blaiſe. In its neighbourhood was fought the battle between the catholicks and reformed in 1562: it ſtands 40 miles W. of Paris. Lat. 48. 36. N. long. 1. 30. W.

Drino, a ſea port town of Turkey, ſituated in a bay of the Adriatick, of the ſame name, 58 miles S. E. of Raguſa. Lat. 42. 20. N. long. 20. 12. E.

Drogheda, the capital of the county of Lowth, in the province of Ulſter in Ireland, ſituated on the Boyne; it has a fine harbour, and lies 7 miles W. of the Iriſh channel, and 26 N. of Dublin.

Droitwich, a borough town of Worceſterſhire on the Salworp, famous for its ſalt works; it ſends 2 members to parliament, and lies 6 miles from Worceſter, and 95 from London.

Drontheim, a fortified city, the capital of the dioceſe of the ſame name in Norway, ſituated on the Nid; it has a good harbour in a bay of the northern ocean, and is the ſee of an archbiſhop. It lies 261 miles N. E. of Berghen. Lat. 63. 16. N. long. 10. 55. E.

Drumbote, a town in the county of Monaghan, and province of Ulſter in Ireland, 10 miles W. of Dundalk.

Drumlanerk, a town of Nithiſdale in the ſhire of Dumfries in Scotland, ſituated on the Nith, and near it is a palace of the ſame name belonging to the duke of Queenſberry; it lies 17 miles N. of Dumfries.

Druſenheim, a town of Alſace in

In Germany, ſituated on the Motter, near its influx into the Rhine, 5 miles S. E. of Hagenau, and 4 S. W. of fort Lewis. Lat. 48. 32. N. long. 8. 12. E. *Buſching.*

DUBLIN, the capital of the county of the ſame name, in the province of Leinſter, and alſo of the whole kingdom of Ireland, ſituated on the Liffe, which forms a large harbour on the Iriſh channel, which would be very commodious, but its mouth is ſo choaked up, that veſſels of burden cannot come up to the town; it is a ſpacious city, beautifully ſituated, with a view of the ſea on one ſide, and a fine plentiful country on the other; the ſeat of the lord lieutenant, and the principal courts of juſtice, and the ſee of an archbiſhop. Its college is a kind of univerſity of itſelf, having upwards of 600 ſtudents. Its old caſtle is an inconſiderable fortification. Dublin lies 64 miles W. of Holyhead in Wales, and 268 N. W. of London. Lat. 55. 12. N. long. 6. 55. W.

DUDERSTADT, a town of Eiffield in upper Saxony in Germany, 40 miles N. E. of Caſſel, and ſubject to the elector of Mentz. Lat. 51. 41. N. long. 10. 12. E.

DUERO, or DOURO, a river of Portugal, having its ſource in the N. E. part of Old Caſtile in Spain, from whence running through it by Valladolid, croſſing Leon, and paſſing by Toro and Zamora, it enters Portugal near the town of Muanda, and runs moſtly between mountains, divides the kingdoms of Spain and Portugal, and after receiving ſeveral ſmall rivers, and turning W. croſſes Portugal, and empties itſelf into the Atlantick ocean below Porto. It is navigable near the village of St. Joan de Peſquera, and is ſaid to have gold mixed with its ſand. *Buſching.*

DUERSTEDE, a town of Utrecht in the United Netherlands, ſituated on the Leck, 16 miles S. E. of the city of Utrecht. Lat. 52. 21. N. long. 5. 20. E.

DUISBURG, a city of Cleve, in Weſtphalia in Germany, ſituate on the Roer, which a little below it falls into the Rhine; it lies 12 miles N. of Duſſeldorp, and is ſubject to Pruſſia. Lat. 51. 30. N. long. 6. 20. E.

DUMBLAIN, a ſmall town of Monteith, a territory of Perthſhire in Scotland, ſituated on the Allan in the neighbourhood of which was fought the battle of Sheriffmuir, between the Britiſh forces commanded by John duke of Argyle, and thoſe of the pretender, moſtly Scottiſh highlanders under the earl of Mar, in 1715, when a wing of each ſide was victorious, and the other defeated; but though the latter kept the field, and the chevalier himſelf landed ſoon after, his ſtay among them was very ſhort, and the rebels gradually diſappeared. It lies 7 miles N. of Sterling.

DUMFERMLING, a parliament burgh of Fife in Scotland, where there was anciently a magnificent abbey, and a palace of the kings of Scotland, and is the birth place of the princeſs Elizabeth, daughter of James VI. king of Scotland and mother of the princeſs Sophia, from whom the preſent royal family of Great-Britain is deſcended; it lies 12 miles N. W. of Edinburgh.

DUMFRIES, the capital of Nithiſdale, and of the whole ſhire of Dumfries in Scotland, ſituated at the mouth of the Nith, 8 miles N. of the firth of Solway. Lat. 54. 50. N. long. 3. 19. W.

DUNBAR, a well built burgh town of E. Lothian in Scotland, with a good harbour at the mouth of the Forth on the German ocean, 29 miles E. of Edinburgh: on the S. W. ſide of this town is Dunhillmuer, where Cromwell defeated the Scots under Leſly in 1650. Lat. 55. 58. N. long. 2. 22. W.

DUNBARTON, the capital of a

shire of the same name in the W. highlands of Scotland, situated at the confux of the Leven and Clode, 20 miles N. W. of Glasgow.

DUNCANNON, a town with a good fortress on Waterford haven, in the county of Wexford and province of Leinster in Ireland, 8 miles E. of Waterford.

DUNDALK, a town in the county of Louth, and province of Ulster, in Ireland, having an harbour on a bay of the Irish channel, of the same name; it is the see of a bishop, and lies 20 miles N. of Drogheda.

DUNDEE, a populous and pretty large parliament burgh town of Angus in Scotland, with a good harbour on the N. side of the firth of Tay, 16 miles N. W. of St. Andrews. Lat. 56. 26. N. long. 2. 48. W.

DUNEBURG, a town of Livonia in Russian Lithuania, situated on the N. shore of the Dwina, 80 miles S. E. of Riga. Lat. 59. 42. N. long. 26. 17. W.

DUNGANNON, the capital of the county of Tyrone, and province of Ulster, 14 miles N. of Armagh.

DUNGARVON, a small town in the county of Waterford, and province of Munster, situated on a bay of the same name, which is a good road for ships; the place has a strong castle, and lies 24 miles S. W. of Waterford. Lat. 51. 57. N. long. 7. 55. W.

DUNGENESS, a cape on the coast of Kent, 7 miles S. of Romney. Lat. 51 deg. N. long. 51 min. E.

DUNKELD, the only town in the highlands of Perthshire proper, situated on the Tay, and at the foot of the Grampian mountains in Scotland, 14 miles N. of Perth; near it is a palace of the duke of Athol.

DUNKIRK, a town of Flanders, in the French Low Countries, and a government of the same name, situated on the river Coln, which here falls into the German ocean. After having had several masters, the French in conjunction with the English took it from the Spaniards in 1646, and in 1658 it was given the English in consideration of their services against Spain; in 1662 Charles II. of England sold it to France for 5 millions of livres: after which its fortifications were considerably improved and enlarged, also canals, sluices, and dams were added: so that in succeeding wars it became a station for privateers, which did considerable damage to the English, who, at the treaty of Utrecht in 1713, insisted on the demolition of the harbour and its fortifications; and though this was an article stipulated, it has never yet been effectually done. This harbour will not indeed admit large ships of war, the mischief was all from light frigates and small privateers. It lies 26 miles E. of Calais, 55 of Dover, and 26 S. W. of Ostend. Lat. 51. 2. N. long. 2. 27. E. *Busching.*

DUN LE ROI, a small town of upper Berry in France, 20 miles S. of Bourges. Lat. 46. 51. N. long. 2. 50. E.

DUNMORE. a market town in Essex, 12 miles from Chelmsford, and 38 from London.

DUNNEGAL, the capital of a county of the same name, in the province of Ulster in Ireland, situated at the mouth of the Eask, on the bay of Dunnegal, 12 miles N. of Ballishannon.

DUNNINGTON, a market town in Lincolnshire, 26 miles from Lincoln, and 99 from London.

DUNNOSE, a head land on the S. coast of the isle of Wight in Hampshire. Lat. 50. 38. N. long. 1. 23. W.

DUNOTER CASTLE, once a stately palace, but now in ruins, at Merns in Scotland, belonging to the earl marshal, situated on the sea coast, 20 miles S. of Aberdeen.

DUNROBIN, a seat of the earl of Sutherland, near the sea coast of the Murray firth, in the shire of

Suther-

Sutherland, 5 miles from Dornock, and 24 from Cromarty.

Duns, a market town of the Merſe in Scotland where the famous ſchoolman John Duns Scotus was born in 1274, and the Scottiſh army which declared againſt Charles I. encamped; it lies 14 miles W. of Berwick upon Tweed.

Dunstable, a market town of Bedfordſhire, 16 miles from Bedford, and 34 from London.

Dunster, a market town of Somerſetſhire, on the Briſtol channel, 2 miles from Minehead, and 164 from London.

Dunwich, a ſmall but ancient borough town of Suffolk, on the German ocean, 42 miles from Bury, and 95 from London. It ſends 2 members to parliament.

Durance, a river of Dauphiny in France, riſing in mount Genevre one of the Alps, from whence it directs its courſe W. along the borders of Dauphiny and Provence, then running S. by Siſteron, and afterwards W. through Provence, becomes navigable at Cavaillon, and at laſt joins the Rhone a little below Avignon. *Buſching.*

Durango, a ſmall populous town of Biſcay proper in Spain, 20 miles E. of Bilboa. Lat. 43. 20. N. long. 2. 36. W. *Buſching.*

Durazzo, anciently Dyrrachium, a town of Albania in European Turkey, having a conſiderable harbour, and ſituated on a peninſula, on the E. ſide of the Adriatick, 25 miles S. of Drino. Lat. 41. 58. N. long. 25. 1. E. *Buſching.*

Durbuy, a town of Luxemburg in the Auſtrian Low Countries, 30 miles S. of Liege. Lat. 50. 30. N. long. 5. 28. E.

Duren, a town of Juliers in Germany, 10 miles S. of Juliers city and ſubject to the palatinate. Lat. 50. 51. N. long. 6. 20. E.

Durham, the capital of the county palatine of the ſame name, ſituated on the Weare, over which are 2 ſtone bridges; it is walled round, and defended with a very ſtrong caſtle; it is the ſee of a biſhop, ſends 2 members to parliament, and lies 16 miles from Newcaſtle, and 95 from London.

Durlach, a town in the territory of Baden, in Suabia in Germany, 20 miles N. E. of Baden city, and ſubject to the prince of Baden Dourlach. Lat. 49. 20. N. long. 8. 20. E.

Dursley, a market town of Glouceſterſhire, 18 miles from Glouceſter, and 97 from London.

Dusseldorp, the capital city of the duchy of Berg, in Weſtphalia in Germany, ſituated on the E. bank of the Rhine, 24 miles N. of Cologne, now ſubject to the palatinate, and the place where the prince reſides. Lat. 51. 20. N. long. 6. 31. E.

Duyvelane, or Divelland, an iſland of Zealand in the United Netherlands, E. of Schonen, which is ſeparated from it by a narrow channel.

Dwina, a large river in European Ruſſia, having its ſource near Uſtiaga; and running from S. to N. through the province of the ſame name, divides itſelf into two branches near Archangel, and falls into the White ſea. This is not to be confounded with the

Dwina, or Duna, a river of Poland, riſing in Ruſſia, and after running N. W. through Lithuania in Poland, and dividing Livonia from Courland, falls into the Baltick at Dunamunder fort below Riga. *Buſching.*

Dwina, a circle of European Ruſſia, bounded by the White ſea on the N. and by Rubeninſki on the S. Its capital is Archangel.

Dyle, a river of the Auſtrian Low Countries riſing in Brabant, from whence its runs N. by Louvain, and after receiving the Demer, waſhes Mechlin, and diſcharges itſelf at Rupplemond into the Scheld.

DYSERT, a royal and parliament town of Fife in Scotland, ſituated on the N. ſhore of the firth of Forth, 15 miles N. of Edinburgh.

EAR

EARNE, LOUGH, a large lake of Ireland, in the county of Fermanaugh and province of Ulſter, 28 miles in length.

EASINGWOLD, or ESINGWOLD, a market town in the N. Riding of Yorkſhire, 14 miles from York, and 186 from London.

EASTLOW, a borough of Cornwall near the Engliſh channel, 24 miles S. of Launceſton. Weſtlow is only divided from it by a river; it ſends 2 members to parliament.

EASTONNESS, the eaſtermoſt head land on the Suffolk coaſt, and the N. point of Southwold bay.

EATON, a town of Buckinghamſhire, ſituated on the Thames, directly oppoſite to Windſor, 20 miles from London. It is famous for a ſchool, and a college founded by Henry VI.

EAUSE, or EUSE, a town of Armagnac, in Gaſcony in France, 20 miles S. W. of Condum. Lat. 43. 52. N. long. 12 min. W. *Buſching*.

EBERSDORF, a town of Auſtria in Germany on the Danube, 10 miles E. of Vienna. Lat. 48. 30. N. long. 16. 30. E.

EBERSTEIN, a town of Suabia in Germany, 8 miles S. of Baden. Lat. 38. 5. N. long. 8. 20. E.

EBERSTEIN, a town of Alſace, and the upper Rhine in Germany, 8 miles S. W. of Straſburg. Lat. 48. 30. N. long. 7. 39. E.

EBRENBERG, a town of the palatinate in Germany, 8 miles S. of Creutznach. Lat. 49. 36. N. long. 7. 17. E.

EBRO, anciently IBERUS, a river of Spain, riſing in the mountains of Santillana, in the N. W. parts of Old Caſtile, on the borders of Aſturia; it has its ſource from two ſprings, the principal of which is near the village of Fuentibro. After a conſiderable courſe it waſhes Saragoſa the capital of Aragon, from whence it runs S. E. to the borders of Catalonia, where it receives the Cinca and Segra, and then traverſing the S. W. part of Catalonia, after the junction of about 30 ſmall rivers and ſtreams in its courſe, is navigable to Tortoſo; but below that city it has ſeveral dangerous rocks, over which the current runs with vaſt rapidity, and at laſt falls into the Mediterranean. From this river Spain was anciently called Iberia, the Celtæ, a nation of Gaul, who ſent colonies thither, by the name of Celtiberians, and the country that of Celtiberia. *Buſching*.

ECBATANA, a famous city of Perſia, now called Tauris. See TAURIS.

ECCLESHAL, a market town of Staffordſhire, ſituated on the river Sow, 136 miles from London.

ECCLESTON, a market town in Lancaſhire, 20 miles from Lancaſter, and 194 from London.

ECKEREN, a little place in Brabant, in the Auſtrian Low Countries, 6 miles N. of Antwerp, and 7 E. of Lillo; an obſtinate battle was fought near this place between the French and Dutch in 1703, when fortune declared for the latter. Lat. 51. 32. N. long. 4. 21. E.

ECTERNAC, a town of Luxemburg in the Auſtrian Netherlands, ſituated on the Sure, 20 miles N. E. of the city of Luxemburg. Lat. 50. 5. N. long. 6. 30. E.

ECLUSE, a town of Artois in the French Low Countries, ſituated on the Cogneul, 15 miles E. of Arras. Lat. 50. 25. N. long. 3. 10. E.

ECYA, or ECIJA, anciently ASTIGIS, a ſmall city of Andaluſia

in

in Spain, ſituated on the Xenil, 30 miles S. W. of Cordova. Lat. 37. 31. N. long. 5. 15. W.

EDAM, a town of N. Holland, in the United Provinces, on the W. coaſt of the Zuyder ſea, 14 miles N. E. of Amſterdam. Lat. 52. 30. N. long. 4. 40. E.

EDEN, a river of England, riſing in Weſtmoreland, on the borders of Yorkſhire, and after running by Appleby and the city of Carliſle, diſcharges itſelf into the Solway-firth, 8 miles W. of Carliſle.

EDESSA. ſee ORTA.

EDGEHILL, an eminence near Keynton in Warwickſhire, 14 miles S. of Warwick, and 8 N. W. of Banbury in Oxfordſhire; famous for the firſt battle fought between the army of Charles I. and that of the parliament, on Sunday October 23. 1642. It lies at the W. end of the vale of red-horſe, is ſteep on the N. ſide, and has a ſtrong entrenchment on the top. The battle was fought on the declivity of the hill, between Radway and Kineton.

EDGEWARE or EDGEWORTH, a ſmall market town of Middleſex, 12 miles N. W. of London.

EDINBURGH, the capital of Scotland, a pretty large and populous city of Midlothian, ſtanding on an eminence; it has beſides ſeveral other ſtreets, one very remarkable, called the high-ſtreet, about a mile long, and pretty broad, with handſome ſtone houſes; at the W. end of it is a ſtrong caſtle on a rock, inacceſſible but at one avenue opening to that ſtreet, and at the other is the nether-bow, one of the gates which leads to the Cannongate; near which is the palace of Holyrood-houſe, the reſidence of the former kings of Scotland, but now divided among the nobility of that country, and called their lodgings. The Parliament Cloſe, ſo called from the houſe in it, where the Scottiſh parliament was formerly held, and is now the court of ſeſſions, is a handſome ſquare with an equeſtrian ſtatue of king Charles II. The houſes are generally 6 ſtories high, and in one part of the Parliament Cloſe, ſome have 12 or 13 with diſtinct families on each floor. Edinburgh has a celebrated univerſity, a good trade, and lies 320 miles from London. Lat. 55. 58. N. long. 3. W.

EDISTONE, a famous rock in the Engliſh channel, equally diſtant from the coaſts of Devonſhire and Cornwall, on which is a light houſe for the direction of ſhips going in or out of the channel, 17 miles S. of Plymouth. Lat. 50. 12. N. long. 4. 20. W.

EDMUND'S BURY. See BURY.

EDOM or IDUMÆA, at preſent part of Arabia Petræa in Aſia, between the Levant and the Red-ſea, dividing Aſia from Africa.

EFFERDING or EVERDING, a town of upper Auſtria in Germany, 12 miles W. of Lintz. Lat. 48. 16. N. long. 13. 44. E.

EGEAN SEA, now the Archipelago, lying between Greece and Aſia Minor.

EGER. See AGRIA.

EGERMOND or EGREMONT, a ſmall market town of Cumberland, 12 miles from Cockermouth, and 287 from London.

EGRA, a city of Bohemia, ſituated on a river of the ſame name, 79 miles W. of Prague. It was taken by the French in 1742, but retaken by the Auſtrians in September the following year. Lat. 50. 21. N. long. 12. 30. E.

EGRIPOS. See NEGROPONT.

EGYPT, the N. E. part of Africa, terminated by the Mediterranean or Levant on the N. by the Red-ſea and the iſthmus of Suez, which divides it from Arabia, on the E. by Abyſſinia, or Ethiopia Superior on the S. by the deſarts of Barca, and by thoſe of Nubia on the W. lying between N. lat. 21 and 31, and between 30 and 36 E. long. is 626 miles in length from N. to S. and between 100 and 200 in breadth from

from E to W. the Nile which has its source in Abyssinia, running through its whole length from S. to N. overflows it annually, which inundation begins in May or June, and is usually at its height in September, from which time the waters decrease gradually. This being the only river in the country (and not above two springs) the inhabitants were obliged to build their towns on the banks of the Nile, on eminences either natural or artificial, so as to look like islands upon the overflowing of the river, and to which there is no other communication but by boats. The lower Egypt is a triangular island, hence called Delta, formed by the Levant, and the 2 main arms of the Nile, which dividing 5 miles below Grand Cairo, and the one directing its course N. W. falls into the Mediterranean at Rosetto, and the other N. E. into the sea at Damietta, or the ancient Pelusium, these mouths being 100 miles apart. The lower Egypt having the greatest advantage from the inundations of the Nile, is the most fruitful part of the country, but the mud covering it after the flood is gone off, emits an unhealthful vapour. From the mountains and sands inclosing Egypt on the E. and W. the valley between would become intolerably hot, were it not for this periodical flood, nor would the soil, which is naturally barren, produce much without it; and seldom any rain falls unless in the Delta, though according to some travellers, heavy showers have been seen in upper Egypt, through which canals are cut for refreshing their gardens and fields, and saving water in dry weather; by these means Egypt, becomes the most fertile country in Africa, supplying Constantinople and other places of Turkey in Europe with grain, as it did anciently Rome and Italy. On the retiring of the waters, they only harrow the seed into the mud, and in March following they have usually their harvest. Their rice fields are supplied from their canals and reservoirs, [illegible] lands not sown, yield excellent [illegible] for their cattle. The country is excessive hot, for two or three months before the flood, and the muskettos or gnats are intolerable in the night. The sands insinuate themselves into the closets and cabinets, and even into the bed cloaths, making them as hot as if warmed with coals; which with the hot winds in April and May, probably occasion sore eyes, an almost universal complaint among the natives, besides fevers and fluxes. The greatest misfortune of this country is the plague, which returns commonly once in seven years, but that and other diseases abate, it is said, when the Nile begins to rise. The stone pyramids are the greatest curiosities of Egypt, the base of the largest taking up 10 acres, and running up to a perpendicular height of 700 feet. The mummy pits are another curiosity, which with the former stand on the W. side of the river opposite to Grand Cairo. In these pits 1000 of embalmed bodies have been interred, some of which are at least 3 or 4000 years old, the coffins are set upright in niches in the wall. Egypt is in part subject to the grand signior, but his authority is extremely limited by the Egyptian princes, who are absolute in their respective territories, and assemble at Cairo in a sort of great council, which submits to the grand signior's viceroy just as they see fit, and sometimes depose him and demand another: they however suffer the grand signior to levy a revenue in their districts, but nothing equal to what the country could pay; yet any innovations attempted in this respect, would probably occasion a revolt. The only method the bassa has of managing them, when they come to Cairo, accompanied with large bodies of troops, is to divide them into parties, and side with the most devoted to the grand signior. These princes are not natives of Egypt, nor are they succeeded by their children, but

by

by some slave whom they nominate their successor, and these are purchased generally in Georgia or Circassia. This in some measure resembles the constitution of the ancient Mamalukes, among whom none could be a sovereign, who had not been a slave, and purchased in some foreign country. But from these we must except some chicks or Arabian chiefs, who are succeeded by their children on paying a small acknowledgement to the government. The governors of the country are Mahometans, but the Cophtics, the descendants of the ancient Egyptians; the Greeks and Latins are christians, though of different sects; and at Grand Cairo, and the great towns where any trade is carried on, are numbers of Jews. *System Geogr.*

Egypten, a town of Courland in Poland, 68 miles S. E. of Mittau. Lat. 56. 31. N. long. 25. 40. E.

Eichternach, a town of Luxemburg in the Austrian Low-countries, 9 miles N. W. of Treves. Lat. 50. 5. N. long. 6. 21. E.

Eiendhoven, a town of Dutch Brabant in the Low-countries, 20 miles S. of Boisleduc. Lat. 51. 31. N. long. 5. 26. E.

Eifeld, Eichfield, or Elfield, the capital of Rhinegaw, and a town of lower Saxony in Germany, on the Rhine, 8 miles N. W. of Mentz, and subject to that elector. Lat. 50. 12. N. long. 7. 36. E. *System Geogr.*

Eimbeck, a town of Grubenhoagen, in lower Saxony in Germany, 30 miles S. of Hildesheim, and subject to Hanover. Lat. 51. 54. N. long. 9. 51. E.

Eisleben, a town of Mansfield and upper Saxony in Germany, remarkable for being the native place of Luther, and for the rich copper mines in its neighbourhood. It lies 7 miles E. of Mansfield. Lat. 51. 39. N. long. 11. 56. E. *Keysler.*

Eisnach. See Eysnach.

Ekesio, an island town of Smaland and E. Gothland, in Sweden, 44 miles N. W. of Calmar. Lat. 57. 28. N. long. 15. 12. E. *System Geogr.*

Ekrenford, a sea town of Slesswick, situated in a bay of the Baltick, 12 miles E. of Slesswick-city. It has a good harbour, and a tolerable trade. Lat. 54. 54. N. long. 9. 45. E. *Busching.*

Elba, an island of the Tuscan sea in Italy, near which is the small fortified town of Cosmopoli, or Porto Ferraia, belonging to the duke of Tuscany; but divided from the island which is under the dominion of Spain, by an artificial canal, over which there is a bridge. It lies 14 miles S. W. of Prombino. Lat. 42. 26. N. long. 11. 18. E.

Elbassano, a city of Albania in European Turkey, 38 miles S. E. of Durazzo. Lat. 41. 17. N. long. 21. 15. E.

Elbe, a celebrated river rising in the borders of Silesia, from whence it runs S. to Koningratz in Bohemia, and afterwards N. W. till it receives the Muldaw, at Malnic, below Prague; and then with a N. course passes through Saxony, visiting Dresden, Meissen, Wittemberg, and afterwards Magdeburg; then running N. E. through Brandenburg, is joined by the Havel; after which it divides Lunenburg from Magdeburg, flows between Bremen and Holstein, visits Hamburgh, and continuing its course by the fortress of Gluckstadt, falls into the German ocean a little below that place. It is navigable higher than any river in Europe, ships of 3 or 400 tons coming up to Hamburgh, about 70 miles from the sea; and on this river is imported and exported into, and from Germany immense quantities of all sorts of goods.

Elbeuf, a small town of Normandy in France, 8 miles S. of Rouen. Lat. 49. 22. N. long. 1. 20. E.

Elbing, a large and populous city of Marienburg in royal Prussia, situated

ſituated on the Friſhhaff, a bay of the Baltick, near the mouth of the Weichſel, 35 miles E. of Dantzick, and 18 N. E. of Marcenburg; it has a good trade, and is ſubject to Poland. Lat. 54. 21. N. long. 19. 15. E. *Syſtem Geogr.*

ELBINGRODE, a ſmall town of Germany, 26 miles from Goſlar, and ſubject to Hanover. Here marſhal Belliſle and his brother were arreſted, in the year 1744. Lat. 51. 30. N. long. 10. 4. E.

ELBURG, a town of Guelderland in the United Provinces, ſituated on the Zuyder ſea, 10 miles N. E. of Harderwic, and 30 N. of Arnheim. Lat. 52. 28. N. long. 5. 38. E. *Syſtem Geogr.*

ELCATIF, the capital of a territory in Arabia Felix in Aſia, ſituated at the bottom of a ſmall bay on the W. ſhore of the gulf of Perſia, 320 miles S. of Baſſora. Lat. 25. 15. N. long. 38. 49. E. *Syſtem Geogr.*

ELDENHOLE, one of the wonders of the peak in Derbyſhire. It is a frightful chaſm, whoſe aperture is about 20 feet broad, and between 50 and 60 long; but its depth could never be diſcovered, though many attempts have been made for that purpoſe.

ELEPHANTINE ISLAND, a tract of land about a mile long, and a quarter of a mile broad to the S. and ending in a point to the N. lying in the Nile, over againſt Eſne. Lat. 23. 26. N. long. 32. 5. E. *Pococke.*

ELFIELD, ſee ELFELD.

ELGIN, a parliament town, and the capital of Murray in Scotland, ſituated on the Loſſey; here are the remains of a very ſtately church called the channery, or cannonry kirk, and was of one the grandeſt in that kingdom. It lies 5 miles S. of the Murray firth, and 36 E. of Inverneſs.

ELHAM, or ELTHAM, a well inhabited market town of Kent, ſituated on the Stour, 8 miles from Dover, and 62 from London.

ELIZABETH ISLAND, is ſituated in the Atlantick ocean, near the New-England coaſt, not far from cape Cod, having the iſland of Nantuket on the E. and that of Martha's vineyard on the W. It is ſubject to Great-Britain, and the inhabitants are chiefly employed in the whale fiſhery.

ELKHOLM, or ELLEHOLM, a decayed town of Bleking in S. Gothland in Sweden; it has a good harbour on the Baltick, and formerly carried on a large trade. It lies 30 miles W. of Carelſcroon. Lat. 56. 21. N. long. 14. 27. E. *Buſching.*

ELLERENA, a ſmall city of Eſtremadura in Spain, ſituated at the foot of the mountains called Siena Morena, 54 miles N. of Seville, and 49 S. E. of Merida. Lat. 38. 18 N. long. 5. 31. W.

ELLESDON, or HELLESDON, a market town of Northumberland, 26 miles from Newcaſtle, and 291 from London.

ELLESMERE, a market town of Shropſhire, 12 miles from Shrewſbury, and 144 from London. It gives title of baron to the duke of Bridgewater.

ELNA, or ELNE, an old town of Rouſſillon in France, built on the ſpot where formerly ſtood the city of Illiloirs, 14 miles S. E. of Perpignan. Lat. 42. 39. N. long. 2. 56. E. *Buſching.*

ELNBOGEN, a town of Bohemia, ſituated on the Eger, 20 miles E. of Egra. Lat. 50. 22. N. long. 12. 40. E.

ELSAS-RABERN, ſee RABERN,

ELSIMBURG, or HELSINGBURG, a very ancient ſtaple town of Schonen in E. Gothland in Sweden, ſituated at the foot of a high mountain, but almoſt wholly deſtroyed in the wars ſince 1673; it lies on the oppoſite ſide of the Sound, and about 9 miles E. of Elſineur. Lat.

56. 18. N. long 13. 20. E. *Buſching.*

ELSINORE, or HELSINGOR, the 2d town of Zealand in Denmark, ſituated on the Sound, at the entrance to the Baltick, oppoſite to Helſingborg in Sweden, and 25 miles N. of Copenhagen. Here the Danes take toll of all ſhips bound up the Baltick, and it is the uſual paſſage for thoſe who come from Sweden and Norway to Denmark. Lat. 56. deg. N. long. 13. 23. E. *Buſching.*

ELTZEN, a town of Hildeſheim, in lower Saxony, in Germany, ſituated on the borders of the duchy of Calenburg, 5 miles W. of Hildeſheim. Lat. 52. 18. N. long. 9. 40. E.

ELVAS, a well fortified city of Alentejo in Portugal, it has a caſtle on an eminence, reckoned one of the ſtrongeſt fortreſſes in the kingdom, and another on the Guadiana, on which the city is ſituate, near the borders of Spaniſh Eſtremadura. It contains about 2500 inhabitants, is the ſee of a biſhop, and has a very remarkable aqueduct near a mile long. In 1580 it was taken by the Spaniards who were defeated by the Portugueſe in 1659, near this place; which lies about 17 miles W. of Bajadox. Lat. 38. 39. N. long. 7. 28. W. *Buſching.*

ELWANG, a town of Ottingen, in Suabia in Germany, 40 miles N. of Ulm. Lat. 48. 50. N. long. 10. 20. E.

ELY, a city on an iſland of the ſame name, ſurrounded by the Ouſe and other waters in Cambridgeſhire. It is ſituated on an eminence, is a county of itſelf, and the ſee of a biſhop, but ſends no members to parliament. It gives title of marquis to the prince of Wales, and lies 69 miles N. of London.

EMBDEN, an imperial city of Weſtphalia in Germany, and capital of a county of the ſame name. It ſtands on the Dollart bay near the mouth of the Ems, under the protection of the United Provinces, but the king of Pruſſia took poſſeſſion of the county on the deceaſe of the laſt prince, but the Dutch alſo claim it. Lat. 53. 5. N. long. 7. 26. E.

EMBOLI, or AMPHIPOLY, a ruined city of Macedonia in European Turkey, on the Strymon, anciently famous as a colony of the Athenians; it is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and ſubject to the Turks. It lies 18 miles N. W. of Conteſia. Lat. 41. 48. N. long. 48. 20. E.

EMBRUN, a city of Dauphiny in France, taken by the duke of Savoy in 1692, but ſoon after abandoned: it lies 49 miles S. E. of Grenoble. Lat. 44. 27. N. long. 6. 14. E.

EMMERIC, a city of Cleves in Weſtphalia in Germany, ſituated on the E. ſhore of the Rhine, 10 miles N. E. of the city of Cleves, and ſubject to Pruſſia. Lat. 52. 5. N. long. 5. 27. E.

EMPOLI, a ſmall town of Tuſcany in Italy, ſituated on the banks of the Arno, 20 miles W. of Florence. Lat. 43. 26. N. long. 11. 44. E. *Buſching.*

EMS, a river of Germany, riſing in Paderborn, the S. E. diviſion of Weſtphalia, from whence it runs W. through Ritberg, then winding to the N. paſſes through Tecklenburg and Munſter, and continuing the ſame courſe through the county of Embden or E. Frieſland, falls into Dollart bay, near the city of Embden.

ENCHUYSEN, a city of N. Holland in the United Provinces, ſituated near the mouth of an harbour on the Zuyderſea, 10 miles S. E. of Hoorne. Lat. 52. 39. N. long. 5. 20. E.

ENFIELD, a ſmall market town of Middleſex, 11 miles from London.

ENGERS, the capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name, in the circle of the lower Rhine, and elec-

torate of Triers in Germany, 9 miles N. of Coblentz. Lat. 50. 40. N. long. 7. 22. E.

ENGHEIM, a town of Hainalt in the Auſtrian Low Countries, 20 miles S. W. of Bruſſels. Near this place king William III. attacked marſhal Luxemburg in 1692, who lay fortified in the village of Steinkirk, whence the battle has its name, but was repulſed by the French with conſiderable loſs, and general Mackey killed on the ſpot, who in 1689 diſperſed the highlanders under viſcount Dundee, at the paſs of Killicranky in Athol in Scotland. Lat. 50. 36. N. long. 3. 52. E.

ENGIA, or ÆGINA, anciently OENONE, or MYRMIDONIA, an iſland of European Turkey, 30 miles in circuit, in the gulf of the ſame name, from the frequent ſhipwrecks happening here. Its old inhabitants from their extraordinary induſtry in cultivating the ground were called Myrmidons, *i. e.* Piſmires. Not far from the town of the ſame name conſiſting of 800 houſes and a caſtle, are the remains of a ſtately edifice, properly one of the two celebrated temples, anciently the great ornaments of this iſland. The country is fruitful, and abounds ſo remarkably with partridges, that the natives are annually ſummoned to deſtroy their eggs, in order to preſerve their corn. It lies between Achaia and the Morea, 18 miles S. of Athens. Lat. 37. 40. N. long. 23. 46 E.

ENGLAND, the S. diviſion of the iſland of Great-Britain; it is of a triangular figure, ſurrounded by the Atlantick and German oceans, the latter ſeparating it from Germany, and alſo from the Netherlands to the N. E. it is bounded on the N. by Scotland, which is the northern diviſion of the iſland, from which it is ſeparated by the Tweed, 2 other rivers, and ſome mountains; divided from France by the Engliſh channel, the narroweſt part of which is called the ſtreights of Calais, to the S. and by St. George's channel which divides it from Ireland on the W. It lies between 49, 55, and 55 deg. N. Lat. and between 2 deg. E. and 6 W. long, being 360 geographical miles from N. to S. and 300 from E. to W. in the S. parts but hardly 100 in the N. England derives its name from the Angles, the ancient inhabitants of a tract of country bearing the ſame name, which lies in the duchy of Sleſwick, who in the 5th century came into Britain under the conduct of their neighbours, namely the Saxons and Intes, in order to aſſiſt the inhabitants of that county againſt the Picts, but at laſt made themſelves maſters of it, and gave it the name of their former reſidence.

ENGLAND, NEW, contains the following colonies, namely Maſſachuſets, New-Hampſhire, Connecticut, with Rhode-Iſland, and Providence, and lies between 41 and 45 N. lat. and between 67 and 73 W. long. bordering on Canada to the N. W. Nova Scotia or Acadia to the N. E. the Atlantick ocean to the E. and S. and on New-York to the W. is 300 miles in length, and from 100 to 200 in breadth. The ſea coaſt is moſtly low but the inland country riſes into hills, and is rocky and mountainous to the N. E. The N. and N. W. winds blowing over a vaſt tract of frozen land are extremely cold, and for that reaſon their winters are keener, and of longer continuance than they uſually are in Old England, the ground being all covered with ſnow, and the ſhips on the coaſt frozen up for ſeveral months; but then the weather is not ſo variable as in the mother country, and the ſhort ſummer they enjoy is much hotter: the climate however is heathful. The 4 above-mentioned provinces which conſtitute New-England, have different conſtitutions, and diſtinct governors. In

the Maſſachuſets colony compriſing New-Plymouth and Maine in the ſame charter, the crown appoints the governor and the officers of the admiralty, but the militia is in the hands of the governor; the governor and council nominate the judges, juſtices, and ſheriffs, and the governor has a negative in the choice of a member of the council. All laws of the general aſſembly muſt receive the ſanction of the crown, and no act is valid without the governor's conſent in writing. New-Hampſhire has another charter, and is a diſtinct government. Connecticut including Newhaven in a 3d charter, and Rhode iſland, though two diſtinct and independent governments, have the ſame conſtitution, each being impowered to elect their own governor, deputy-governor, council, and aſſembly, to appoint civil and military officers, and make laws reſpectively. New-Hampſhire is immediately dependent on the crown, which appoints its governor, council, magiſtrates, and officers, the freemen electing their own repreſentatives. But the laws in the colonies may be altered or even repealed by the Britiſh parliament. So that in the Maſſachuſets, the chief of the New-England colonies, is a mixture of the royal and charter governments; for, though the king appoints the govenor, his ſubſiſtence is from the general aſſembly, who chuſe the council tantamount to our houſe of lords, but the governor can reject any member choſen by the lower houſe. And the militia with the levying of the cuſtoms is entirely in the crown of Great-Britain. *Syſtem Geogr.*

ENKIOPING, a very ancient town of Sweden proper, ſituated on the Weller lake, 36 miles from Stockholm. It contains 600 inhabitants, was once deſtroyed by the Germans, and twice burnt down. Lat. 60. 4. N. long. 16. 35. E.

ENS, a city of Auſtria in Germany, ſituated at the junction of the Danube, with the Ens, 78 miles W. of Vienna. Lat. 48. 25. N. long. 14. 32. E.

ENSISHEIM, a fine town in a lordſhip of that name, in upper Alſace in Germany, lying on the Ill, 47 miles S. of Straſburgh. Lat. 47. 47. N. long. 7. 46. E.

ENSKIRKEN, or EYSKERK, a town of Juliers in Weſtphalia in Germany, 20 miles S. W. of Cologn. Lat. 50. 41. N. long. 6. 49. E.

ENTRE DOURO E MINHO, the moſt northerly province of Portugal, lying between two rivers, the former of which divides it from Beira on the S. and the latter from Galicia in Spain, on the N. with the Atlantick ocean, on the W. It is 18 Portugueſe miles from N. to S. and 12 from W. to E. *Buſching.*

ENTRE TAIO E GUADIANA, ſee ALENTEJO, ſo called from lying between the Tagus and Guadiana, being a province of Portugal, bounded by Eſtremadura on the N. by Spain on the E. by Algrave on the S. and by the Atlantick on the W. *Buſching.*

EPHESUS, anciently a famous city of Ionia in Aſia Minor, ſituated near the ſea, at the mouth of the Caſtrus, which formed a convenient harbour. During the Roman government, it was the capital of Aſia, and adorned with the celebrated temple of Diana, afterwards burnt by Eroſtratus for perpetuating his name, or rather his infamy, the ſame night in which Alexander the great was born. St. Paul honoured the chriſtians in this city with an epiſtle; but it is now reduced to a poor village, conſiſting of about 30 or 40 Greek families, ſo miſerably ignorant, as to be incapable of reading St. Paul's letter to their anceſtors. Theſe poor wretches live among ſome of the ruins of the place, where they have reared huts to ſhelter them from the weather. The aqueduct is

ſtill ſtanding, but in a ruinous condition; and near it are the remains of an old citadel, adorned with ſome of the nobleſt marbles of Epheſus It lies 23 miles N. of Miletus, and 63 W. of Laodicea. Lat. 38. 16. N. long. 27. 3. E. *Syſtem Geogr.*

EPIRUS, or CANINA, including part, or the whole, according to ſome, of the modern Albania, a province of Turkey in Europe; it is bounded on the N. by Theſſaly, on the E. by Achaia, on the S. and by the ſea near the entrance of the Adriatick on the W. Its capital is Chimera.

EPPING, a market town of Eſſex, 17 miles from London, and the ſame from Chelmsford.

EPPENGEN, a town of the palatinate in Germany, 15 miles N. of Hailbron. Lat. 49. 31. N. long. 8. 46. E.

EPSOM, a very pleaſant and healthy town in Surry; famous for its mineral waters, and the ſalt ſo called pretended to be extracted from them, but in reality from the liquor called bittern made at the ſalt works. It has ſeveral genteel ſeats in its neighbourhood, and lies 8 miles from Kingſton, and 16 from London.

ERFURT, a large and beautiful city of upper Saxony in Germany, and the capital of Thuringen. It has a celebrated univerſity, a fine cathedral, and ſeveral libraries and muſeums. It lies 14 miles W. of Weimar, and is ſubject to the elector of Mentz. Lat. 50. 49. N. long. 11. 14. E. *Keyſler.*

ERIDANUS, the ancient name of the river Po in Italy.

ERIE LAKE, a large collection of waters on the W. of Penſylvania in N. America, communicating with the lake Ontario or Frontinac, by the ſtreight of Niagara, the greateſt cataract, or water-fall in the world. In the country between theſe lakes and the Britiſh colonies, the Iroquois, or 6 nations, reſide, who always oppoſed the French and Canada Indians, till very lately, when ſome of them have changed ſides. This lake lies between 41 and 42. deg. N. lat. and between 80 and 87 W. long.

ERIVAN, a city of Chirvan in Perſia, ſituated on the borders of European Turkey, 171 miles N. W. of Tauris. On the N. ſide of the city is a lake called by the ſame name. Lat. 40. 14. N. long. 44. 39. N.

ERKELENS, a city of Juliers in Weſtphalia in Germany, ſituated on the Roer, 14 miles N. of the city of Juliers. Lat. 50. 27. N. long. 5. 49. E.

ERPACH, a city of Franconia in Germany, and capital of a county of the ſame name, ſubject to its own count, 33 miles S. E. of Franckfort. Lat. 49. 36. N. long. 8. 56. E.

ERQUICO, a town on the coaſt of Abex in Africa, ſituated at the mouth of an harbour on the Red ſea, and ſubject to the Turks, 32 miles S. W. of Mecca. Lat. 17. 20. N. long. 39. 16. E.

ERZERUM, the capital of Turcomania, the ancient Aſſyria, in Turkey in Aſia, ſituated in a delightful plain, at the foot of a range of mountains, commonly covered with ſnow till Midſummer, and near the ſpring head of the Euphrates. It is 2 miles in circuit, and encompaſſed with a double wall and towers very ancient. It is the reſidence of the Turkiſh viceroy, and the Aga of the Janiſaries who is independent of the former. Erzerum is ſaid to contain 18000 Turks, and 6000 Armenians. They trade principally in furs and copper utenſils, having plenty of that metal in the neighbouring mountains. It is a conſiderable thorough-fare from Perſia and India to Conſtantinople by Trepiſond and the Euxine ſea, in order to avoid the Arabs, who infeſt the road leading to Aleppo. It ſtands in a peninſula, formed by the ſprings of the Euphrates, one

of

of which lies a day's journey, and the other but half a day's from the city. Every week ſome caravan or other ſets out for Erzerum, Tocat, Fel-Tauris, Trepiſond, or Aleppo, but the natives of Curdiſtan or Aſſyria, who ramble about with their flocks and herds, to the ſprings of the Euphrates, frequently extort money from the caravans. Theſe Curdes call themſelves Jaſides, or followers of Jeſus, but their religion conſiſts entirely of ſome ſuperſtitious practices. They acknowledge neither the Turks or Perſians as their ſovereigns; but when attacked, retire to their bleak inacceſſible mountains, where they eaſily defend themſelves from any attempt. Erzerum lies about 136 miles S. of Trepiſond, and the Black-ſea. Lat. 39. 46. N. long. 40. 56. E. *Syſtem Geogr.*

Eschant. See Scheld.

Eschelles, a ſmall town of Savoy proper, on the confines of Dauphiny in France, ſituated on the river Guier le Vif, near a broad cauſeway, at the end of which a large part of an unpaſſable rock is cut through. It lies 18 miles S. W. of Chamberry. Lat. 45. 22. N. long. 5. 21. E. *Buſching.*

Eschwegen, a town of Heſſe-Caſſel in Germany, 26 miles S. E. of Caſſel city; ſubject to that landgrave. Lat. 51. 21. N. long. 9. 48. E.

Escurial, a ſtately palace of the king of Spain in New Caſtile, about 22 miles from Madrid. It was begun in 1557 by Philip II. ſon of the emperor Charles V. after the victory which his army obtained over the French at St. Quentin, and finiſhed in 22 years at an immenſe expence. It ſtands in a dry barren country almoſt ſurrounded with mountains, but wants nothing to render it a complete town, having 15000 windows, 22 courts, and 17 cloyſters or piazzas, beſides a church, college, monaſtery, dwelling-houſes, ſhops, artificers, &c. It is of a quadrangular form, but ſomething longer than broad, with 3 magnificent portals towards the mountains, adorned with Dorick, Corinthian, and Ionick pillars; it has 40 chapels, the high altar in one of which, from the ground to the roof, conſiſts of the moſt beautiful jaſper. This chapel is ſaid to have coſt upwards of 5 millions. The Eſcurial has a ſpacious park, with groves, caſcades, grottos, and fine proſpects, after the model of that of Rome. The pantheon, where the royal family of Spain are intered, is in the above-mentioned chapel, and is a very curious and rich ſtructure; it was begun by Charles V. carried on by kings Philip II. and III. and completed by Philip IV. From the Eſcurial is an elegant proſpect of Madrid. *Buſching.*

Esens, a town of Embden and Weſtphalia in Germany, ſituated on the ſea-coaſt, 22 miles N. of Embden city. Lat. 54. 12. N. long. 6. 48. E.

Esingwald, a market town of the N. riding of Yorkſhire, on the N. E. ſide of Boroughbridge, 186 miles from London.

Esk, a river of Scotland, giving name to Eſkadale, a territory in that country, and forms part of the boundary between England and Scotland; after running from N. E. to S. W. it falls at laſt into the Solway firth.

Eskimaux, or New Britain, and Terra de Labrador, a county of N. America, lying between 50 and 64 deg. N. lat. and between 59 and 80 W. long. It is bounded by Hudſon's ſtreights, which ſeparate it from Greenland on the N. by the Atlantick ocean on the E. by the river and bay of St. Laurence, which divides it from Newfoundland, Acadia or New Scotland on the S. E. and by Hudſon's-bay on the W. It was yielded to Great Britain by the peace of Utrecht in 1713, but no colonies ſent thither, a few ſmall ſettlements at the bottom of Hudſon's-bay excepted. Here the Indians and French

of Canada hunt for furs, though they have no colonies in the country. The natives, whose principal employment is hunting and fishing, are not very numerous.

Eslingen, an imperial town of Wirtemberg and Suabia, in Germany, under the protection of the duke of Wirtemburg, 10 miles S. E. of Stutgard. Lat. 48. 46. N. long. 9. 18. E.

Esne or Asna, a city on the western banks of the Nile, supposed to be the ancient Syena. Sir P. Lucas calls it Essenai, and most authors mention it, as there are here many elegant remains of antiquity. It lies near the grand cataract. Lat. 23. 26. N. long. 35. 6. E. *Pococke.*

Espeires, a town of Flanders in the Austrian Low-countries, situated on the Scheld, 10 miles N. of Tournay. Lat. 50. 55. N. long. 3. 21. E.

Espinal, or Epinal, a town and territory of Lorrain, situated on the Mosel, 41 miles S. E. of Nancy. Lat. 48. 26. N. long. 6. 20. E. *Busching.*

Essek, a town of Sclavonia in Hungary, situated on the Drau, which near it falls into the Danube. It is pretty large and strongly fortified, has a remarkable wooden bridge over the former river and the marshes here, 5 miles long, built by the emperor Solyman in the year 1566, who employed 20000 men in this undertaking. This difficult pass has been several times taken and retaken, and battles fought between Christians and Turks for the possession of it. The bridge has also been often burnt, particularly in 1686, by the Hungarians, though they could not take the town: however after the battle of Mohatz, they drove the Turks from it; so that this place with all Hungary is now subject to Austria. It lies 75 miles N. W. of Belgrade. Lat. 46. 20. N. long. 20. 22. E. There is also a strong fortification of the

same name in the district of Sclavonia in Hungary. *Busching.*

Essen, a town of Mark in Westphalia in Germany, 12 miles N. E. of Dusseldorp. Lat. 51. 31. N. long. 6. 39. E.

Essex, a county of England, bounded by Suffolk and Cambridgeshire on the N. by the German ocean on the E. by the river Thames, which separates it from Kent, on the S. by Middlesex and Hertfordshire on the W. It gives title of earl to the noble family of Capel, and sends two knights of the shire to parliament.

Estampes, a town in the isle of France, situated on the Juine. Three provincial and one national council have been held in this town, which lies 28 miles S. of Paris. Lat. 48. 30. N. long. 2. 20. E.

Estaples or Etaples, a town of Picardy in France, situated at the mouth of the Canche, having an harbour for small vessels, and said to be the Portus Iccius mentioned by Cæsar. It stands 14 miles S. of Boulogne. Lat. 50. 31. N. long. 1. 29. E. *Busching.*

Este, anciently Ateste, the original castle of a celebrated family, of which the present duke of Modena is the only survivor. It lies in the Paduano in Italy, and belongs to Venice. Lat. 45. 30. N. long. 12. 12. E. *Busching.*

Estella, a neat city of Navarre in Spain, situated on the Ega. It has a strong castle, and lies 25 miles S. W. of Pampeluna. Lat. 43. 15. N. W. long. 2. 12. W.

Estena, a town of Granada in Spain, 47. miles N. of Malaga. Lat. 37. 20. N. long. 5. 8. W.

Estonia, or Esthland, a province lying to the N. of Livonia, now subject to Russia. Its capital is Narva. *Busching.*

Estremadura, or Extremadura, a province of Portugal, bounded by Beira on the N. by Spanish Estremadura on the E. by Alentejo on the S. and by the Atlantick

lantick ocean on the W. The capital of it, and the whole kingdom, is Liſbon. *Buſching.*

Estremadura, a province of Spain, bounded on the N. by Leon, on the W. by Portugal, on the S. by Andaluſia, and on the E. by New-Caſtile. *Buſching.*

Estremoz, a town of Alentejo in Portugal, the beſt fortified in the whole kingdom; it has a caſtle like a citadel, contains 6500 inhabitants, and lies 26 miles W. of Elvas. In its neighbourhood the Portugueſe under count Schomberg, obtained a ſignal victory over the Spaniards in 1663. Lat. 38. 44. long. 8. 12. W. *Buſching.*

Eswegen, a town of Heſſe-Caſſel in Germany, 28 miles S. E. of Caſſel city. Lat. 51. 20. N. long. 10. 12. E.

Ethiopia Superior, a county of Africa, containing Abyſſinia, Nubia, and Abex; it is bounded by Egypt, and the deſart of Barca on the N. by the Red-ſea and Indian ocean on the E. by Anian and the known parts of Africa, on the S. and byother deſerts and undiſcovered counties on the W. Abyſſinia, properly ſo called, has at preſent little or no commerce with the reſt of the world. Abex, which runs along the coaſt of the Red-ſea, being in the poſſeſſion of the Turks. The Nile iſſues from a lake almoſt in the center of Abyſſinia, and ſwelling with the rains that fall periodically between the tropicks, overflows Egypt and all the low grounds on its banks, as happens to all rivers lying under the tropicks, though the ancients were at a loſs to account for this phænomenon. What increaſes the flood, are the torrents falling from the numerous mountains in this country; though theſe are attended with this advantage, that the inhabitants may remove hither in the hot weather, and enjoy a cooler climate than that of Egypt, lying ſeveral deg. N. of Abyſſinia. Their valleys alſo are rendered very fruitful in grain and other productions, by the continual rains and inundations of the Nile, and plenty of gold is ſaid to be found in the ſands; but the Turks have ſhut up all the avenues leading to this country, ſo that no traffick can be carried on for it. They have a great variety of camels, horſes, aſſes, ſheep, and other cattle. The complexion of the Ethiopians is quite black, with more agreeable features than their neighbours to the ſouthward, having neither thick lips nor flat noſes as other Caffres have. Formerly their ſovereign was obſolute, but now the great men ſet up for princes in their reſpective governments, and without them, the king, whom the Europeans ſtile Preſter John, can tranſact nothing of importance. The Portugueſe, when they firſt diſcovered this country, obſerving a croſs always carried before him, called him prieſt and preſbyter maximus. In him was lodged both the ſupreme, eccleſiaſtical, and civil power. Others aſſert, that the Turks ſtiled him Preſter, or Cam, i. e. king of ſlaves, moſt of their negroes being purchaſed in this country. The government now is a kind of mixed monarchy, the prince's power being extremely circumſcribed by the great men. The common people are all ſlaves, either to the king or his lords. Their religion is a mixture of judaiſm and chriſtianity, but they adhere more to the Greek than the Latin church. They keep the jewiſh and chriſtian ſabbath, and baptize and circumciſe their children, and even the females. The king, through the perſuaſion of the jeſuits, once ſubmitted to the pope's authority, which occaſioned an inſurrection, and obliged him to expel theſe fathers, and reſtore the ancient rites and ceremonies. From this country the queen of Sheba, it is thought, came to hear the wiſdom of Solomon, as alſo the prime miniſter of queen Candace, who was converted and baptized by St. Philip.

ETNA, or MOUNT GIBELLO, a burning mountain of Val di Demona in Sicily, 25 miles W. of the city of Catania, from which the firſt part of the way is full of towns, villages, vineyards and plantations; beyond this the riſing grounds are planted with vines, fruit trees, intermixed with corn fields and paſtures, and the upper part with firs; and here are openings in the ground whence great quantities of ſmoke iſſue. The top of the mountain is ſurrounded with a circle of ſnow, from which ſmoke and flame continually aſcend. This hill being larger than mount Veſuvius, and 60 miles in circumference at the bottom, the eruptions have been more numerous, and far more dreadful than thoſe of the former. Lat. 38. 12. N. long. 14. 49. E. See ÆTNA.

EU, a town of upper Normandy in France, ſituated on the Breſle and Engliſh channel, bordering on Picardy, 20 miles N. E. of Dieppe. Lat. 50. 12. N. long. 1. 36. E.

EVERDING, a town of Auſtria in Germany, on the S. ſhore of the Danube, 14 miles W. of Lintz. Lat. 48. 26. N. long. 13. 54. E.

EVERSHOT, a market town of Dorſetſhire, near the ſource of the Frome, 8 miles from Dorcheſter, and 123 from London.

EVESHAM, a borough of Worceſterſhire, ſituated on the Avon, 15 miles from Worceſter, and 95 from London. It ſends 2 members to parliament.

EUGABIO, or GUBIO, anciently IGUVIUM, a ſmall old town in Urbino, and the pope's territories of Italy. It is the ſee of a biſhop, has 45 churches and convents, and lies 38 miles S. of Urbino city. It was very much damaged by an earthquake in the year 1751. Lat. 43. 31. N. long. 13. 46. E. *Buſching.*

EVIAN, a ſmall town of Savoy in Italy, ſituated on the S. ſhore of the lake of Geneva, 30 miles N. E. of that city. Lat. 46. 30. N. long. 6. 34. E. *Buſching.*

EVORA, anciently EBORA, after that ELVORA, to which Julius Cæſar granted conſiderable priviledges, and hence called Liberalitas Julia, a city of Portugal, in one of the moſt pleaſant ſpots in the kingdom, and the capital of Alentejo. It has lately been fortified in the modern taſte, with 12 whole and 2 half baſtions, has a ſquare fort to the N. with 4 baſtions, and as many ravelins. The place contains about 12000 inhabitants, is the ſee of an archbiſhop and an univerſity. In 1580 it ſurrendered to the Spaniards, and lies 68 miles S. E. of Liſbon. Lat. 38. 40. long. 8. 26. W. There is alſo a town of the ſame name in Portuguefe Eſtremadura, with 900 inhabitants. *Buſching.*

EUPHEMIA ST. a ſmall place anciently a pretty city of the further Calabria in Naples, giving name to the large bay on which it lies, 48 miles N. E. of Reggio. Lat. 39. 16. N. long. 16. 28. *Buſching.*

EUPHRATES, the fineſt river of Aſiatick Turkey, riſing from two ſources to the northwards of Erzerum in Turcomania, in 40. 16. N. lat. which unite their ſtreams three days journey below that city, to which place ſmall veſſels may come up; but the navigation is rendered dangerous, by a very rocky channel. At firſt its courſe is from E. to W. through Turcomania or Armenia, but meeting with mount Taurus, it turns to the S. dividing that province from Natolia, and running on S. E. ſeparates Syria from Diarbeck, or Aſſyria. Afterwards it paſſes through Eyraca Arabic or Chaldea, and having joined the Tigris, continues the ſame courſe to Baſſora, 48 miles below which city it empties itſelf into the Perſian gulf. Diarbeck, the ancient Meſopotamia, or Padan Aram, is almoſt ſurrounded by the Euphrates and Tigris. *Syſtem Geogr.*

EVREUX, anciently MEDIOLANUM,

NUM, a ſmall town of Normandy in France, having large ſuburbs on the Iton, and is the ſee of a biſhop; it lies 28 miles S. of Rouen, and has in its neighbourhood the caſtle of Navarre. Lat. 49. 21. N. long. 1. 14. E. *Buſching.*

EURIPUS, a famous ſtreight, between the iſle of Negropont in the Archipelago, and the continent of Greece in Turkey, in Europe; the tides in this channel, during the firſt 8 days of the moon, and alſo from the 14th to the 20th incluſive, and the 3 laſt days are regular in flowing and ebbing; but in 24 or 25 hours it flows and ebbs 11, 12, 13, or 14 times, and then the water is half an hour in riſing, and 3 quarters in falling; when regular the tides are as thoſe in the ocean. This irregularity, the cauſes of which, the ancients and moderns have in vain attempted to inveſtigate, became a proverbial ſaying among the Greeks. *Buſching.*

EUSTACE, or EUSTATIA, one of the ſmalleſt among the Caribbee iſlands, in the Atlantick ocean in America, 5 miles W. of St. Chriſtophers, and ſubject to the Dutch. Lat. 17. 29. N. long. 62. 56. W.

EUXINE, or BLACK SEA, a large collection of water, lying between 42 and 46 deg. N. lat. and between 28 and 45 E. long. it is about 700 miles long from E. to W. and from 260 to 150 in breadth from N. to S. has a perpetual current running into it from the Mediterranean, through the Boſphorus or ſtreight of Conſtantinople, and no viſible outlet, and yet the waters are never higher at one time than another, nor has its waters any diſcernable flux and reflux. As far as it goes it is the boundary between Europe and Aſia, being ſurrounded by the Turkiſh dominions, with Budziac Tartary, little Tartary, and Cœban, a part of Circaſſian Tartary to the N. another part of Circaſſia and Mingrelia to the E. Natolia or Aſia Minor to the S. Romania, Bulgaria and Beſſarabia to the W. within which limits is comprized the Palus Mæotis, extending from Kaffa ſtreights in Crim Tartary, to the city of Aſoph, at the mouth of the Don or Tanais. See BLACK SEA.

EXETER, or EXCESTER, the capital city of Devonſhire, ſituated on the Ex or Iſca, and called the London of the W. there being no city between it and the land's-end, which is 108 miles diſtant. Topſham about 6 from it, is the port to Exeter, but ſhips now come up to the city, by means of ſluices. It has a large trade, eſpecially in ſerges, ſends 2 repreſentatives to parliament, and gives the title of earl to the noble family of Cecil; it lies 12 miles N. of the Engliſh channel, and 172 W. of London.

EXILLES, a ſmall town on the confines of Dauphiny and Piedmont, in Italy, defended by bulwarks, and a ſtrong caſtle on a mountain; it is ſituated in the valley of Oulx, and on the N. ſhore of the Doria, 14 miles W. of Suſa. It was taken from the French by the duke of Savoy, 1718; confirmed to him by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713; and now ſubject to the king of Sardinia. Lat. 45. 12. N. long. 7. 10. E. *Buſching.*

EYE, or AYE, a borough town of Suffolk, ſituated on the borders of Norfolk, 25 miles N. E. of Bury, and 92 of London. It ſends 2 repreſentatives to parliament.

EYEMOUTH. See AYMOUTH.

EYNDHOVEN, a town of Brabant, in the Dutch Netherlands, ſituated on the Donimel, 18 miles S. of Boiſleduc. Lat. 51. 40. N. long. 5. 26.

EYRACA, or IRACA ARABICK, the ancient Chaldæa or Babylonia, a province of Turkey in Aſia.

EYRAC, or IRAC AGEM, the ancient Parthia, now the chief province of Perſia, lying almoſt in the centre of that kingdom, bounded by Gilan and Adirbeitzan on the N. by Chorazan on the E. by Chuſiſtan

siſtan and Farsiſtan on the S. and by Curdiſtan, the ancient Aſſyria on the W. Its capital city being alſo the metropolis of Perſia, is Iſaphan.

Eysenach, a city of Thuringen and upper Saxony in Germany, on the Werts and frontiers of Heſſe; it is ſubject to the duke of Saxe-Eyſenach, and lies 40 miles W. of Erfurt. Lat. 50. 51. N. long. 10. 18. E.

Ezija. See Ecya.

FAI

Faenza, a city of Romagna, in the pope's dominions in Italy, ſituated on the Amone, famous for its earthen ware, and for its often ſhifting maſters; it was taken by the French in 1509, and given to pope Julius II. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and lies 34 miles E. of Bologna. Lat. 44. 34. N. long. 12. 40. E. *Buſching.*

Fairfield, a town of Connecticut in New England, ſituated on the ſea coaſt, 21 miles S. of Boſton. Lat. 41. 16. N. long. 72. 12. W.

Fairford, a ſmall market town of Glouceſterſhire, ſituated on the Coln, a little above its influx into the Thames, 20 miles from Glouceſter, and 78 from London.

Faisans, or Pheasant-Isle, by the French called Crisle de la conference, and de paix, formed by the river Bidoſſoa, which divides France from Spain, a little to the S. of the city of Fontarabia, in Biſcay proper; famous for the peace of the Pyrennees, concluded here between France and Spain in 1659; as alſo for the ſeveral matches between both kingdoms, particularly that of the infanta Maria Thereſia, with Lewis XIV. and the exchange of the infanta Maria Anna Victoria, with the duke of Orleans's daughter mademoiſelle de Montpenſier, in the year 1722; this being a neutral iſland, the ſole dominion of which can be claimed by neither kingdom. Lat. 43. 30. N. long. 1. 34. W. *Buſching.*

Fakenham, a market town of Norfolk, 18 miles from Norwich, and 110 from London.

Falaise, a town of the lower Normandy in France, ſituated on the Ante, remarkable for being the birth place of Arlotte, mother to William the conquerer. It lies 18 miles S. of Caen. Lat. 48. 58. N. long. 18 min W. *Buſching.*

Falezin, a town of Walachia in European Turkey, ſituated on the Pruth, where a battle was fought, and a peace concluded between the Ruſſians and Turks in 1711. Lat. 45. 15. N long. 26. 49. E.

Falkenberg, a ſmall old ſea port of S. Gothland in Sweden, ſituated on a river of the ſame name, and famous for the battle of Falkenberg, fought in its neighbourhood in 1365, when the Danes were defeated by the Swedes. It lies 18 miles N. W. of Helmſtat. Lat. 57. 10. N. long. 13. 12. E. *Buſching.*

Falkenburg, a town of Brandenburg in Germany, 49 miles N. E. of Stetin. Lat. 53. 39. N. long. 16. 12. E.

Falkirk, a ſmall town of Sterlingſhire in Scotland, near which on the Tor-heath, the young chevalier with his highlanders worſted the king's forces under general Hawley, January 17, 1746, who returned towards Edinburgh. Alſo in ancient times here was a battle fought between Edward I. of England, and the Scots. It lies 8 miles S. of Sterling.

Falkland, a town of Fife in Scotland, having near it a ruinated palace of the kings of Scotland. It lies 26 miles N. of Edinburgh.

Falmouth, the Ostium Cenonis of Ptolemy, a town of Cornwall in a bay, having one of the beſt harbours in the country, and the entrance

entrance defended by two caſtles, St. Mawes and Pendennis; it lies 12 miles from Truro, and 282 from London. Falmouth is now one of the moſt flouriſhing ſea port towns in the W. of England, and gives title of viſcount to the Boſcawen family. Lat. 50. 12. N. long. 5. 12. W.

FALSTER, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, near the entrance of the Baltick, about a mile to the S. of Seeland, from which it is divided by a narrow ſtreight. It may be called the orchard of Denmark, and abounds in wild game. Lat. 35. 10. N. long. 12. 14. E. *Buſching.*

FAMAGUSTA, a city of Turkey in Aſia, ſituated at the E. extremity of the iſle of Cyprus, 28 miles W. of Tripoli in Syria; it was anciently a ſtrong ſea-port of conſiderable trade, but its harbour is now ſo choaked up, as not to admit ſhips of burden. The Turks took it in 1570, flea'd the Venetian governor alive, and maſſacred the inhabitants in cool blood, though they had made an honourable capitulation. Lat. 34. 49. N. long. 36. 12. E.

FAMINE, PORT, a fortreſs to the N. E. of Magellan ſtreights, where a Spaniſh garriſon was famiſhed; and ſince that time no colony has been ſettled ſo far to the ſouthward. Lat. 54. 5. S. long. 80. 10. W.

FANANO, a ſmall town of Modena proper in Italy, having in its neighbourhood medicinal waters; it lies 30 miles S. of Modena city. Lat. 44. 20. N. long. 11. 24. E.

FANO, anciently FANUM FORTUNÆ, alſo COLONIA and JULIA FANESTRIS, a port town of Urbino on the Adriatick, delightfully ſituated in the eccleſiaſtica lſtate in Italy; it has ſome fortifications, is the ſee of a biſhop, and remarkable for a triumphal arch of marble in honour of the emperor Auguſtus, which was very much damaged by a cannon ball, at a ſiege of the place in 1458; it lies 20 miles E. of the city of Urbino. Lat. 44. 10. N. long. 14. 12. E. *Keyſler.*

FARABAT. See FERABAT.

FARE, or FARO of MESSINA, a narrow ſtreight 7 miles over, between Italy, and the iſland of Sicily, alſo the N. E. point of the latter, at the entrance of the ſtreight.

FAREHAM, a market town of Hampſhire, 10 miles from Southampton, and 65 from London.

FAREWELL CAPE, the moſt S. headland of Greenland, at the entrance to Davis's ſtreights. Lat. 59. 37. N. long. 44. 30. W.

FARINGTON, a market town of Berkſhire, 26 miles from Reading, and 65 from London.

FARNHAM, a populous market town of Surry, remarkable for its corn markets and hop plantations; it lies 12 miles from Guildford, and 40 from London.

FARO, a ſea port town of Algarve in Portugal, tolerably fortified, dividing it from Cabo de Santa Marca or Barreta, ſituated in a bay, and defended by a caſtle; it is the ſee of a biſhop, and lies 24 miles E. of Lagos. Lat. 36. 48. N. long. 9. 12. W. *Buſching.*

FARS, or FARSISTAN, the ancient PERSIS, a province of Perſia, bound by Eyrac Agem on the N. by Kerman on the E. by the Perſian gulf or Boſſora on the S. and by Chaſiſtan on the W. Its principal town is Schinas.

FAUQUEMONT. See VALKENBURG.

FAYAL, one of the Azores, an iſland in the Atlantick ocean, ſituated about mid-way between Europe and America, and belonging to Portugal. Lat. 38. 20. N. long. 31. 12. W.

FE, SANTA, a ſmall place of Granada in Spain, ſituated on the Xemil, but erected into a city by Ferdinand the catholick, when he beſieged Granada, from which it is only 10 miles. Lat. 37. 26. N. long. 3. 47. W. *Buſching.*

FE, SANTA, the capital of New-Mexico in N. America, ſituated on the N. river, 518 miles N. of old Mexico,

Mexico. Lat. 36. 10. N. long. 109. 12. W. *Syſtem Geogr.*

FE, SANTA DE BAGOTA, the capital of new Granada in Terra Firma, in S. America, ſituated at the foot of mount Bagota, in a very fertile country; is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and the ſeat of the governor and the ſupreme courts. It lies 218 miles S. of Pampeluna. Lat. 4. 15. N. long. 73. 15. W. *Syſtem Geogr.*

FE, the capital of the province of the ſame name in Terra Firma in S. America, ſituated on the river St. Martha, 212 miles S. of Carthagena, and ſubject to Spain. Lat. 7. 18. N. long. 76. 49. W. *Syſtem Geogr.*

FELIN, a town of Livonia, now ſubject to Ruſſia, ſituated on a river of the ſame name, 112 miles N. E. of Riga; it ſuffered greatly in 1560, and other times during the war between Ruſſia and Sweden. Lat. 58. 50. N. long. 25. 58. E.

FELKIRK, a town of Tirol in Auſtria, in Germany, ſituated near the E. banks of the Rhine, 38 miles S. E. of Conſtance. Lat. 4. 20. N. long. 9. 36. E.

FELTRE, a ſmall town of Feltrino and marquiſate of Trevigiana in the Venetian territories in Italy, ſituated on the Piava; it is the ſee of a biſhop, and lies 38 miles N. of Padua. Lat. 46. 12. N. long. 12. 20. E. *Buſching.*

FEMERN, a ſmall iſland in the Baltick, on the Wagrien, from which it is divided by a narrow channel, called the Femern Sound; it ſuffered extremely in the wars, eſpecially in 1419, when it was almoſt depopulated by king Erick of Pomerania, but is now ſubject to Denmark. Lat. 54. 56. N. long. 11. 12. E. *Buſching.*

FENESTRELLA, a fortified town of Piedmont in Italy, ſituated on the Cluſon; it was taken by the duke of Savoy in 1708, and is one of the ſtrongeſt frontiers againſt France, belonging to the king of Sardinia. Lat. 45. 10. N. long. 7. 26. *Buſching.*

FERABATH, a town of Gilan, in Perſia in Aſia, ſituated on the S. ſhore of the Caſpian ſea, 146 miles N. E. of the city of Gilan. Lat. 38. 12. N. long. 50. 10. E.

FERDEN, or VERDEN, a city of a territory of the ſame name in lower Saxony in Germany, ſituated on the Aller; it was purchaſed by the late elector of Hanover, George I. of England, from the Danes, who had taken it from the Swedes. It lies 28 miles S. E. of Bremen. Lat. 53. 30. N. long. 9. 10. E.

FERE, a ſmall town of Picardy in France, ſituated in a moraſs, at the junction of the Serre and Oiſe; it was formerly fortified, but its ſole defence now is a ſluice, which can lay the country under water for a mile round; it lies 46 miles S. E. of Amiens. Lat. 49. 45. N. long. 3. 26. E. *Buſching.*

FERE CHAMPENOISE, a ſmall town of upper Champagne in France, 34 miles N. of Troyes. Lat. 48. 44. N. long. 4. 8. E. *Buſching.*

FERENTINO, anciently FERENTINUM, a ſmall city of Campagna di Romana, and the pope's territories in Italy. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and lies 21 miles S. E. of Paleſtrina, and 54 E. of Rome. Lat. 41. 48. N. long. 14. 15. E.

FERETTE, a town of Alſace in Germany, 49 miles S. of Straſburg. Lat. 47. 27. N. long. 7. 36. E.

FERMANAGH, a county of the province of Ulſter in Ireland, bounded by Donnegal and Tirone on the N. by another part of Tirone and Monaghan on the E. by Cavan and Letrim on the S. and by another part of Letrim and the ocean on the W. Its principal town is Inniſkilling.

FERMO, anciently FERMUM PICENUM, a city of the marquiſate of Ancona, in the eccleſiaſtical ſtate, having an harbour on the Adriatick, 32 miles S. of the city of Ancona. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop. Lat. 43. 10. N. long. 15. 10. E. *Buſching.*

FERNANDES, or JUAN FERNANDES

BES, a small uninhabited island of Chili in S. America, lying in the Pacifick ocean, 300 miles W. of St. Jago; it is visited by all European ships that go into the S. seas, on account of its harbour, the fruits, herbs, and other provisions to be met with on it. Admiral Anson put in here in 1741, for repairing his ships, and recovering his sick men. On this island captain Woods Rogers, found one Alexander Selkirk, a native of Scotland, who had lived there alone above 4 years and 4 months, having been left by his ship: and from hence Daniel Defoe is thought to have taken the first hint of his novel, entitled Robinson Crusoe. The editor of lord Anson's voyage places this island in the lat. of 33. 40. S. and 110 leagues W. from the continent of Chili.

FERRARA, an old, large, but thinly inhabited city of the duchy of the same name in the pope's dominions, situated on the Po, and defended by a citadel of 5 whole and as many half bastions; it is an archiepiscopal see, has an university, and lies 30 miles N. E. of Bologna. In the Benedictine church is the monument of that celebrated poet Arcosto; it is the native place of Andrea Ferrara, a famous artist, many of whose broad swords are still to be met with in Scotland, and highly prized by the highlanders for the superior excellence of their metal, and distinguished by the name of their maker. Lat. 44. 36. N. long. 12. 14. E.

FERRO, or FARO, the westermost island of the Canaries, near the coast of Africa, and belonging to Spain. This island was formerly used as the first meridian for reckoning the longitude; but at present every kingdom generally makes its capital the first meridian, as the English do London. Lat. 27. 48. N. long. 17. 26. W.

FERRO, or FAROE, small islands, 25 in numbers, lying in the N. ocean, between 61. 15. and 62. 10. N. lat. subject to Denmark, 230 miles N. W. of the Orkney isles, as many S. E. of Iceland, and between 3 and 400 W. of Norway. *Busching.*

FERROL, a town of Galicia in Spain, situated on a bay of the Atlantick ocean, has an excellent harbour, and lies 24 miles N. E. of the Groine, and 54 N. of Compostella; it is a station for a royal navy of Spain, where they frequently secured themselves in the late wars, and into which port the Spanish privateers also carried several English prizes. Lat. 43. 26. N. long. 8. 46. W.

FERTE ON THE AUBE, a town of Champagne in France, 36 miles S. E. of Troyes. Lat. 48. 12. N. long. 4. 48. E.

FESCAN, or FESCHAMP, a town of France, having a small harbour on the English channel, 28 miles N. W. of Rouen. Lat. 49. 41. N. long. 26. min. E. *Busching.*

FETIPOUR, a city of Agra, and the hither India in Asia, 28 miles W. of Agra city, and subject to the mogul. Lat. 27. 12. N. long. 78. 46. E. *System Geogr.*

FEVERSHAM, a little town with a tolerable harbour in Kent, opposite to the isle of Sheppey, and one of the cinque ports; famous for the burial place of king Stephen; and here king James II. was taken prisoner, as he was attempting to make his escape into France. It lies 8 miles from Canterbury, and 48 from London.

FEURS, for FORS, a small town of Lionois, and capital of upper Forez in France, situated on the Loire, 29 miles W. of Lyons. Lat. 45. 52. N. long. 4. 28. E.

FEXEM, a village of Liege and Westphalia in Germany, 7 miles N. of Liege, and 5 W. of Viset; here in October 1746, was fought a battle between the allies commanded by prince Charles of Lorrain, and the French, under marshal count Saxe. Lat. 50. 56. N. long. 5. 46. E.

FEZ, the capital of the empire of the same name, and of Morocco in

Africa, ſituated on the Cebu, 219 miles S. of Gibraltar, and 246 N. E. of Morocco city; it a large and populous place, and the reſidence of the emperor. Moſt part of the inhabitants are negroes brought from Negroland, to recruit their black army, or the deſcendants of ſuch; the reſt are of an olive colour. The empire of Fez and Morocco, lies in the N. W. part of Africa, between 30 and 36 deg. N. lat. and between 2 and 10 W. long. bounded by the ſtreights of Gibraltar and the Mediterranean on the N. by the river Fulvia, which ſeparates it from Algiers on the E. by Biledulgerid on the S. and by the Atlantick ocean on the W. It is about 400 miles in length, and the ſame in breadth; is a fruitful country, from which the garriſons of Gibraltar, and formerly Port-Mahon, furniſh themſelves with all ſorts of proviſions. Here is a fine breed of horſes, much prized by Europeans. The emperor is abſolute, and the crown is ſaid to be hereditary; but if there be more ſons than one, they commonly fight for the crown, which is the ſource of perpetual civil wars, the laſt of which continued almoſt 30 years. They are always at war with the Spaniards and Portugueſe; the former having Ceuta, and ſome other towns on the Barbary coaſt in their hands; and the latter poſſeſſed of Arzillai, and other towns on the ocean. Their cavalry are very good, but the foot are not to be depended upon, otherwiſe they might have recovered the above mentioned places from the Spaniards and Portugueſe. Their horſe, however, prevents the chriſtians from carrying their conqueſts further into the country. Their religion is the Mahometan, and of the ſame ſect with the Turks. They often attack chriſtians veſſels in the ocean, as the Algerines do in the Mediterranean; Sallee being the principal port for their cruizers, which are very ſmall, but full of men. *Syſtem Geogr.*

FIASCONE, or MONTE FIASCONE, a little mean town of the pope's territories in Italy near the lake of Bolſena; it is the ſee of a biſhop, united to that of Corneto, famous for its white wine; it lies 14 miles S. of Orvieto city. Lat. 42. 20. N. long. 13. 12. E. *Keyſler.*

FIDA, or WHIDAH, the capital of a territory of the ſame name ſituated on the ſlave coaſt of Guiney in Africa. This country was lately conquered by the king of Dahome, whoſe dominions lay to the N. of it; but the king of Whidah ſoon after recovered it. Here the Engliſh and other Europeans had factories, but ſuffered pretty much in theſe wars. *Syſtem Geogr.*

FIERENZUOLO, a ſmall town of Parma in Italy, ſituated on the Larda, 12 miles S. E. of Placentia. It has a famous abbey of Bernardine monks. Lat. 44. 56. N. long. 10. 46. E. *Buſching.*

FIESOLI, anciently FÆSULÆ, a town of Tuſcany in Italy, ſituated between Pratolino and Florence, only 2 miles N. E. from the latter; it was one of the 12 Etrurian cities. Lat. 43. 36. N. long. 12. 20. E. *Buſching.*

FIFE, a ſhire of Scotland, bounded by the firth of Tay, and Strathern on the N. by the German ocean on the E. by the firth of Forth, which divides it from Lothian, on the S. and by Monteith and Stirling on the W.

FIGEAC, a town of Quercy and Guienne in France, ſituated on the Sele; it was fortified in the time of the religious wars, but ſince diſmantled; it lies 29 miles N. E. of Cahors. Lat. 44. 49. N. long. 1. 42. E. *Buſching.*

FIGUERA, a ſmall town of Catalonia in Spain, 16 miles W. of Roſes. Lat. 42. 26. N. long. 2. 51. E. *Buſching.*

FINALE, the capital of the marquiſate of the ſame name, in the dominions of Genoa in Italy; it has a commodious harbour, and is de-

fended by 4 forts and a ſtrong caſtle. In 1745, the Engliſh fleet threw ſeveral bombs into the town, with little damage; but it was taken by the king of Sardinia the following year. It lies 36 miles N. E. of Oneglia. Lat. 44. 30. 40. N. long. 9. 12. E.

FINISTERRE (CAPE) the weſtermoſt headland of Galicia in Spain, and of the continent of Europe. Lat. 43. 15. N. long. 9. 20 W.

FINLAND, a province of Sweden, bounded by Swediſh Lapland on the N. by Ruſſia on the E. by the gulf of Finland on the S. and by the Bothnick gulf on the W. It lies on the E. of Sweden proper, in that angle where the Baltick or E. ſea divides itſelf into the above gulf. In 1742, it was conquered by Ruſſia, but yielded again by treaty to Sweden, except Hexholm and Carelia, which are confirmed to the former. *Buſching*.

FIVE CHURCHES, a town of lower Hungary, 81 miles S. of Buda; it is the ſee of a biſhop, and belongs to Auſtria. Lat. 46. 25. N. long. 19. 15. E.

FIUME, or St. VEIT, a town of Iſtria, with an harbour on the Adriatick, 42 miles E. of Cabo de Iſtria, belonging to Auſtria. Lat. 45. 50. N. long. 15. 10. E.

FLAMBOROUGH-HEAD, a ſmall promontory of Yorkſhire, on the German ocean, 6 miles E. of Burlington. Lat. 54. 8. N. long. 11. min. E.

FLANDERS, a province of the Low Countries, bounded by the German ocean and the United Provinces on the N. by Brabant on the E. by Hainalt and Artois on the S. and by another part of this laſt province, and the German ocean on the W. it is about 50 miles long, and as many broad, and divided among the Auſtrians, French, and Dutch; but the Auſtrians have the greateſt ſhare, together with its capital Ghent. The French are maſters of the S. W. part of Flanders, in which are Liſle and Dunkirk; the Dutch of the N. E. part, in which are the ſtrong fortreſſes of Sluys, Saſvanghent and Hulſt. Flanders is a perfect level, watered with innumerable rivers and canals, extremely fruiful and conveniently ſituated for trade, with ſome of the fineſt cities in Europe, above 1000 other towns and villages. It has for ſeveral ages paſt been the ſcene of bloody wars: and the whole ten provinces of the Auſtrian and French Low Countries are frequently called by the general name of Flanders. *Syſtem Geogr.*

FLECHE, a town of Anjou in France, ſituated on the Loire, 24 miles N. E. of Angers. Lat. 47. 34. N. long. 4. min. E. *Buſching*.

FLENSBURG, a pretty large and handſome town of Sleſwick, having an harbour deep enough for large ſhipping, and ſituated on a bay of the Baltick, running above 4 miles into the land, 18 miles N. of Sleſwick city, and belongs to Denmark. Lat. 55. 20. N. long. 9. 45. E. *Buſching*.

FLEURS, a village of Namur in the Auſtrian Low Countries, 8 miles N. E. of Charleroy; famous for a battle fought in its neighbourhood in 1690, between the French and Dutch; when the foot belonging to the latter being deſerted by the enemy's cavalry, made a noble retreat, without the French being able to break them. Lat. 50. 41. N. long. 4. 26. E.

FLEURY, a town of Burgundy in France, 27 miles N. of Chalon. Lat. 47. 21. N. long. 4. 42. E.

FLIE, or ULY, an iſland on the coaſt of Holland, at the entrance of the Zuyder ſea.

FLINT, a very ſmall town which gives name to, and is the capital of a county in N. Wales, ſituated on the Dee, 14 miles E. of St. Aſaph. It ſends one member to parliament.

FLIX, a ſmall well fortified town of Catalonia in Spain, ſituated on a peninſula formed by the Ebro, where there is a famous cataract or waterfall.

fall. It lies 18 miles N. of Tortosa. Lat. 41. 21. N. long. 15 min. E. *Busching.*

FLORENCE, anciently FLORENTIA, the capital of the grand duchy of Tuscany in Italy, delightfully seated between mountains on the Arno, over which are 4 stone bridges. For curiosities, travellers reckon this city the principal in Italy, next to Rome; it contains about 9000 houses, among which are several elegant stone structures, and numerous palaces, pillars, publick statues, pyramids, and fountains in every street. The number of its inhabitants is reckoned at 70,000. The Florentines themselves are so taken with the beauty of their city, that they imagine it has no equal, and thence it has acquired the name of Florence the fair; is it defended by a wall and other works, but of no considerable strength, except three round citadels and 2 forts, and is about 6 miles in circuit. On the hills round it are several villages; and to the W. lies the extensive and fruitful valley, watered by the Arno, as far as Pisa and the Tuscan sea. The private buildings are magnificent, the squares spacious, the churches and palaces, equal to those of Turin, Genoa, or even Rome. The paintings, statues, and other curiosities in the palace of the grand duke are incomparable. The duke of Lorrain and grand duke of Tuscany, now the emperor Francis I. of Germany, is sovereign of the capital; which with Tuscany was given him, upon his cession of Lorrain to France; it is the see of an archbishop, and has a famous university. It lies 52 miles S. of Bologna, 47 E. of Leghorn and and the Tuscan sea, and 144 N. of Rome. Lat. 43. 34. N. long. 12. 24. E. *Busching.*

FLORENNES, a town of the French Low Countries, 22 miles S. W. of Namur. Lat. 50. 31. N. long. 4. 29. E.

FLORENTIN, ST. a small town of upper Champagne in France, situated on the Armanson, 25 miles S. W. of Troyes. Lat. 47. 43. N. long. 3. 45. E. *Busching.*

FLORES, one of the Azore islands in the Atlantick ocean, almost midway between Europe and America, 10 miles long, and 3 broad, so called from the variety of fine flowers produced there; it is subject to Portugal. Lat. 39. 12. N. long. 32. 10. W. *Busching.*

FLORIDA, a name given by the Spaniards, to all that part of the continent of N. America, lying N. of the gulf of Mexico, bordering on the Atlantick ocean to the E. At present it has different names; for within these limits are comprised most of the English colonies in N. America, and those parts called by the French Louisiana and New France. Florida proper at present is that peninsula between Georgia and cape Florida; lying between 25 and 30 N. lat. and between 81 and 85 W. long. the chief and almost only place possessed by the Spaniards, being the town of St. Augustine, which is defended by a fort a little distance from it; but the former is very small, and the fort not able to resist the usual force employed in a siege, though it has baffled some attempts made by the English to take it; but it must be allowed to have been with a force hardly equal to the garrison, and in want of the proper necessaries for a siege. The cape lies in the lat. 25. 20. N. long. 80. 20. W.

FLOUR, ST. the capital of upper Auvergne in France, situated on a mountain of difficult access. It is the see of a bishop, and lies 46 miles S. of Clermont. Lat. 45. 10. N. long. 2. 51. E. *Busching.*

FLUSHING, or VLISSENGEN, a town of Zealand in the United Provinces, having a secure harbour on the S. coast of the island of Walcheren, and a considerable foreign trade. It lies 8 miles S. of Middleburg, and 17 N. E. of Sluys in Flanders. It

was

was one of the cautionary towns delivered to queen Elizabeth by the Dutch, as a pledge of their fidelity, and security for the money she laid out in defending them against the Spaniards; and restored to them by her successor king James I. for an inconsiderable part of the money they stood indebted to England. It is subject to the prince of Orange. Lat. 51. 25. N. long. 3. 30. E.

Fogaras, a well inhabited town of Transylvania on the Aluta defended by a strong fort, so that it was in vain attempted by the Turks in 1661. Lat. 46. 46. N. long. 24. 18. E. *Busching.*

Fogo, one of the cape Verd islands, lying on the coast of Africa, 320 miles W. of cape Verd; it has its name from a volcano, which frequently emits flames, and is subject to Portugal. Lat. 14. 38. N. long. 24. 12. W.

Foix, a city of France, and the capital of a government of the same name, situated on the Auriege, at the foot of the Pyrenees, 38 miles S. of Thoulouse. Lat. 43. 27. N. long. 1. 25. E. *Busching.*

Foken, a town of China, and capital of a province of the same name, 381 miles N. E. of Canton. Lat. 26. 32. N. long. 113. 12. E.

Foken a province of China in Asia, situated on the Indian ocean, opposite to the isle of Formosa, bounded by Chekian on the N. and by the province of Canton on the S.

Fokingham, a market town of Lincolnshire, pleasantly situated on a rising ground, 104 miles from London.

Foligno, or Fuligno, anciently Fulginium, a small town of Spoletto, in the pope's territories in Italy, 15 miles N. of the city of Spoletto. It is the see of a bishop. Lat. 43. 15. N. long. 13. 38. E. *Busching.*

Folkstone, a very old market town in Kent, situated on the English channel, 8 miles from Dover, and 69 from London.

Fondi, a small city of Lavoro in Naples, situated on the borders of the ecclesiastical state, 40 miles N. W. of Capua; it is the see of a bishop, but was roughly handled by the famous Turkish admiral Hardiadeno Barbarossa, in the year 1551. *Keysler.*

Fontainebleau, a village in the isle of France, remarkable for an elegant and spacious royal palace, with 4 gardens, and a large grove, 28 miles S. E. of Paris. Lat. 48. 36. N. long 2. 47. E. *Busching.*

Fontarabia, or Fuentarabia, a small genteel and well fortified town of Guipuscoa, in Biscay proper, in Spain, with a pretty good harbour and fortress, at the mouth of the Bidassoa, here very broad, and the boundary between France and Spain. It lies 18 miles W. of Bayonne. In 1638 it held out a siege against the French, but in 1718 they took it, and restored it the following year. Lat. 43. 27. N. long. 1. 38. W. *Busching.*

Fontenayle, a town of Poicton in France, 39 miles W. of Poictiers. Lat. 46. 31. N. long. 47. min. W.

Fontenoy, a town of Hainalt in the Austrian Low Countries, on the borders of Flanders, 3 miles S. E. of Tournay, and 16 N. W. of Mons, famous for a bloody battle fought there May 1, 1745, between the French, and the allies commanded by his royal highness the duke of Cumberland, in which the latter being deserted by the Dutch, while the British troops, the Austrians, Hessians, and Hanoverians, stood to be hewn down by the French batteries, was at last obliged to retreat after a considerable loss. Lat. 50. 37. N. long. 3. 24. E.

Forcalquier, a town of Provence in France, situated on the Laye, 27 miles N. of Aix. Lat. 44. 12. N. long. 5. 41. E.

Forchain, a town of Franconia in Germany, situated on the Regnitz, 18 miles S. of Bambegr,

and subject to that bishoprick. Lat. 49. 41. N. long. 10. 56. E.

Fordingbridge, a market town of Hampshire, 24 miles from Winchester, and 85 from London.

Fordun, a market town in the shire of Kincardin in Scotland, formerly famous for the reliques of St. Palladius, and a monk called John of Fordun who resided here, and wrote a Latin history of Scotland.

Forest Towns, several places in the territory of Brisgaw, and circle of Suabia in Germany, lying along the Rhine, and on the borders of Switzerland, from Basil to Zurich: the principal are Rhinefeld, Seckingen, Laustenburg, and Waldshut, belonging to the Austrians. *Keysler.*

Forez, a territory of Lyonois in France, divided into upper and lower, between Beaujolis to the N. and Languedoc to the S. *Busching.*

Forfar, a parliament town, in the shire bearing its name, or Angus, in Scotland, 18 miles W. of Montrose.

Forli, a town of Romagna, in the ecclesiastical state in Italy, situated on the Montone, near which stood the ancient Forum Livii; it is the see of a bishop, and lies 18 miles S. W. of Ravenna. Lat. 44. 32. N. long. 12. 47. E. *Busching.*

Formosa, an island in the Indian ocean, situated between 22 and 25 deg. N. lat. and between 119 and 122 deg. E. long. 120 miles E. of the province of Fokiem and Canton in China, and subject to that empire.

Forress, a royal burgh of Murray in Scotland, near which are the ruins of a royal palace, and on the road between Elgin and Forres, not far from the latter, is a large rough pillar of one stone with out any inscription, in memory of a battle fought beeween Malcolm Mac Kenneth, and Sueno king of Denmark, about 13 miles, though commonly reckoned but 8 from Elgin, and 20 from Inverness.

Fortaventura, one of the Canaries, situated in the Atlantick ocean, 128 miles W. of the coast of Africa, and subject to Spain.

Fort Lewis, an excellent fortress of Alsace in Germany, on an island in the Rhine, consisting of a long and regular quadrangle, with 4 bastions, and the same number of half-moons, was ceded to France by the treaties of Ryswick and Baden; it lies almost opposite to Baden, 20 miles N. E. of Strasburg. Lat. 48. 51. N. long. 8. 12. E. *Busching.*

Fossano, a small town of Piedmont in Italy, situated on the Stura, 21 miles S. E. of Turin, and 20 N. E. of Coni; it is the see of a bishop. Lat. 44. 48. N. long. 7. 41. E. *Busching.*

Fossigny, a lordship of Savoy, containing the mountains Glaiceres, Mandite, and Plainejou. *Busching.*

Fossombrone, anciently Forum Sempronii, a town of Urbino, in the ecclesiastical state in Italy; it has a castle, is the see of a bishop, and lies 12 miles S. E. of Urbino city. Lat. 43. 46. N. long. 14. 10. E. *Busching.*

Fougeres, a town of Bretagne in France, on the Cuesnon, 41 miles S. E. of St. Malo. Lat. 48. 27. N. long. 1. 18. E.

Foulsham, a market town of Norfolk, 12 miles from Norwich, and 102 from London.

Fowey, an inconsiderable borough of Cornwall, with a good harbour, near the English channel. It sends 2 representatives to parliament, and lies 26 miles from Launceston, and 240 from London.

Foy, St. a town of Agenois and Guienne in France, situated on the Dordogne, and was strongly fortified by the reformed, but taken in 1622; it lies 35 miles E. of Bourdeaux. Lat. 44. 49. N. long. 5. min. E. *Busching.*

FRAGA, anciently FLAVIA GALLICA, an old town of Aragon in Spain, ſituated on the Cinca, has a good garriſon, and lies 48 miles E. of Saragoſſa. Lat. 41. 21. N. long. 5 min. E. *Buſching*.

FRAMLINGHAM, aſpacious market town of Suffolk, on the Ore, 28 miles from Bury, and 86 from London.

FRAMPTON, a handſome market town of Dorſetſhire, 6 miles from Dorcheſter, and 117 from London.

FRANCE, a large kingdom of Europe, and owes its preſent name to the Franks, who inhabiting the banks of the Maine and Salii, came from Germany into Gaul, ſo called from the Galli or Celtæ, and in the 5th century made themſelves maſters of this country from the Rhine, to the mouth of the Loire. France is at preſent bounded between 43 and 51 N. lat. and between 13 and 16 W. long. reckoning the firſt meridian from Ferro. It is terminated on the S. by the Mediterranean and Spain, from which it is divided by the Pyrenean mountains, on the W. by the bay of Biſcay and weſtern ocean, on the N. by the Engliſh channel and the Auſtrian Netherlands, and on the E. by Germany, Switzerland, Savoy, and Piedmont in Italy. It is nearly a ſquare of 540 miles, only Bretagne extends further to the W. than any other province. The number of its inhabitants which was formerly reckoned at 19 millions, being greatly diminiſhed by perſecution for religion, war, and famine, hardly riſes to 15 millions at preſent. It has the moſt temperate air, generally ſpeaking, of any part in Europe, and the ſoil is very fruitful. Its ſituation is extremely commodious for a foreign trade, lying on the Engliſh channel and the Mediterranean; and is watered by ſeveral large and navigable rivers, namely, the Seine, the Loire, the Garonne, the Rhone, &c. and it has lately acquired an acceſſion of Alſatia by the Rhine, which for ſome hundred miles ſeparates that country from Germany. The inhabitants are not of a large ſtature, but generally of bright parts, and the moſt enterprizing people in Europe; but ſo reſtleſs that they are continually engaged in wars abroad, or litigations at home; devoted extremely to their prince, though he treats them like ſlaves; and ſo conceited of themſelves, that they look on all other nations as barbarians. They pique themſelves on their breeding, complaiſance, and unlimitted declarations of friendſhip, though without any real meaning; and therefore may be conſidered as ſo many regular hypocrites. Their manufactures are very conſiderable, and their foreign trade to Spain, Italy, and Turky, as alſo to the W. and E. Indies, has of late years been greatly increaſed; but no trade fills their coffers more than that of their wines, ſilks, linen, and laces, ſent into Great-Britain, the returns for which are principally in coin. France was formerly divided into 12 provinces, with a parliament to each, whoſe conſent was neceſſary to the paſſing of laws and levying of money. But the cardinals Richlieu and Mazarin, who ſucceeded each other as miniſters, made their maſters the kings of France abſolute, ſo that the parliaments are only aſſembled at preſent to paſs ſuch arrets or laws as the king is pleaſed to ſend them: yet in civil and criminal cauſes theſe are ſtill the loſt reſort, unleſs the court interpoſe. Theſe aſſemblies conſiſt of preſidents and inferior judges, who purchaſe their places, and from which the crown reaps a conſiderable revenue. The parliament of Paris is the moſt conſiderable in the kingdom, and hither the king comes in perſon to ſee his own acts recorded. Here the dukes and peers of France ſit, beſides the ordinary judges, and this court alone takes cogni-

cognizance of all offences committed by peers, where the king does not iſſue a ſpecial commiſſion for their trial; as alſo of all matters relating to the crown, from both which the other parliaments in the kingdom are excluded.

France is now divided into 37 governments, over each of which a general officer, called an intendant, is appointed by the king, and he controuls the governor and other officers of juſtice, and preſides over the receivers of his generality. Theſe generalities together contain 38,502 pariſhes, and theſe again 1,585,112 families liable to pay the taille or land tax; and this is paid only by thoſe holding baſe tenures, and tradeſmen; the nobility, gentry, and clergy, being exempted from it, as alſo the burgeſſes of Paris, and ſome other free cities. Another tax called the taillon is payable by the ſame perſons as the former, amounting to about a 3d part of it. The aids is a tax ariſing from cuſtoms and duties on merchandiſe, except ſalt, the taxes for which are called gabelles. The other taxes are the poll tax, tenths of all eſtates and offices, the 50th penny, from which none are exempted, with the tenths and free-gifts of the clergy, who are allowed to tax themſelves, but this is expected to come up to what the laity pay: and laſt of all the crown lands, rents, fines, and ſerfeitures, make a conſiderable revenue, the annual amount of all which is reckoned at above 15 millions ſterling: beſides vaſt ſums are raiſed, by lowering and raiſing the current coin at pleaſure, by compoſition of debentures and government ſecurities: ſo that the kingdom is but one large farm in the hands of the crown, the whole produce of the country being in the king's power, though he chuſes to take it in the ordinary way, leſt he ſhould create male-contents, for the ſuppreſſion of which were there ever ſo great a number, he has always armies ready, having generally in time of peace 200,000 men in pay, and in time of war double that number, many of which are Swiſs, Germans, Scots, Iriſh, Swedes, and Danes. The religion of France ſince the revocation of the edict of Nantz for the reformed in 1685, is the Roman catholick; but they ſeem leſs devoted to the pope than any other nation of that communion, and have not yet admitted the inquiſition. Upon the repeal of the aforeſaid edict by Lewis XIV. which toleration the proteſtants had fought many years to obtain, and was firſt granted them by Henry IV. or Le Grand, a cruel perſecution enſued, by which above 100,000 of them were forced to leave France, ſo that it loſt the moſt induſtrious part of its inhabitants; but the proteſtant refugees ſet up the French manufactories where-ever they came, and by this means the demand for French merchandiſe was very conſiderably diminiſhed. The crown of France is hereditary only in the male line, the females being excluded by the Salique law: and in the ſucceſſion of their kings, 3 families have been on the throne, namely, the Merovingian, Carlovinian, and Capetine, which had no relation to one another, and were ſucceſſive uſurpations of the 2d on the 1ſt, and of the 3d on the 2d. The preſent reigning family is that of Bourbon, ever ſince Henry of Navarre, or Henry the great aſcended the throne, through bloodſhed and the oppreſſion of the league. This prince was a proteſtant, but he renounced his religion publickly, and not long after he was ſtabbed by Ravilliac. The ſtile of the eldeſt ſon of France is alway the Dauphin. The new acquiſitions and conqueſts of France, within little more than a century ago have been Alſace, with Lorrain and Bar on the ſide of Germany, thoſe of Artois, Cambray, part of Flanders, Hainalt,;

Hainailt, and Luxemburg, on the side of the Austrian Low Countries; and Roussilon, a part of Catalonia, on that of Spain, and Franche Comté, taken from the house of Austria.

FRANCFORT UPON THE MAINE, an imperial and sovereign city, on the borders of Hesse and Franconia in Germany, situated on both sides the river Maine; it is large and populous, regularly fortified, and situated commodiously for trade, with a considerable territory belonging to it, and governed by its own magistrates. The Roman catholicks are in possession of the cathedral, but most of the inhabitants being Lutherans, the former make no publick processions. In the town house the ecclesiastical and temporal electors meet for chusing an emperor, and here is kept the golden bull, which regulates such election. Francfort lies 21 miles E. of Mentz, and 17 W. of Hainalt. Lat. 50. 16. N. long. 7. 36. E. *Keysler.*

FRANCFORT UPON THE ODER, a city of Bradenburg and upper Saxony in Germany, lying 40 miles E. of Berlin, and subject to the king of Prussia: it is a large populous place, has a flourishing trade, and a communication with the Baltick, by means of the Oder, and with the Spree and Havel by canals. Here is a famous Calvinist university. Lat. 52. 34. N. long. 14. 58. E.

FRANCHE COMTÉ, or the county of BURGUNDY, was anciently part of the duchy bearing that name, and subject to the Spanish branch of the house of Austria, but taken from them by Lewis XIV. and confirmed to him by the treaty of Nimeguen in 1678. It is now a French government, bordering on Lorrain to the N. on the county of Mumpelgard and Switzerland to the E. and the governments of Burgundy and Champagne to the S. and W. *Busching.*

FRANCKEMONT, a town of the bishoprick of Liege in Germany, 15 miles S. E. of the city bearing that name. Lat. 50. 27. N. long. 5. 52. E.

FRANCOLINI, a town of Ferrara, in the ecclesiastical state in Italy, situated on the Po, 12 miles N. E. of the city of Ferrara. Lat. 45. 32. N. long. 12. 21. E.

FRANCONIA, one of the circles of the empire, in the heart of Germany, bordering on Hesse and upper Saxony to the N. on Bohemia to the E. on Bavaria and Suabia to the S. and on the palatinate of the Rhine and electorate of Mentz to the W. Its capital is Nurenburg. Hence came those Franks or Germans, who in the 5th century conquered France, and from them that kingdom took its name.

FRANKENDAL, a city of the palatinate of the Rhine in Germany, situated on the W. shore of that river; it was taken and burnt, with the other towns of this country, by the French in 1688 and 1689, who soon after abandoned them: it lies 12 miles S. of Worms, and 18 N. W. of Heidelberg. Lat. 49. 27. N. long. 8. 22. E.

FRANKENSTEIN, a town of Zuerbruggen, or Deuxponts in the palatinate in Germany, 14 miles N. W. of Landau. Lat. 49. 32. N. long. 7. 41. E.

FRANKER, a town of W. Friesland, in the United Provinces of Holland, 12 miles W. of Lewarden. Lat. 53. 21. N. long. 5. 38. E.

FRANSTADT, or FRAUSTADT, a town of Silesia, 31 miles N. E. of Glogau, subject to Prussia. Lat. 51. 39. N. long. 16. 52. E. *System Geogr.*

FRASCATI, a town of the campagna di Romana in Italy, near which anciently stood the town of Tusculum, where Cicero had a villa, called Grotto Ferrate. Here are at present several fine seats belonging to the nobility of modern Rome, as it was famous formerly for

for thoſe of the old Romans. The hill on which they ſtand has admirable proſpects; and here mr. Addiſon tells us in his travels, he firſt ſaw the ſketch of Verſailles in the walks and water works of thoſe fine palaces, particularly the villa Aldobrandini, or Belvedere. It lies 15 miles E. of Rome. Lat. 42. 12. N. long. 13. 14. E. *Keyſler.*

FRASERSBURGH, a neat little town of Bamffshire in Scotland, with a good harbour, and trade with ſmall ſhipping.

FREDENBURG, a town of Weſtphalia in Germany, 48 miles W. of Caſſel city. Lat. 51. 14. N. long. 8. 15. E.

FREDERICA, a town of Georgia in N. America, on the iſland of St. Simon, at the mouth of Alatamaha, lately built and fortified by general Oglethorpe. In 1742 the Spaniards having invaded the iſland took fort St. Simon; but upon marching to beſiege Frederica were repulſed by the ſaid general, and obliged to quit the attempt. This iſland is about 13 miles in length, and 3 or 4 in breadth, 20 leagues N. of St. Auguſtine. The fort taken by the Spaniards, and again abandoned, is 7 miles from the town. Beſides this are ſeveral other ſmall iſlands in the mouth of the river, which have been fortified by the Engliſh. Lat. 31. 12. N. long. 81. 42, W. *Syſtem Geog.*

FREDERICKSBERG, a ſtately royal palace of Sealand in Denmark. with ſpacious gardens in the neighbourhood of Copenhagen, and built upon piles in the middle of a lake. Lat. 55. 36. N. long. 12. 29. E. *Buſching.*

FREDERICKSBURG, a fort belonging to the Danes, on the gold coaſt of Guiney in Africa, near cape Three Points. Lat. 5. 10. N. long. 2. 12. W. *Syſtem Geogr.*

FREDERICKSHALD, a frontier town, in the province of Agerhuys in Norway, 34 miles N. of Frederickſtadt. Charles XII. was killed in the trenches before this town by a muſket ball. It has often been burnt down. Lat. 59. 32. N. long. 11. 31. E. *Buſching.*

FREDERICKSODE, or FREDERICIA, the only fortreſs of all N. Jutland, in the province of Ripen in Denmark, ſituated on the little Belt in the Baltick, and oppoſite to Funen; it was taken and burnt by the Swedes in 1657, and lies 26 miles W. of Odenſee. Lat. 55. 36. N. long. 10. 12. E. *Buſching.*

FREDERICKSTADT, a regular and well built town of Sleſwick in Denmark, ſituated between the Eider and Treen, not far from the German ocean; it has no walls, but is ſurrounded with a ditch and high trees, 36 miles W. of Sleſwick. Lat. 54. 41. N. long. 9. 5. E. *Buſching.*

FREDERICKSTADT, a fortified town of Aggerhuys in Norway, on the Shaggerrack bay, on the frontiers of Sweden, 64 miles N. of Gottenburg. Lat. 59. 12. N. long. 11. 31. E. *Buſching.*

FREISINGEN, a large city of Bavaria in Germany, ſituated on the Iſer, 26 miles N. of Munich, and ſubject to its own biſhop. Lat. 48. 41. N. long. 11. 51. E.

FREJULES, FREJUS, or FORUM JULII, a fortified town of Provence in France, ſituated on the Argent, half a mile from the Mediterranean; it is the ſee of a biſhop, and once filled by the famous French miniſter cardinal Fleury, where the regale has no place, 36 miles N. E. of Toulon, and 38 S. W. of Nice. Lat. 42. 51. N. long. 26. 31. E. *Buſching.*

FREUDENBURG, a town of Weſtphalia in Germany, 56 miles W. of Caſſel. Lat. 51. 21. N. long. 8. 12. E.

FREYSTADT, a town of Teſchin in Sileſia, 17 miles E. of Troppau. Lat. 50. 12. N. long. 17. 46. E.

FRIBURG, the capital of the canton bearing its name in Switzerland, 20 miles S. W. of Bern: it ſtands on rocks and precipices, ſeveral parts of which are acceſſable only by ſtairs and ladders. The inhabitants of this canton and city are Roman catholicks, and a republick. Lat. 46. 39. N. long. 17. 51. E. *Buſching.*

FRIBURG, a city of Suabia, and the capital of Briſgau in Germany, 30 miles S. of Straſburg, and the ſame N. of Baſil, ſubject to Auſtria. It was taken by the French in 1677, but reſtored by the peace of Ryſwick in 1697, alſo taken again by them, but reſtored by the peace of Baden in 1714. Lat. 48. 21. N. long. 7. 46. E.

FRICENTO, an inconſiderable little town in the further principality of Naples in Italy; it is the ſee of a biſhop, united with Avelino, 47 miles E. of the city of Naples. Lat. 41. 21. N. long, 15. 46. E. *Buſching.*

FRIDBURG, a ſovereign imperial city of Bavaria in Germany, 8 miles E. of Augſburg, and ſubject to its own magiſtrates. Lat. 48. 41. N. long. 11. 12. E.

FRIDBURG, a town of upper Saxony in Germany, 10 miles S. W. of Dreſden, and ſubject to the elector. Lat. 50. 51. N. long. 12. 31. E.

FRIDBURG, a town of Thuringen, in upper Saxony in Germany, ſituated on the Unſtruck, 28 miles W. of Leipſick. Lat. 51. 26. N. long. 11. 48. E.

FRIDLAND, a town of Bohemia, on the borders of Luſatia, 56 miles E. of Dreſden, and ſubject to Auſtria. Lat. 50. 49. N. long. 15. 10. E.

FRIDLINGEN, a town of Suabia in Germany, 5 miles E. of the Rhine, and 6 N. of Baſil, where happened a ſharp and doubtful battle between the French and imperialiſts in 1702. Lat. 47. 29. N. long. 7. 36. E.

FRIEDBURG, an imperial ſovereign city of Heſſe in Germany, ſubject to its own magiſtrates, 18 miles N. of Francfort. Lat. 50. 31. N. long. 8. 36. E.

FRIESLAND, NORTH, one of the moſt N. provinces of the United Low Countries, bordering on the German ocean to the N. on Groningen and Overyſſel to the E. on the Zuyder ſea and Overyſſel to the S. and on the German ocean to the W. Its capital is Lieuwarden, the ſeat of the prince of Orange. *Buſching.*

FRIESLAND, EAST, a province of Weſtphalia in Germany, being the N. W. part of Germany on the borders of Groningen, a province of the United Low Countries. See EMBDEN.

FRINWALT, or FRIDLAND, a town of Brandenburg and upper Saxony in Germany, ſituated on the W. ſide of the Oder, 28 miles N. E. of Berlin, ſubject to Pruſſia. Lat. 52. 45. N. long. 14. 43. E.

FRIO, CAPE, a promontory of Rio Janeiro in Braſil, in S. America. Lat. 23. 32. S. long. 44. 12. W.

FRISACH, a town of Bavaria, in the archbiſhoprick of Saltzburg in Germany, 58 miles S. E. of Saltzburg, and ſubject to the archbiſhop. Lat. 47. 31. N. long. 14. 21. E.

FRISCHAFF, a bay of the Baltick, formed by the iſland of Friſch and the continent, at the mouth of the Viſtula, on the coaſt of Pruſſia in Poland. *Buſching.*

FRITZLAR, a town of Heſſe-Caſſel in Germany, 28 miles S. W. of Caſſel. Lat. 51. 12. N. long. 8. 43. E.

FRIULI, a fruitful province of upper Italy, partly belonging to the houſe of Auſtria, and partly to the republick of Venice; it borders on Carinthia in Germany to the N. on Carniola to the E. on the Adriatick to the S. and on the Belluneſe and and Feltrino to the W. *Buſching.*

FROBISHER's, or FORBISHER's STREIGHTS, an arm of the ſea, a little

little to the northward of cape Farewel in W. Greenland, which was discovered by sir Martin Forbisher, N. lat. 63. 12. N. long. 48. 10. W.

Frodesham, a good market town of Cheshire, on the Mersey, 14 miles from Chester, and 100 from London.

Frodingham, a market town in the E. riding of Yorkshire, 30 miles from York, and 172 from London.

Frome, a great cloathing town in Somersetshire, 10 miles from Bath, and 99 from London.

Fronteira, a small town of Alentejo in Portugal, famous for a signal victory obtained by the Portuguese under duke Schomberg, over the Spaniards, on a ridge of hills 2 leagues off in 1663; 15 miles S. of Portalagre. Lat. 38. 56. N. long. 8. 14. W.

Frontigniac, or Frontignan, a little town of Languedoc in France, on the lake Thau, not far from the Mediterranean, famous for excellent muscadine wine called by its name, as also muscadine raisins, called passerilles; it lies 18 miles S. W. of Montpelier. Lat. 43. 38. N. long. 3. 36. E. *Busching.*

Frontigniac, a fort of Canada in N. America, on the river St. Laurence, where it empties itself into the lake Ontario, to which and the fort, this name was given by a French officer. The five nations of Iroquois, allies of Great-Britain, dwell on the E. and S. shores of this lake, which is 300 miles in length and upwards of 100 hundred in breadth, a great many rivers falling into it; but its most considerable supply of water is from the river Niagara, a streight or channel between the lakes of Erie and Ontario, where is formed one of the most surprising water-falls in the world. Lat. 43. 18. N. long. 77. 10 W. *System Geogr.*

Fuenta Duegna, a small town of New Castile in Spain, situated on the Tagus, 40 m. S. E. of Madrid. Lat. 40. 21. N. long. 3. 46. W.

Fuld, or Fulda, a town and abbey of Hesse in Germany, situated on a river of the same name, and having a considerable territory belonging to it; subject to its own abbot, who is a prince of the empire; and lies 46 miles N. E. of Francfort. Lat. 50. 43. N. long. 9. 46. E.

Fulham, a handsome village of Middlesex near London, opposite to Putney, with a wooden bridge over the Thames.

Fuligno. See Foligno.

Funchall, a city in a territory of the same name, and the capital of the whole Madeiras, situated on a fine bay in the Atlantick ocean, 320 miles W. of Morocco in Africa, and subject to Portugal; it is the see of a bishop, and defended by 5 forts and a fortress, towards the sea side, and a fortress towards the land. Lat. 32. 38. N. long. 16. 12. W. *Busching.*

Fundi, a bay between New England and New Scoland, or Acadie, having a fine fishery.

Funen, an island of Denmark, the second for magnitude in that kingdom, situated at the entrance of the Baltick, divided from Jutland by the small Belt, and from Seeland by the great Belt. Its chief town is Odensee. *Busching.*

Furnes, a town of Flanders in the Austrian Low Countries, 12 miles E. of Dunkirk; it has several times been taken but restored to the emperor. Lat. 51. 21. N. long. 2. 31. E.

Furstenburg, a town and castle, the capital of a county of the same name in Germany, situated on the Danube, 26 miles N. W. of Constance. Lat. 47. 44. long. 8. 36. E. *System Geogr.*

Furstenfield, a town of Stiria and Austria, in Germany, 38 miles E. of Gratz. Lat. 47. 32. N. long. 16, 51. E.

GAI

GABARET, the capital of Gabardan, a territory in Gascony in France, situated on the Geuise. *Busching.*

GABIAN, a village of Beziers in Languedoc, famous for mineral waters: near it is a rock, from which issues black petreolum, good in several distempers: in the neighbourhood are found a species of earth used for whitening linen. *Busching.*

GABIN, or GAMBIN, a little town in the palatinate of Rawa in Great Poland, 50 miles N. W. of Warsaw. Lat. 52. 41. N. long. 19. 49. E.

GAETA, or GAIETTA, a well fortified city of Lavora in Naples, situated on a mountain surrounded by the sea, except a narrow neck of land which joins it to the continent. It was the only town that held out any time against the Austrians in 1707, but was at last taken by storm; and its two castles surrendered at discretion. It also made a good defence in 1734, when the Spaniards recovered Naples from the Austrians. In one of the castles is the unburied body of the famous Charles of Bourbon. Here St. Francis preached to the fishes, but the spot is at present divided from the sea by a wall. It is the see of a bishop. Lat. 41. 32. N. long. 14. 36. E. *Keysler.*

GAILLAC, a town of Languedoc in France, situated on the Tarn, which is here navigable; the town has a considerable trade, particularly in wine, is populous, and has large suburbs. Lat. 43. 50. N. long. 2. 38. E. *Busching.*

GAINSBOROUGH, a market town in the division of Lindsey in Lincolnshire, giving title of earl to a branch of the Noel family, commodiously situated on the Trent, 16 miles from Lincoln, and 137 from London.

GALARGUES, a town of Languedoc in France, famous for the manufacturing of turnsole into a blue and red colour. *Busching.*

GALATA, a suburb of Constantinople, lying opposite to the seraglio on the other side of the harbour, it is surrounded with walls, towers, and ditches, and chiefly inhabited by Greeks, Armenians, Turks, and Jews, who are not so much confined here, with regard to their forms of worship as in the city; the Greeks have 6 churches, and the Roman catholicks two or three. The private houses are better built than those of Constantinople, and they have taverns which sell wine without any restraint. *System Geogr.*

GALATA, anciently a province of Asia Minor, now Amasia in Asiatick Turkey.

GALICIA, the most N. W. province of Spain; it is bounded on the S. by Portugal, on the W. and N. by the sea, and on the E. by Asturias and Leon. It has more sea coast and a greater number of harbours than any province in Spain; the principal of the latter are Corunna and Ferrol. *Busching.*

GALICIA, or GUADALAJARA, a province of Mexico in N. America, bounded by New Mexico on the N. by the gulf of Mexico on the E. by Mexico proper on the S. and by the Pacifick ocean and the gulf of California on the W. *System Geogr.*

GALILEE, formerly a province of Judea, now of Turkey in Asia, the scene of many of our Saviour's miracles; it is bounded by mount Libanus to the N. by the river Jordan and the sea of Galilee on the E. by the river Chison on the S. and by the Mediterranean on the W. Here stood the cities of Capernaum, Chorazim, and Bethsaida, which have long since been destroyed, and their exact situation now unknown. Some however in their maps of Palestine, pretend to place Capernaum at the

N. end of the lake of Galilee, Chorazim to the E. and Bethſaida to the W. thereof.

GALISTIO, a ſmall place of Eſtremadura in Spain, where the duke of Berwick poſting 8 ſquadrons of horſe to oppoſe the march of the confederates to Placentia, in April 1706, they ſhamefully run away upon the approach of the latter; it lies 17 miles N. W. from Placentia. Lat. 39. 42. N. long. 11. 51. E. *Buſching.*

GALL, ST. a town of Turgow in Switzerland, lying 7 miles W. of the lake of Conſtance, and contiguous to the abbey of the ſame name, to which it formerly belonged; but has now no dependance on it, the town having purchaſed the ſovereignty of the abbot. It is a republick, but has no territory, the neighbouring country being ſubject to the abbot. The legiſlative power is lodged in the hand of two councils, the inhabitants are reckoned at 10,000 and moſtly employed in the linen manufacture, making annually upwards of 40,000 pieces of linen, 200 ells each, by the exporting of which they are greatly enriched, it being accounted one of the wealthieſt towns in Switzerland. They are proteſtants, and hence ariſe continual differences between them and the neighbouring abbey, particularly a few years ago, when a monk carrying his croſs erected through the town attended by ſeveral peaſants, a tumult enſued, and a war was like to have been the conſequence between the abbey and town. But the differences were however compromiſed, for the townſmen agreed to pay 2000 crowns for inſulting the monks, and theſe engaged to make no more proceſſions in the town. In 1718 the abbot was attacked by the Tockenburghers, for claiming the ſovereignty of their city and territory: in this diſpute the proteſtant cantons took the part of the burghers of Tocken, and the popiſh cantons that of the abbot. See SWITZERLAND.

GALLBALLY, a town in the county of Tipperary, and province of Munſter in Ireland, 28 miles S. E. of Limerick.

GALLIPAGO ISLANDS, a cluſter of iſlands in the Pacifick ocean, ſituated on both ſides of the equator, between 85 and 90 deg. W. long. Here ſhips often refit and take in water and proviſions; but the Spaniards have never ſent any colonies hither. *Syſtem Geogr.*

GALLIPOLI, anciently CALLIPOLIS, a fortified town of Otranto and Naples in Italy, having an harbour on the gulf of Otranto; it is the ſee of a biſhop, and lies 30 miles W. of the city of Otranto. Lat. 40. 32. N. long. 18. 51. E. *Buſching.*

GALLIPOLI, anciently CALLIPOLIS, a populous town of Romania in European Turkey, conſiſting of 10,000 Turks and 4000 Chriſtians, beſides great numbers of Jews. It has a ſpacious harbour for the reception of galleys, on the famous ſtreight dividing Europe from Aſia, anciently called the Helleſpont, now the Dardanelles, 120 miles S. W. of Conſtantinople. It is the firſt town in Europe the Turks made themſelves maſters of. Lat. 40. 51. N. long. 27. 46. E. *Buſching.*

GALLO, an iſland in the Pacifick ocean, or the S. ſea, near the coaſt of Peru, 190 miles W. of Popayan: the buccaneers uſed to put into the harbours of this iſland in order to refit, there being plenty of wood and water on it; and was the firſt place the Spaniards poſſeſſed themſelves of upon their attempting the conqueſt of Peru. Lat. 3. 12. N. long. 83. 10. W.

GALLO, a town of Ancona, belonging to the eccleſiatical ſtate in Italy, 14 miles S. of Ancona. Lat. 43. 41. N. long. 14. 36. E.

GALLO, or PUNTO GALLO, a town with an harbour and fort on the

the S. W. part of the iſland of Ceylon in the E. Indies in Aſia, belonging to the Dutch. Lat. 6. 5. N. long. 78. 41. E. *Syſtem Geogr.*

GALLOWAY, a fortified town, the capital of the county of the ſame name, and province of Connaught in Ireland, ſituated on the bay of Galloway in the Weſtern ocean, 121 miles W. of Dublin. It has a large and ſafe harbour, commodiouſly ſituated for foreign trade, and is the ſee of a biſhop.

GALLOWAY, a county in the S. W. part of Scotland, from which the Scottiſh horſes brought into the N. of England take their name.

GAMBIA, a large river of Africa, thought to be a branch of the Niger, falling into the Weſtern ocean. It is navigable for ſloops 600 miles, according to the accounts of ſuch Engliſh factors who have gone ſo far up it in queſt of gold, but without ſucceſs. At the mouth of the river the land is low, but higher up the country is rocky and mountainous, and covered with woods: there are a great number of towns, and ſeveral nations inhabit its banks, moſtly negroes; but ſome are of an olive colour, and called Pholeys, who live in the manner of Arabs, and ſpeak the Arabick language, and are Mahometans, as moſt of the negroes N. of the river are, whereas thoſe on the S. of the river are Pagans. The principal ſettlement, namely, James iſland, belonging to the African company, lies 10 leagues up the river, almoſt in the middle of the ſtream, and 3 miles from the neareſt ſhore, is leſs than a mile in circuit, has a fort mounted with cannon, and a ſmall garriſon which maintain their right of trading in the Gambia. The company have alſo factors on either ſhore for ſeveral hundred miles up the river. Their trade with the natives conſiſts chiefly in gold, ſlaves, elephants teeth, and bees-wax. This river having a long courſe within the tropicks, annually overflows the flat country on its banks about Midſummer like the Nile and Ganges, from the periodical rains ſwelling their ſtreams. *Moore's Travels.*

GANDIA, a city of Valencia in Spain, ſituated on the little river Alcoy, not far from the ſea; it has an univerſity, and lies 31 miles S. of the city of Valencia. Lat. 39. 21. N. long. 25. min. W. *Buſching.*

GANGEA, the capital of a territory in Chirvan, in the empire of Perſia in Aſia, 124 miles N. E. of Erivan, 15 N. W. of Baku, and the Caſpian ſea. Lat. 41. 12. N. long. 47. 5. E.

GANGES, a river of the hither India in Aſia, riſing in the mountains which divides India from Tartary, and running from the N. W. to the S. E. about 1586 miles thro' the dominions of the great mogul, empties itſelf by means of ſeveral channels into the bay of Bengal. This river is highly eſteemed in India, not only on account of its long courſe, its depth, and the purity of its waters, but the great ſanctity which the natives aſcribe to them. Several hundred thouſand pilgrims viſit it annually, who pay homage to this river, as to a god, and carry their dying friends from remote countries to expire on its banks, and as ſoon as they die throw them into the middle of it. The water is at the loweſt in April or May, but the rains falling ſoon after, the flat country is overflown for ſeveral miles before the end of September, when the waters begin to retire, but the prolifick mud left on the ſoil, renders Bengal the moſt fruitful province of India for all ſorts of grain. The waters of this river keep better at ſea than any other, thoſe of the Thames alone excepted. Spring tides uſually riſe here to about 10 feet; but of late years ſuch dreadful inundations and ſtorms have happened, that the

towns near the ſhore have been greatly damaged, and ſome of the ſhips in the river have been caſt away. The Europeans reſort to the moſt W. branch of this river where the Engliſh have ſome factories, particularly at fort William and Hugely. *Syſtem Geogr.*

GANI, or COULOR, a town of Golconda, in the hither India in Aſia, where is a remarkably rich diamond mine, 131 miles E. of Bagnagar, and belonging to the great mogul. Lat. 15. 46. N. long. 82. 12. E. *Syſtem Geogr.*

GAP, the capital of Gapençois, a territory of the upper Dauphiny in France, ſituated on the little river Benne, but greatly reduced by civil, inteſtine, and foreign irruptions, being burnt by the enemy in 1692; it is the ſee of a biſhop, and lies 22 miles W. of Embrun. Lat. 44. 28. N. long. 5. 55. E. *Buſching.*

GARAUP, a promontory of Provence in France, not far from Antibes, which runs a pretty way into the ſea, and forms the bay of Cannes. *Buſching.*

GARDA, a town of the Veroneſe in Italy, having a caſtle on the E. ſide of the lake bearing its name, 25 miles N. W. of Verona, and belonging to Venice. In its neighbourhood happened a very ſharp rencounter between a detachment of French and another of imperialiſts in 1704. Lat. 45. 25. N. long. 11. min. E. *Buſching.*

GARDELEBEN, a town of Brandenburg in Germany, belonging to the king of Pruſſia, 48 miles N. W. of the city of Brandenburgh. Lat. 52. 38. N. long. 11. 48. E. *Buſching.*

GARGANO, or S. ANGELO, from a town near it of that name, a promontory in the Capitanata of Naples in Italy, on which is the oldeſt and moſt celebrated convent in this kingdom, except that on mount Caſſino. *Buſching.*

GARONNE, anciently GARUMNA, a river of France, riſing in the Pyrenean mountains of Aure, in the valley of Aran and county of Comenges, from whence it keeps a N. W. courſe, paſſing by Tholouſe, and is navigable near Muret, receiving ſeveral rivers in its way, and after uniting with the Dordogne near Bec d'Ambez, it takes the name of Garonne, and near La Tour de Cordouan falls through 2 channels, namely Le pas de Anes, and Le pas de Grave, into the Atlantick ocean. It communicates with the Mediterranean, by means of the royal canal made in Languedoc by Lewis XIV. The tides flow up this river as far as Langon and S. Macaire, about 30 French miles from its mouth, and 29 above Bourdeaux. *Buſching.*

GARRISON, a town in the county of Fermanaugh, and province of Ulſter in Ireland, 14 miles S. of Balliſhannon.

GARSTANG, a market town of Lancaſhire, 12 miles from Preſton, and 222 from London.

GASCONY, a province of France, containing all that part of the government of Guienne, S. of the Garonne, and to the N. E. of the Pyrennees; it is bounded by Guienne on the N. by Languedoc on the E. by the Pyrenean mountains dividing it from Spain on the S. and by the bay of Biſcay on the W. Its capital is Bayonne. *Buſching.*

GASSENHOVEN, or GUTZENHOVEN, a town in the Auſtrian Low Countries, 6 miles E. of Tirlemont, and 18 of Louvain. It lay within the French lines when forced by the duke of Marlborough in 1705, and from that poſt moſt of the troops and cannon were drawn that made any reſiſtance. Lat. 50. 49. N. long. 4. 56. E.

GATE, a range of mountains, running from N. to S. through the middle of the hither peninſula of India in Aſia. *Syſtem Geogr.*

GATTON, an inconſiderable borough of Surry, 18 miles from London,

don; it ſends 2 repreſentatives to parliament.

GAVURDO, a town of the Breſciano in Italy ſituated on the Weiſe, about 7 miles W. of the lake di Garda, ſubject to Venice, whither the imperialiſts retired after the defeat at Garcinado, April 19, 1705. Lat 45. 28. N. long. 35. 41. E.

GAVERER, or WAVEREN, a town of Flanders in the Auſtrian Low Countries ſituated on the E. ſhore of the Scheld, 8 miles N. E. of Ordenaud, and 10. S. W. of Ghent; near it the armies of the confederates and French often encamped, and had ſeveral ſmart engagements in the late wars. Here alſo the Pruſſian general count Lothum paſſing the Scheld, Nov. 30, 1708, with part of the allied army to relieve Bruſſels, forced the French from their intrenchments. Lat. 50. 49. N. long. 3. 41. E.

GAUL, the ancient name of France, compriſing alſo the N. parts of Italy. See FRANCE.

GAUR, a diſtrict of Choraſſan in Perſia, bordering on India in Aſia.

GAURES, a name given to the natives of the above territory of Gaur; they are diſperſed all over India and Perſia, and pretend to drive their pedigree from the ancient Perſians; but however this be, they certainly differ from the modern inhabitants, and worſhip the ſun and fire, but whether as gods, or ſymbols of the true God is not known; ſince they ſay God is light, and that the holy fire has been preſerved upwards of 4000 years. Their principal temple is on a mountain in Eyrac Agem near the city of Yeſd, where conſiderable numbers of their prieſts reſide, who take care that the ſacred fire never be extinguiſhed, which they pretend was lighted by their grand prophet Zoroaſter, whoſe return they daily expect. Their employment is huſbandry, they never bury their dead, expoſing them in the open air, and in places ſurrounded with high walls, to be devoured by birds of prey. *Syſtem Geogr.*

GEET, a river in the Auſtrian Low Countries, riſing in the S. E. part of Brabant; from whence it runs N. near the borders of Liege, and paſſing by Lande and Leaw, falls into the Demer a little below Halen

GELDERLAND, a province of the Auſtrian Low Countries, and including Zutphen, is bounded by the Zuyder ſea, and Overyſſel on the N. by Weſtphalia on the E. by Brabant and Pruſſian Gelderland on the S. and by the province of Utrecht on the W.

GELDRES a city of Gelderland, 14 miles N. of Venloo, and 24 S. of Nimeguen; it was taken by the king of Pruſſia in 1703, and with the territory belonging to it, was ceded to him by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713. Lat. 51. 41. N. long. 6. 16. E.

GALENHAUSEN, an imperial city in the territory of Hanau, and Landgraviate of Heſſe in Germany, ſituated on the Knitzig, 12 miles N. of the city of Hanau, and 17 N. W. of Aſchaffenburg. It is governed by its own magiſtrates. Lat. 50. 21. N. long. 9. 5. E.

GEMBLOURS, a town of Brabant in the Auſtrian Low Countries, ſituated on the Orne, 12 miles N. W. of Namur, 19 S. E. of Bruſſels, famous for a battle fought in 1578. Lat. 50. 36. N. long. 4. 39. E. *Blainville.*

GEMMINGEN, a town of the Lower palatinate in Germany, 12 miles W. of Hailbron, and 30 E. of Philipſburg. Lat. 49. 41. N. long. 28. 38. E.

GEMUND, an imperial town of Rechſberg and Suabia in Germany, ſituated on the Rems, 28 miles E. of Stutgard. Marſhal Villars encamping here in 1707, raiſed contributions far and near. Lat. 48. 51. N. long. 9. 51. E. *Buſching.*

GEMUND, a town of Franconia

in Germany, ſituated on the Maine, 24 miles N. of Wurtzburg, and ſubject to that duke. Lat. 50. 12. N. long 9. 56. E. *Syſtem Geogr.*

Gemund, a town of Juliers in Weſtphalia in Germany, ſituated on the Roer, 30 miles S. W. of Cologne. Lat. 50. 41. N. long. 6. 20. E. *Syſtem Geogr.*

Genep, a town of Cleves in Germany, ſituated on the Nierſe and Maes, 12 miles W. of the city of Cleves. Lat 51. 51. N. long. 5. 36. E.

Geneva, a city of Savoy, and the capital of the territory of the ſame name, ſituated near the borders of France and Switzerland on the Rhone, at the W. extremity of the Leman, or Geneva lake, 48 miles N. of Chamberry, and 60 N. W. of Lyons. It is well fortified, and about 2 miles in circuit, is pretty well built, but moſtly admired for its beautiful ſituation, fine walks, and proſpects round it. The town is not very ſtrong, conſidering its potent neighbours, namely, the king of France, and king of Sardinia, whoſe territories join to its very walls, and both make ſome pretenſions to the ſovereignty of this city; but the Genevians are protected by their allies the cantons of Bern and Zurich againſt the attempts of both. The number of inhabitants is reckoned to be about 30,000. The Calviniſts from France, and other nations reſort hither for education; Calvin having reſided here the latter part of his days, and his diſciples having had the dominion of this city ever ſince. They expelled their biſhop in 1553, who was their ſovereign at that time, and erected themſelves into a republick, placing the legiſlative authority in a council of 200, and the adminiſtration of the government in a ſenate of 25, none but the principal inhabitants having a ſhare in the government or election of magiſtrates; but latterly the common people have inſiſted on a ſhare in the adminiſtration, and forced their ſuperiors to delegate a part of their power to them. Their church is Preſbyterian, governed by the city clergy, but their canons are of no force till ratified by the great council: each clergyman has 50l. per annum allowed him by the ſtates. They will not allow of cards, drinking in publick houſes, or dancing; but are leſs ſtrict in obſerving the ſabbath, than the Preſbyterians in Great-Britain, for they then exerciſe their militia, and play at bowls and other manly exerciſes. The neighbouring lake is 60 miles in length, and 12 in breadth, and abounds with the beſt fiſh. The inhabitants carry on a good foreign trade and have ſeveral manufactures, particularly gold and ſilver lace, ſilks, &c. Here is a celebrated univerſity, but the profeſſors have no ſtated ſalaries, their ſubſiſtence entirely depending on the contributions of their pupils. The language of the common people is the Savoyard, or a very corrupt dialect of the French tongue, but people of faſhion ſpeak the French in greater purity. This republick was once allied to the Roman catholick cantons of Switzerland, as well as to the proteſtant, but ſince their embracing Calviniſm, the former are not reckoned among their allies. Lat. 46. 31. N. long. 6. 12. E. *Keyſler.*

Gengenback, a town of Suabia in Germany, 12 miles S. E. of Straſburg, and 18 N. of Friburg. Lat. 48. 41. N. long. 7. 56. E.

Genis, St. a little town of Savoy proper in Italy, ſituated on the river Guier le Vif, 14 miles W. of Chamberry, and ſubject to the king of Sardinia. Lat. 45. 38. N. long. 5. 42. E. *Buſching.*

Genoa, a republick in Italy, having under its juriſdiction a conſiderable tract of land on the continent in the form of a creſcent, round a large bay of the Mediterranean ſea, formerly called Mare Liguſticum, and alſo the iſland of Corſica,

Corſica. The diſtrict on the continent extends from the town of Ventimiglia on the W. to the territory of Lucca on the E. about 150 miles in length, but from S. to N. is very narrow, being in ſome parts ſcarcely 8 miles, but in others 22. It is properly called the Riviera or coaſt of Genoa. On the land ſide it is covered by the Appenine mountains, which ſeparate it from Nice, Piedmont, Montferrat, the Milaneſe, Placentia and Parma, the grand duchy of Tuſcany, and the territories of the republick of Lucca. The tops of the Appennines have neither tree nor herbage upon them, but the induſtry of the Genoeſe is highly commendable in cultivating them towards the bottom, where they are planted with vines, olives, and other fruit, but the ſoil produces very little corn, the neceſſary ſupplies being brought from Lombardy, Naples, Sicily, and other countries. *Buſching.*

GENOA, the capital and ſeat of the republick of the ſame name in the Riviera di Levante, in Italy, ſituated on the ſea, partly on a level, but riſes gradually to the top of a hill, having an inchanting proſpect, and the appearance of an amphitheatre in approaching it from the ſea. On the land ſide it is ſurrounded with two walls, the outermoſt of which reaches beyond the mountain, beginning at the lighthouſe on the ſhore, and ending at the mouth of the Biſagno; the whole circuit is about 10 Italian miles, but this ſerves only to keep off the incurſions of the banditti, having only a few baſtions here and there. The number of cannon mounted on all the outworks, is computed at 500. The houſes are well built, being 5 or 6 ſtories high, and painted on the outſide, but the ſtreets are generally narrow and crooked; the new ſtreet and the ſtreet Baldi, are decorated with handſome palaces built in an excellent taſte, fit for entertaining the greateſt princes; and the fronts of moſt of them entirely of marble. The harbour is large and deep, but lies expoſed to the S. and W. wind, though it has a mole on the right and left ſide of its entrance, for the ſecurity of their galleys and ſmall veſſels; and the city is alſo pretty much expoſed to a bombardment, which they experienced in 1684, when Lewis XIV. ordered it to be beat down, but it has ſince been rebuilt to great advantage. In the whole city are reckoned 37 pariſh churches, 20 collegiate churches, 17 convents, and 2 large hoſpitals, and it is the ſee of an archbiſhop. Its arſenal is ſaid to contain arms for 34,000 men; and the whole number of inhabitants is computed at 150,000. The legiſlative authority is lodged in the great ſenate, conſiſting of ſigniors, or the doge and 12 other members, and 400 noblemen and principal citizens annually elected. All affairs of ſtate are tranſacted by the ſigniors, the members of which hold their places for two years, aſſiſted by ſome other councils, and 4 parts in 5 of the ſenate, muſt agree in paſſing any thing into a law. The doge is obliged to reſide in the publick palace the 2 years he enjoys his office, with two of the ſigniory and their families, and at the expiration of his time, he retires to his own houſe for 8 days, when his adminiſtration is either approved or condemned, in the latter caſe he is proceeded againſt as a criminal. At the election of the doge, a crown of gold is placed on his head, and a ſcepter in his hand, as king of Corſica. He is attended by guards like other crowned heads, is clothed in robes of crimſon velvet, and ſtiled moſt ſerene; the ſenators, their excellencies, and the nobility, illuſtrious. The laſt derive their titles from their poſſeſſions in Naples, Milan, and other countries; and this renders the principal families among them, ſubject to another juriſdiction, being influenced by Spa-

niſh or Auſtrian councils, according as their eſtates lie in Milan or Naples; which has often drawn on them the reſentment of other powers, particularly the French, who have not only bombarded Genoa and other towns, but obſtructed their trade; for their principal fleets, which formerly gained ſo many victories over the Greeks, Venetians, Turks, Spaniards, &c. and ſettled ſo many colonies in Aſia, and on the Euxine ſea, are now reduced to 6 galleys. Their land forces are commonly about 4 or 5000, which may be increaſed to 20,000. Their ordinary revenue is reckoned at 2,000,000l. per annum. but it may be conſiderably increaſed, many of their ſubjects being very rich. At Genoa is a bank, with part of the publick duties for its ſtock. Spain is very much in debt to this republick, for ſums lent ever ſince the reign of Philip II. and others borrowed afterwards, for which intereſt, or part, is continued to be paid, without offering to repay any of the principal. The ſoil of the country round Genoa being barren, they keep 2 or 3 years proviſions of corn, wine, and oil, &c. in their magazines, which in years of ſcarcity, they ſell out to the people at a reaſonable rate. Their principal manufactures are ſilks, velvets, and brocades, of which conſiderable quantities are exported, with wine, oil, fruits, anchovies, drugs, &c. The celebrated Andrew Doria, who was one of the moſt eminent admirals and generals of his time, delivered his country from the oppreſſion of the French and Spaniards, and ſettled their preſent form of government in 1528. In 1713 the emperor Charles VI. granted the marquiſate of Final to the republic of Genoa, for a large ſum of money, and in 1743, the queen of Hungary by the treaty of Worms, making over to the king of Sardinia, all the right ſhe had to Final, upon his demanding it, the republick entered into an alliance with France, Spain, and Naples, and in 1745 declared war againſt Sardinia; but being hard preſſed by Great-Britain and the queen of Hungary in 1746, the king of Sardinia took the whole Riviera di Ponente; the Engliſh fleet bombarded ſeveral places belonging to the republick, and the imperialiſts made themſelves maſters of the city of Genoa. But by the treaty of Aix La-Chapelle in 1748, peace was reſtored. Lat. 44. 25. N. long. 8. 41. E. *Buſching.*

GEORGE, ST. DEL MINA, the capital of the Dutch ſettlements, on the gold coaſt of Guiney in Africa, 8 miles W. of cape Coaſt-caſtle, the capital of thoſe belonging to the Engliſh in Guiney. The Dutch took this fort, and ſeveral other places from the Portugueſe, whom they expelled from the Gold coaſt in 1630. They alſo endeavoured to drive the Engliſh from their ſettlements during a profound peace, in 1664. Lat. 5. 5. N. long. 7. min. W.

GEORGE, ST. the capital of the Engliſh ſettlements on the Coromandel coaſt, and hither province of India in Aſia, lying 4 miles N. of the city of St. Thomas. It is divided into the white and black town. The fort, and the white town contiguous to it, inhabited only by Engliſh are not above half a mile in circuit, and ſurrounded with a ſtone wall; the outer or black town called Madraſs, has been lately ſurrounded by a ſtone wall and baſtions, cannon proof; and is about a mile and a half in circuit, the whole being almoſt encompaſſed by a river and the ſea. It lies in a pleaſant and healthful ſituation, with a gariſon of between 3 and 400 men, beſides blacks. The mogul's generals viſit them at times, and demand a tribute or preſent from the governor, which he is obliged to comply with; for though he could defend himſelf againſt the mogul's forces, chiefly conſiſting of horſe, yet thoſe

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can cut off the company's communication with the country, where the Engliſh purchaſe callicoes, chints, muſlins, and ſometimes diamonds. This ſettlement and a ſmall territory round it, was purchaſed of the king of Golconda; but the mogul having conquered the country, looks upon himſelf as entitled to this and the other towns in that kingdom. The white town is pretty well built of brick, the rooms ſpacious, and the roofs flat; but the black town conſiſts chiefly of thatch'd cottages, inhabited by merchants and people of almoſt every Aſiatick nation. In the white town is an elegant Engliſh church, and another for the Portugueſe catholicks. In the black town, is an Armenian church with ſeveral pagods or Indian temples. Here is a general toleration, no diſputes nor tumults about religion, nor are any robberies ſcarce ever heard of in this place. The company's ſoldiers are the unhappieſt people here, who are never ſuffered to ſtir out of the town, and whipt at a poſt for every trivial offence, though their pay is good, and they are well cloathed; every ſoldier has a black boy to attend him. The government of the town is like that of an Engliſh corporation, with a mayor and aldermen, who have the power of inflicting capital puniſhments. The military power is lodged in the governor and council, who are alſo the laſt reſort in civil cauſes. Here the company have 2 chaplains, who officiate by turns in the Engliſh church; theyare allowed a houſe, and 100 l. per annum, together with ſo many advantages in trade, that they generally make a fortune of 10,000l. in ten years time. Converting the Indians does not ſeem to be any part of their buſineſs; this is entirely left to the Romiſh miſſionaries, who make good catholicks even of the ſlaves belonging to proteſtant inhabitants. The company's writers have only their board and 5 l. per annum, and the factor 15 l. But were they not in hopes of riſing to higher employments, and had they not wherewithal to ſubſiſt on and traffick with, none would accept of theſe places. The judge-advocate's annual ſalary is only 100 l. and the attorney general's 231. Yet they muſt have other ways of making money, for they all amaſs wealth. Lat. 13. 15. N. long. 80. 50. E. *Syſtem Geogr.*

GEORGES, ST. the largeſt of the Bermuda, or Summer iſlands, ſituated in the Atlantick ocean, 550 miles E. of Charles Town in N. Carolina, and the continent of America. Lat. 32. 12. N. long. 65. 42. W.

GEORGIA, anciently IBERIA, a province of Aſia, bounded by Circaſſia and Dageſtan on the N. by the Caſpian ſea on the E. by Armenia or Turcomania on the S. and by Mingrelia on the W. the eaſtern and largeſt diviſion of it belongs to Perſia. Its preſent capital is Teſtis; though neither Georgia, nor the ancient Iberia extended ſo far E. as the Caſpian ſea, but is ſeparated from it by Chirdan. It is a mountainous, but fruitful country; and on account of the difficult acceſs to ſome of the mountains, the natives have been preſerved from being abſolutely ſubdued by the Turks or Perſians. This country is particularly famous for the beauty of its inhabitants, and the traffick carried on with theſe two nations for their children, who are ſold and carried young to the Perſian and Turkiſh courts, where they expect to be raiſed to the higheſt honours, for which reaſon their parents part joyfully with them, inſtead of regretting their abſence. *Syſtem. Geogr.*

GEORGIA, an Engliſh colony in N. America, lying to the ſouthward of S. Carolina, and ſeparated from it on the N. by the river Savannah. It is bounded by the Atlantick ocean on the E. by the river of St. John's which divides it from Spaniſh Florida on the S. and its W. boundary

boundary is the terrritory claimed by the French in Louiſiana, and by the Spaniards in Florida. The land of Georgia lying low, near the ſea, is covered with wood, but begins to riſe into hills at the diſtance of 25 miles, which at length terminate in mountains, running in a line from N. to S. on the back of Virginia and Carolina, and ending in Georgia, about 200 miles from the Apallachee bay, in the gulf of Mexico. The country being level from the foot of thoſe mountains to the ſea, made it neceſſary to fortify the banks of the Savannah and Alatamaha, in order to prevent the incurſions of the French and Spaniards by land. Canoes may ſail on the former river for 600 miles, and boats for 300. The coaſt of Georgia is defended from the fury of the ocean, by a range of iſlands running along it; and the iſlands and continent being well furniſhed with wood, the intermediate channel is very delightful. Upwards of 70 miles from the coaſt of Georgia are ſand banks, and the water ſhoaling gradually, till within 6 miles of the land, the banks are ſo ſhallow as to be further impracticable, except in the channels between the bars, which were thought a ſufficient defence againſt an enemy's fleet; yet in 1742, the Spaniards paſſed theſe channels, and attacked the iſland of St. Simon's, which, with the town of Frederica, had been loſt, had not general Oglethorpe's good conduct fruſtrated their ſcheme. After paſſing the bars, ſhips meet with a ſecure and commodious harbour in the mouth of the Savannah; and to the S. of it, is a ſtill more capacious road, called Teky ſound, where a large fleet may anchor in between 10 and 14 fathom water, being land-lock'd, and has a ſafe entrance over the bar. The tide of flood on this coaſt generally riſes to 7 feet. In Georgia are ſeveral towns already built by the truſtees of that colony, particularly the towns of Savannah and Ebenezer, both on the river of the former name. And in the S. diviſion of Georgia, is Frederica on St. Simon's iſland, in the mouth of the Alatamaha, with ſeveral forts to defend the iſland and neighbouring country; one of which was abandoned on the invaſion of the Spaniards in 1742, but upon general Oglethorpe's approach, the enemy retreated with ſome precipitation. Georgia has not a very fertile ſoil, but is a good barrier againſt the French and Spaniards with their Indian allies, for which reaſon, the parliament of Great-Britain have granted conſiderable ſums for planting and fortifying it. But miſunderſtandings ariſing between the general and the government of S. Carolina, this colony is not in ſuch a condition as to reſiſt any attacks from the French and Spaniards; beſides the general was not ſupplied with the neceſſary ſtores, nor properly ſeconded by thoſe moſt nearly concerned in the event of his enterprizes. *Syſtem Geogr.*

GERAW, a town of Heſſe-Darmſtadt in Germany, 12 miles N. W. of Darmſtadt. Lat. 49. 56. N. long. 8. 21. E.

GERDANEN, a ſmall town of the circle of Raſtenburg in Royal Pruſſia, ſituated on the Umet, and founded in 1325. It has 2 caſtles, the one a modern and ſtately ſeat; in a lake near it is a ſwimming iſland, or graſſy plat, on which 100 head of cattle may graze, driven by the wind from one ſide to the other; and called the Gerdanen-calendar. Lat. 53. 10. N. long. 22. 30. E. *Buſching.*

GERGENTI, anciently AKRAGAS, or AGRIGENTUM, a town of the S. ſhore of Val di Mazara in Sicily, the ſee of a biſhop, 60 miles S. E. of Palermo. Lat. 37. 31. N. long. 13. 46. E.

GERMAIN EN LAYE, ST. a populous town in the iſle of France, ſituated on the Seine; and has a royal palace of an irregular ſtructure,

founded

founded by Francis I. and enlarged by Henry IV. Lewis XIII. and XIV. the latter was born here, and it was the uſual reſidence of James II. of England, during his exile; and where he breathed his laſt. It lies 16 miles N. W. of Paris. Lat. 49. 12. N. long. 2. 17. E. *Buſching.*

GERMAINS, ST. a borough of Cornwall, ſituated near the Engliſh channel, 24 miles from Launceſton, 10 from Plymouth, and 220 from London. It ſends 2 repreſentatives to parliament.

GERMANY, an extenſive empire, bounded by the German ocean, Denmark and the Baltick on the N. by Poland and Hungary, including Bohemia, on the E. by Switzerland and the Alps, which divides it from Italy, on the S. and by the dominions of France and the Low Countries on the W. from which it is ſeparated by the Rhine, Moſelle, and Maes. It is divided into ten circles, 3 of which lie on the N. namely Upper Saxony, Lower Saxony, and Weſtphalia; 3 on the S. Auſtria, Bavaria, and Suabia; 3 about the middle, Franconia, the upper and lower Rhine; the 10th and laſt is the circle of Burgundy, or ancient Belgium, which formerly conſiſted of the duchy of Burgundy, and the 17 provinces of the Low Countries, but theſe have been long ſince ſevered from the empire of Germany. In this country are upwards of 300 ſovereign princes and ſtates, moſt of them independent in their reſpective territories; the emperor or head of the Germanick body, is choſen by the 9 electors, ſpiritual and temporal, the eccleſiaſtical princes conſiſting of archbiſhops, biſhops, abbots, and abbeſſes: ſecular princes conſiſting of dukes, marquiſſes, counts, landgraves, and barons, with free cities, either imperial or Hans towns; both which are ſovereign ſtates, and ſends deputies to the general diet or parliament of the empire. Theſe differ but little at preſent, but the latter were allied about 200 years ago, for their mutual defence, and the protection of their trade, which was very conſiderable; and at firſt conſiſted only of the great ſea port towns on the German ocean and the Baltick, near the mouth of their large rivers, but afterwards aſſociated with many inland cities, monopolizing moſt of the commerce in Europe, and conſequently were a very powerful maritime body. Germany is for the moſt part level towards the N. and E. being a barren ſand or marſhy ſoil. On the S. it is encumbered with the Alps; but in the middle of the country is an intermixture of hills and dales, corn fields and meadows, eſpecially on the banks of its rivers, namely, the Rhine, Danube, &c. It has ſeveral fine cities, caſtles, palaces, and ſeats, and is more populous than France. Charlemagne, the ſon of Pepin, and king of France, was the founder of the German empire in the year 800 of the chriſtian æra, being then ſovereign of Italy, great part of Spain, and the S. of Germany. The empire was divided among Charlemagne's deſcendants, and the ſovereign of Italy and Germany only retained the ſtyle of emperor, the princes of the empire being then his feodaries or vaſſals. The imperial crown continued hereditary for 300 years after Charlemagne, when the pope of Rome, in order to diminiſh the emperor's authority, and increaſe his own, ſtirred up the German princes to alter the conſtitution, and make the imperial dignity elective. So that during the mutual ſtruggles between the head of the church and the empire, for ſuperiority, ſeveral ſovereign ſtates were erected in Italy and Germany, independent of either. The emperors, after the breaking of the hereditary line, were at firſt elected by the body of the people; but the nobility, and great officers of ſtate, obſerving that this gave occaſion to endleſs confuſion, excluded the people

ple from their ſhare in the election, and aſſumed the right of chuſing the emperor themſelves; and at length the number of electors was reduced to ſeven, namely, the archbiſhops of Mentz, Triers, and Cologne, the king of Bohemia, the duke of Saxony, the prince palatine of the Rhine, and the marquis of Brandenburg; but upon the palſgrave Frederick incuring the ban of the empire, the duke of Bavaria, was added as an eighth elector, and the duke of Hanover ſince that made the ninth. But though the imperial crown was elective, the houſe of Auſtria found means by the count of Hapſburg to continue it in their family upwards of 300 years, till upon failure of the male iſſue of Auſtria in the emperor Charles VI. the elector of Bavaria was crowned emperor in 1742, who contending with Maria Thereſa queen of Hungary, and daughter to the ſaid Charles, for the hereditary dominions of Auſtria, he brought himſelf into great diſtreſs, ruin'd his country, and after a ſhort reign, died in his own capital, January 9, 1745. But Francis, grand duke of Tuſcany, who married Maria Thereſa, has ſince been elected to the imperial dignity, through the intereſt of Great-Britain, and its prince the elector of Hanover, and ſtill ſways the Germanick ſcepter. The nine above mentioned electors now chuſe an emperor, when the imperial throne is vacant, unleſs a king of the Romans hath been elected in the preceding reign, who ſucceeds of courſe.

The emperor is the fountain of honour in Germany, diſpoſing of all places and dignities both civil and military, except thoſe that are hereditary, as the great chancellor, treaſurer, ſword-bearer, cup-bearer, &c. which are only honorary poſts with little or no profit. By the golden bull, which aſcertains the method of election, it is among other things ſettled, that the perſon choſen emperor, ought to be a chriſtian prince, 28 years of age, &c. and ſign a capitulation preſented him by the electors, before he can be inſtalled, in which he engages to maintain the rights of the electors, princes and ſtates of the Germanick body, that he will not alienate the crown lands or revenues, that he will not introduce foreign forces, or employ foreigners, &c. with ſeveral other particulars too numerous to relate. The ordinary revenues of the emperor ariſes from crown lands, fines, confiſcations, and he is heir general to all the nobility of the empire who leave no male iſſue. In Germany alſo is a tax called Roman months, which ſettles the proportion every prince and ſtate of the empire is obliged to contribute towards the maintenance of the government; and all extraordinary taxes are raiſed, and forces for the publick defence of the empire, are ſupported by the reſpective electors, princes and ſtates at their own charge, or by taxes ſettled by the diet or collective body of the electors, princes and ſtates of the empire, or their proxies. They can readily raiſe and pay 500,000 men, and were they unanimous, would be more than a match for France by land. But the French when they enter upon a war with Germany, ever have influence by ſome means or other to bring over the princes of the empire to their ſide, or prevail upon the Turks or Swedes to make a diverſion in their favour. The general diet of the empire conſiſts of the emperor as head, the nine electors, the eccleſiaſtical and ſecular princes, with the deputies of the free imperial towns, all which conſtitute the legiſlature, and to the laws enacted by theſe, the whole empire is ſubject. Yet at the ſame time, every elector, prince and ſtate, is ſovereign in their reſpective territories, where the diet and ſupreme court of juſtice do not interfere. For of theſe are two courts, the one

called

called the Aulick council, and the other the imperial chambers, each conſiſting of 50 members of the firſt rank, partly appointed by the emperor, partly by the electors, and partly by the circles of the empire. Theſe emit bans of the empire, but have little effect when pointed againſt a ſtate of great power, as in the caſe of the preſent king of Pruſſia. The revenue of the emperor, as ſuch, is not very conſiderable, but then he is at no charge in the publick adminiſtration, or ſupport of forces; theſe being furniſhed and paid by the reſpective members of the empire. The Auſtrian emperors having had very conſiderable revenues from their hereditary countries, together with the diſpoſal of all lucrative poſts, acquired ſuch an influence, that by theſe means, they kept poſſeſſion of the imperial throne for ſo long a time. However upon the failure of the male line in Charles VI. his daughter, the queen of Hungary, found means to procure this dignity for her huſband and herſelf, which they at preſent enjoy, but have not yet been able to get their ſon declared king of the Romans; this with many other important matters depending on the iſſue of the war, in which the empire, in conjunction with the French, are now engaged againſt the king of Pruſſia.

In points of religion the Germans are greatly divided, but ever ſince the religious war, which laſted 25 years, they live amicably together, amidſt this diverſity of opinions; the principal ſects are thoſe of the papiſts, Lutherans, and Calviniſts; beſides theſe are ſome independents, anabaptiſts, quakers, and various other denominations of chriſtians; with multitudes of Jews in all the large towns. The emperor is always a Roman catholick. Saxony and Brandenburg are moſtly Lutherans (the elector of the former having renounced proteſtantiſm for the crown of Poland) with ſome Calviniſts; in Bavaria and Auſtria, they are catholicks; and in the palatinate, and the upper and lower Rhine, is a mixture of all denominations of chriſtians. The free imperial cities are for the moſt part Lutherans, with ſome Calviniſts; and ſo fooliſhly ſanguine are the two laſt, that they hate and perſecute one another more than they do the papiſts. By the treaty of Munſter, or religious peace, made in 1648, owing to the rapid courſe of Guſtavus Adolphus's arms, proteſtants were not only tolerated, but put on an equal footing with papiſts, in the reſpective territories of the empire. But from the reformation till that period, they were always at war; in which interval a deluge of chriſtian blood was ſpilt, and above 100,000 perſons butchered on each ſide. At the eſtabliſhment of proteſtantiſm by that treaty, ſeveral archbiſhopricks, biſhopricks, and abbies were ſecularized, and all the revenues belonging to them, applied to the ſupport of the adminiſtration. The German clergy among the proteſtants, depend on the bounty of their reſpective governments for their maintenance, having neither glebes nor tythes. The Lutherans have ſuperintendents inſtead of biſhops, and the Calviniſts are governed by their pariſh miniſters or elders (in the ſame manner as among the preſbyterians) who are all upon a parity, none of them claiming any ſuperiority over their brethren.

Germany is a fruitful country, particularly in the valleys, and in its mountains abound numerous mines, from which proceed ſome of the beſt medicinal ſprings and baths in Europe, as thoſe at Pyrmont, Baden, Aix-la-Chapelle, &c. The inhabitants are excellent mechanicks and chemiſts, yet among the latter, have aroſe ſeveral pretenders to the grand elixir or mageſtry; the falſity of whoſe claims to that diſcovery, hath been often publickly detected; as among the former, ſeveral projectors

have pretended to have found out the perpetual motions, but with equal ſucceſs. The invention of printing and gun-powder, is generally aſcribed to the Germans, and they have alſo brought clocks, watches, ſwords, locks, and fire-arms, to very great perfection. The manufactures of tin plates or white iron, they have entirly monopolized. They are reputed good painters, engravers, enamellers, and engineers. Their foreign trade they carry on with great ſucceſs, by means of the rivers Rhine, Elbe, Oder, Weſer, and the Baltick ſea; more particularly from Hamburgh, Lubeck, Bremen, Stetin, &c. and by land with Italy, Switzerland, France, and Holland. They export a great deal of linen, eſpecially to England, and what are called Dutch toys, come from this country in large quantities, owing to the cheapneſs of proviſions and labour, elſe ſo many hands employed in ſuch trifles, could never turn to account. *Syſtem Geogr.*

GERMERSHEIM, a town of the palatinate in Germany, ſituated on the W. ſhore of the Rhine, oppoſite to Philipſburg, 15 miles E. of Landau; ſubject to the French. Lat. 49. 21. N. long. 8. 22. E.

GERTRUDENBURG, a fortified town of Holland, in the United Provinces, ſituated at the E. extremity of Bieſboch-lake, 12 miles N. of Breda, and 15 S. E. of Dort, ſubject to the prince of Orange. It is famous for conferences held here, towards the preliminaries of a peace, betweentheconfederates andFrench, in 1710; but though the latter made large conceſſions, the congreſs was ended abruptly by ſuch as were intereſted in the prolongation of the war. Lat. 51. 46. N. long. 4. 49. E. *Syſtem Geogr.*

GERUMENHA, an ancient and fortified town of Alentejo in Portugal, ſituated on a hill and W. ſhore of the Guadiana, has a ſtrong caſtle with 17 towers. In 1662, it held out a whole month's cloſe ſiege againſt the Spaniards before they took it. It lies 18 miles below Badajox. Lat. 38. 39. N. long. 9. 57. W. *Buſching.*

GESTRICIA, or GESTRICKLAND, a territory of Nordland in Sweden, bounded by Halſingland on the N. by the gulf of Bothnia on the E. by Upland on the S. and by Dalecarlia on the W. it has very little corn land, but excellent mines. *Buſching.*

GEVAUDAN, or GEVAULDAN, from its ancient inhabitants the Gabali, a territory of Languedoc in France; it is divided into the upper, which lies in the mountains La Marguerite and Aubrac, and the lower which conſtitutes a part of the Sevennes. *Buſching.*

GEVER, or GOAR, ST. a town of Rhinefelden, a territory of the upper Rhine in Germany, ſituated on the Rhine, and ſubject to the prince of Heſſe Rhinefeld, 20 miles S. of Coblentz. Lat. 50. 28. N. long. 7. 23. E. *Syſtem Geogr.*

GEX, the capital of a ſmall territory of the ſame name in Burgundy, ſituated at the foot of mount S. Claude, near the lake of Geneva, 10 miles N. W. of this city, and 50 S. E. of Chalons. It has a ſmall college. Lat. 46. 33. N. long. 6. 15. E. *Buſching.*

GHENT, or GANT, the capital city of Flanders, in the Auſtrian Low Countres, lying on the four rivers Scheld, Lys, Lieue, and Mourwater, which are all navigable, beſides ſeveral canals; whence it is well ſituated for foreign trade; and the ſilk, woollen, and linen manufactures ſtill flouriſh; it alſo deals conſiderably in corn. It is defended by walls and other works, being 12 miles in circuit, and has beſides a caſtle, but of no conſiderable ſtrength, by reaſon of the various and extenſive grounds within it, which requires an army for its defence. Above half the tract compriſed within the walls, conſiſts of fields and gardens; the rivers and canals

running through it, constitute 26 islands, which are joined by 100 bridges. Here the English foot in queen Anne's wars, generally took up their winter quarters, sometimes to the number of 24 regiments, who had a chapel in the same place, where the English service was performed every Sunday. Though the natives reckon this a healthy climate, yet some thousands of the English who were mostly new levied men, lie buried on St. Peter's hill, before the large barrack here. It contains 7 parish churches, with 55 monasteries and nunneries. This is the birth place of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, and son of Edward III. king of England; as also of Charles V. emperor of Germany, and king of Spain, of whom there is a statue in the great square. On the death of Charles II. of Spain, 1700, the French possessed themselves of this city, and the other towns in Flanders for the duke of Anjou, whom they raised to the vacant throne of Spain, and alledged for this measure, the last will of the deceased king; but immediately after the victory of Ramillies, obtained in 1706 by the confederate army, over the French, it surrendered to Charles III. In 1708, the French surprised Ghent a second time, or rather it was betrayed to them; but the duke of Marlborough having reduced Lisle, and invested Ghent, in December of the same year, it surrendered in 2 or 3 days time, though the French had a garrison in the place consisting of 20,000 men, and directly after, they evacuated all the Austrian Flanders. It is the see of a bishop; but the civil government is in the hands of a burgomaster or mayor, and schepins or aldermen. It lies 35 miles N. W. of Brussels. Lat. 51. 12. N. long. 3. 36. E. *Busching*.

GHILIAN, ST. a town of Hainalt in French Flanders, on the Haine, 7 miles W. of Mons; it was surprised by the allies, but soon recovered by the French in November 1708. Lat. 50. 36. N. long. 3. 56. E. *Busching*.

GIAWLE, GEFLE, or GEVALIA, a well situated staple town of Gastrickland, a territory of Nordland in Sweden, on an angle of the Bothnick gulf, and a river of the same name half a mile from the sea; it has a good harbour, and maintains that its right of staple is 300 years prior to that of Stockholm; it has a castle of seven towers, 55 miles N. of Upsal, and 86 N. of Stockholm. Lat. 60. 45. N. long. 37. 56. E. *Busching*.

GIBRALTAR, a celebrated town and fortress of Andalusia in Spain, by the Moors called Gebel Tarif, i. e. Mount Tarif, the name of a Moorish general, who in the eighth century landed here with 3 African princes; whence its present name seems compounded. It lies on the streight between the Atlantick ocean and the Mediterranean, to which it gives its name. The town, which is neither large nor beautiful, stands at the foot of mount Calpe, one of Hercules's pillars, and about 16 miles N. of Ceuta, the other in Africa. On account of its fortifications, however, it is looked upon as the key of Spain, and is furnished with all the necessary artillery for its defence. It is built on a rock in a peninsula, and accessible only on the land side, by a narrow passage between the rock and the sea, a-cross which the Spaniards have drawn a fortified line, in order to prevent the garrison of Gibraltar from having any intercourse with the country; yet they carry on a clandestine trade. The harbour is formed by a bulwark properly fortified. In 1704, a confederate fleet of the English and Dutch, under the command of sir George Rook, after bombarding the town for 2 days, obliged the governor, who was the marquis de Salinas to surrender. The Spaniards attempted to recover it the same year, when it held out a

memorable ſiege, under the prince of Heſſe Darmſtadt; for about 4 or 500 of the enemy creeping up the rock which covers the town, were driven down headlong next morning. Neither ſieges nor negotiations, availing the Spaniards, they ceded it to the Engliſh by the peace of Utrecht, in 1713. They again made an attempt in 1727, but were obliged to raiſe the ſiege after lying before it ſeveral months. At this time they endeavoured to blow up the rock, but found in impracticable, ſo that to this day it continues in the poſſeſſion of the Engliſh; and ſince that time it has been more ſtrongly fortified. Hence a certain author obſerves, that the Spaniards become ridiculous in attempting a formal ſiege, ſince the place can be taken no otherwiſe than by bribery or ſtarving it out. Here are people of all nations, Turks, Jews, and Moors. The ſtreight of Gibraltar is 24 miles in length, and 15 in breadth, and through it ſets a ſtrong current from the Atlantick to the Mediterranean, for ſtemming which a briſk gale is required. The garriſon is confined within very narrow limits, the ground of which hardly produces any thing, ſo that they have all their proviſions from England and Ceuta, on the Barbary coaſt. The road is not ſafe, either againſt enemies or ſtorms. Since ſeveral notorious oppreſſions have been committed by the governors of Gibraltar, this town has been erected into a body corporate, and the civil power lodged in its magiſtrates. It lies 40 miles S. W. of Cadiz, and 80 S. of Seville. Lat. 36. 21. N. long. 6. 15. W. *Buſching.*

Giesen, a town of Heſſe Caſſel in Germany, ſituated on the Lohn, 28 miles N. of Francfort. Lat. 50. 56. N. long. 8. 51. E.

Giglio, an iſland of the Tuſcan ſea in Italy, 20 miles W. of Porto Hercole. Lat. 42. 30. N. long. 11. 51. E. *Buſching.*

Gilan, a province of Perſia in Aſia, which, with thoſe of Tabriſtan or Mazanderan, and Aſterabat, compoſed the ancient Hircania, bounded by the Hircanian or Caſpian ſea on the N. by Choraſſan or Bactria on the E. by Eyraca Agem, or the ancient Parthia on the S. and by Aderbeitzan and Curdiſtan, or the ancient Aſſyria on the W. In it is a city of the ſame name, 255 miles W. of Aſterabat, and 34 N. of Iſpahan. *Syſtem Geogr.*

Gillingen, a town of Wirtemberg and Suabia, in Germany, near the Neckar; appointed the rendezvous of the duke of Marlborough's army, after his memorable march to Germany from the Netherlands, in 1704; it lies 15 miles S. W. of Hailbron. Lat. 49. 12. N. long. 9. 10. E. *Buſching.*

Gilolo, an iſland in the Paciſick ocean or S. ſea, having the Philippines on the N. the ocean on the E. the iſlands of Ceram, Amboyna, and the Bandas on the S. and the Moluccas, with the iſle of Celebes on the W. It yields no cloves, mace, or nutmegs, though very near the Moluccas and Bandas, which produce thoſe ſpices. Lat. 3. 46. N. long. 126. 5. E.

Gilolo, the capital of an iſland of the ſame name in Aſia, poſſeſſed by the Dutch, who have built a fort there, and expelled the inhabitants in order to maintain their poſſeſſion of the ſpice iſlands, as they have done in moſt of the contiguous iſles.

Gingen, an imperial free town of Suabia in Germany, 19 miles N. of Ulm; near it the duke of Marlborough joined prince Lewis of Baden, after his famous march from the Low Countries, in 1704. Lat. 48. 41. N. long. 10. 15. E.

Gingi, a town of the hither India in Aſia; it is the capital of a territory of the ſame name in the kingdom of Tanjour, near the Coromandel-coaſt, 40 miles W. of fort St. David's. Lat. 11. 36. N. long. 79. 12. E. *Syſtem Geogr.*

Giovanni,

GIOVANNI, CASTEL DI S. a ſmall fortified place of Placentia, in Italy, ſituated on the Tidone, 12 miles W. of Placentia city. Lat. 45. 12. N. long. 11. 1. E. *Buſching.*

GIOVENAZZO, a ſmall city of the Terra di Barri in Naples, in Italy, ſituated on the Adriatick, 14 miles W. of Bari; it is the ſee of a biſhop. Lat. 41. 21. N. long. 17. 28. E. *Buſching.*

GIRACE, a ſmall city, with an harbour, and is the ſee of a biſhop, in the further Calabria, a province of Naples in Italy; it has ſulphureous baths, and lies 40 miles N. E. of Reggio. Lat. 38. 41. N. long. 16. 42. E. *Buſching.*

GIRGE, a city of upper Egypt in Africa, ſituated on the W. ſide of the river Nile, near the ſide of the ancient Thebes, 248 miles N. of Cairo. Lat. 26. 15. N. long. 32. 12. E. *Poocke.*

GIRONNA, anciently GERUNDA, an old fortified town of conſiderable magnitude, in Catalonia in Spain, ſituated on the little river Onhar, which not far from it falls into the Ter. Here a council was held in 517. It was taken by the French in 1694, reſtored to the Spaniards by the peace of Ryſwick in 1697, taken by the Miguelets by ſtratagem for Charles III. in September 1705, and by the French again in 1711. It lies 17 miles W. of the ſea, and 52. N. E. of Barcelona: it has a ſmall univerſity, and is the ſee of a biſhop. Lat. 42. 12. N. long. 2. 50. E. *Buſching.*

GISBORNE, a market town in the W. riding of Yorkſhire, 54 miles from York, and 189 from London.

GISBOROUGH, a good market town in the N. riding of Yorkſhire, having in its neighbourhood ſeveral allum works. It lies 39 miles from York, and 114 from London.

GISORS, the capital town of the 7 large diſtricts of Normandy in France, ſituated on the Epte, 32 miles S. E. of Roan. Lat. 49. 36. N. long. 1. 56. E. *Buſching.*

GIVET ST. HILAIRE, a new, regular, and finely built town of Namur in Flanders, ſituated on the E. ſide of the Maes, oppoſite to which is Givet Notre Dame, a ſmall fortified town. It ſtands 25 miles S. of Namur. Lat. 50. 24. N long. 4. 56. E. *Buſching.*

GIULA, a city of upper Hungary, on the lake Zarkad, 61 miles N. W. of Temeſwaer; ſubject to the Turks. Lat. 46. 47. N. long. 21. 55. E. *Buſching.*

GIUSTENDIL, anciently LYCHNIDUS, a large trading town of Macedonia, in European Turkey, once famous; and the birth place of the emperor Juſtinian. It lies 48 miles E. of Nyſſa. Lat. 42. 52. N. long. 24. 12. E. *Buſching.*

GLAMORGANSHIRE, a county of S. Wales, bounded by Brecknockſhire on the N. and by the Briſtol channel to the S. it is quite mountainous to the N. but ſo fruitful towards the S. that it is called the garden of Wales; gives title of earl to the duke of Beaufort. Its capital is Llandaff.

GLANDEVES, a city of Provence in France, ſituated on the Var, often hurt by its inundations; it is the ſee of a biſhop, and lies 32 miles N. W. of Nice. Lat. 43. 51. N. long. 6. 56. E. *Buſching.*

GLARIS, one of the Swiſs cantons, bounded by Zurich on the N. by the Griſons on E. by Uri on the S. and by the canton of Swiſs proper on the W. The capital has the ſame name, and the inhabitants conſiſt both of Roman catholicks and reformed.

GLASGOW, a large, well built trading city of Clydeſdale in Scotland, ſituated on a fruitful plain on the river Clyde, over which it has a ſtately ſtone bridge. It abounds with all the neceſſaries of life, and is thence called the paradiſe of Scotland. It has an univerſity founded in 1453 by king James II. It is

one of the moſt elegant places in the kingdom, carries on a conſiderable trade, and has flouriſhing manufactures. Its harbour is at Newport-Glaſgow, nearer the mouth of the Clyde, on which only ſmall veſſels can come up to the town. Before the revolution in 1688, it was an archbiſhoprick; its cathedral of St. Mungo is ſtill a handſome ſtructure. It lies 25 miles N. W. of Lanerk, and 42 W. of Edingburgh. Lat. 55. 56. N. long. 4. 12. W.

GLASTENBURY, a pretty well built town of Somerſetſhire, where formerly ſtood the largeſt and richeſt abbey in all England, in which the monks pretended that Joſeph of Arimathea lies buried, in memory of whom it was built, and who, according to tradition, converted the Britons; and they highly eſteemed this abbey, as being the burial place of their king Arthur, and of ſeveral other Britiſh kings. It was anciently a reſidence for the Britons, after their expulſion by the Saxons. Here was the reputed miraculous thorn which bloſſom'd every Chriſtmas. The laſt abbot of this place was hanged by king Henry VIII. for not acknowledging his ſupremacy, and the lands of the monaſtery ſeized by that monarch, as were the other religious foundations in England. It lies 5 miles from Wells, and 120 from London.

GLATZ, a city of Bohemia, and the capital of a county of the ſame name, ſituated at the foot of the mountains which divide that kingdom from Sileſia, 112 miles E. of Prague. It was ſeized by the king of Pruſſia in 1741, and confirmed to him by a ſubſequent treaty with the queen of Hungary. Lat. 50. 36. N. long. 16. 21. E. *Buſching.*

GLENCO, the only town of Lochaber in Inverneſsſhire, all the inhabitants of which were maſſacred, except one child, the heir of Glenco, by a party from the garriſon of Innerlochy, not long after the revolution; the commander of which, ſaid to have been a native of Ireland, became fugate to the Scots parliament, while colonel Hill, one of Oliver's old officers, who was governor, and refuſed the commiſſion ſent down for this purpoſe, was honoured by them afterwards with knighthood. Glenco and Darien, are 2 black æras in the Scottiſh annals.

GLENSHELL, a valley of Kintail in Roſsſhire in Scotland, famous for a battle or ſharp ſkirmiſh fought there on the 10th of June, 1719, between the king's forces, commanded by general Wightman, and ſome Scots highlanders, with a few hundred regular troops from Spain, under the command of the late William, earl of Seaforth, in which the latter were defeated, though poſted and entrenched on a high hill. The late gallant captain George Munro, of Culcairn, greatly diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the head of his brother ſir Robert Murray's clan, when being ordered to aſcend the hill for diſlodging the rebels, his bravery very much contributed to the ſucceſs of the day, though he loſt his life by a muſket ſhot, near the top of the hill.

GLOCESTER, or GLOUCESTER, by the Romans called GLEVUM, by the Britons CAER-GLOW, a large well built city, and the capital of the county of the ſame name; it was formerly fortified, but diſmantled by king Charles I. on account of the obſtinate reſiſtance it made againſt his forces. It lies on the Severn, 94 miles from London, and is the ſee of a biſhop. In its cathedral are buried Robert duke of Normandy, the eldeſt ſon of William the conqueror, after an impriſonment of 26 years by his brother Rufus, in the caſtle of Cardiff; and king Edward II. It gave title of duke to William the ſon of queen Anne, and ſends 2 members to parliament.

GLOGAW, GREAT, a city of Sileſia on the Oder, 45 miles N, W. of Breſlau; it was taken by the king

king of Prussia in 1741, and afterwards confirmed to him by treaty with the queen of Hungary. Lat. 51. 46. N. long. 16. 20. E. *Busching.*

GLOGAW, the LESS, a town of Silesia, 28 miles N. of Tropau, and 56 S. of Breslau, also in the possession of the king of Prussia. Lat. 50. 32. N. long. 17. 36. E. *Busching.*

GLUCKSTADT, a fortified town of Holstein in Germany, situated on the E. shore of the Elbe near its mouth, 28 miles N. W. of Hamburg, and is subject to Denmark, the king of which attempting to oblige ships passing up the Elbe to pay toll here, was opposed by all the European powers. Lat. 54. 32. N. long. 9. 12. E. *Busching.*

GNESEN, or GNIESNO, the capital and oldest city of Great Poland, lying in a plain; it is the see of an archbishop, who is always primate of Poland. Here the kings were formerly crowned. It was almost entirely burnt down in 1613, and lies 121 miles W. of Warsaw. Lat. 52. 41. N. long. 17. 50. E.

GNIEW, or MEVE, a small town of little Pomerania in Polish Prussia, near the junction of the Ferswitta with the Weichsel; it was obliged to surrender in 1463 to the Poles, and in 1626, and 1655 to the Swedes. In modern times one Gerz a Lutheran minister was forced to erect a statue to St. Nepomuc, whom it was said he had calumniated. *Busching.*

GOA, a large city of the hither India in Asia, with an harbour on the coast of Malabar, in the kingdom of Decan, or Visiapour, and the capital of the Portuguese settlements in the E. Indies. It stands on an island, 24 miles in circuit within the river Mandoua, about 8 miles from its mouth, and both from its natural situation and the fortifications superadded to it by the Portuguese, has defended itself against the attempts of the Dutch, and and the natives, who have besieged it several times. The hills which surround it not a great way off on the neighbouring continent, render it extremely hot and unhealthful. The town itself is 2 miles long, and half a mile broad, and has not only walls and ramparts, but the whole island is walled round, with bastions and other works, which secure their fields and gardens from the depredations of an enemy: and indeed the Portuguese have lined the banks of the river from its mouth with redoubts and batteries, so that an enterprize against this town becomes more difficult than against any in India. The tract between the sea and the town is not more secure than it is delightful, being thick, planted with fine seats and villages, and abounding with the usual fruits between the tropicks. Here the viceroy resides, who commands all the Portuguese settlements (which all very numerous) from the cape of Good Hope as far as China, and the Portuguese clergy in these parts of Asia, and the E. coast of Africa are all subordinate to the archbishop of this city. The buildings here are of stone and very splendid, with numerous convents and nunneries, and surprizing swarms of monks and other Roman catholick ecclesiasticks in this city, and on the Malabar and Golconda coasts, who yet make but few proselytes among the Indians; and as to attempting the conversion of any of the Mahometans, who have the civil government in their hands, it is as much as a missionary's life is worth; their labours are principally employed on the slaves, and other dependents of the European factories on these coasts; for the protestant settlements having few or no missionaries in India, the popish priests make as many converts as they can. Goa lies in the lat. 15. 36. N. long. 73. 53. E. *System Geogr.*

GOBCEIN, a town of the palati-

nate

nate in Germany, 18 miles S. E. of Philipſburg. Lat. 49. 21. N. long. 28. 31. E. *Buſching.*

GOCH, a town in the duchy of Cleves, in Weſtphalia in Germany, 9 miles S. of Cleves city, and ſubject to the Dutch. Lat. 51. 49. N. long. 5. 51. E. *Buſching.*

GODALMING, a market town of Surry, 38 miles from London.

GODOLPHIN, a hill famous for its tin mines, lying on the E. of Mount's-bay in Cornwall, and giving title of earl to the family of the ſame name.

GOES, the capital of S. Beveland and province of Zealand in the United Netherlands. It has a good harbour, and lies 14 miles E. of Middleburg, and 16 W. of Bergen-op-zoom. Lat. 51. 46. N. long. 3. 56. E.

GOES, a town of Beira in Portugal, with between 14 and 1500 inhabitants, 26 miles from the city of Beira. *Buſching.*

GOGMAGOG, or HOGMAGOG HILLS, a chain of hills 3 miles S. of Cambridge, where are the veſtiges of old entrenchments and other works, ſuppoſed to have been a Roman camp or ſtation; others aſcribe theſe to the Danes; probably both might have poſſeſſed it as an advantageous poſt, commanding the whole country hereabouts; it has a fine dry ſmooth turf equal to that of Newmarket, where the ſtudents of Cambridge take the air in winter, an eſtate having been left by a worthy gentleman, the revenue of which is for keeping up the road always good to the hills, where is a ſeat of the earl of Goldophin, admired for its elegant library. To the weſtward is a delightful valley adorned with corn fields, fine ſeats, and villages.

GOITO, a ſmall town of Mantua in Italy, on the Menzo or Mincio, 14 miles N. W. of Mantua city, taken in Auguſt 1706, by the hereditary prince of Heſſe. Lat. 45. 25. N. long. 11. 15. E. *Buſching.*

GOLCONDA, a province of the hither India in Aſia bounded by Orixa on the N. by the bay of Bengal on the E. by Biſnager on the S. and by Decan on the W. extending about 300 miles in length, and 200 in breadth. Not long ſince it was an independent kingdom, and one of the richeſt in all India; but its diamond mines induced Auringzebe, the great mogul, to make a conqueſt of it, and is now ſubject to his ſucceſſor. The town of the ſame name was both the capital of the kingdom and the ſeat of its kings, till conquered by the mogul. The Engliſh and other nations of Europe have ſettlements on this coaſt, whence are exported the fineſt callicoes, chintz, and diamonds; the latter are generally purchaſed of the black merchants. The town ſtands about 218 miles N. W. of fort St. George. Lat. 16. 12. N. long. 78. 2. E.

GOLDBERG, a town of Lignitz in Sileſia, 40 miles W. of Breſlau, ſubject to Pruſſia. Lat. 51. 42. N. long. 16. 12. E.

GOLD COAST, a part of Guiney in Africa, extending along the Atlantick ocean, and where the Dutch, French, and Engliſh have forts and factories.

GOLDEN ISLAND, an iſland in the mouth of the gulf of Darien, in Terra Firma in S. America, where in 1698, and the reign of king William III. a colony of the Scots nation attempted to ſettle, but finding it barren, they poſſeſſed themſelves of an iſthmus on the oppoſite ſhore of the continent in a fruitful ſoil, and the ſituation naturally ſo ſtrong, that they could not have been diſpoſſeſſed by the Spaniards, had not the Engliſh miniſtry at that time, contributed to their calamities. Lat. 9. 14. N. long. 79. 51. E. See DARIEN.

GOLDINGEN, a ſmall town of Courland proper in Poland, ſituated on the Windau, 58 miles from Mittau. Near it is a fine cataract, and

and an old caſtle. Lat. 57. 38. N. long. 22. 12. E. *Buſching.*

GOLETTA, an iſland in Africa, at the entrance of the bay of Tunis, about 14 miles N. of that city. It was taken by the emperor Charles V. at the time he attempted the ſiege of Tunis, and kept by the chriſtians ſeveral years after. Lat. 36. 12. N. long. 10. 28. E.

GOLNAU, a town of Brandenburg Pomerania in Germany, ſituated on the Ilna, 18 miles N. E. of Stetin, and ſubject to the king of Pruſſia. Lat. 53. 55. N. long. 15. 46. E. *Buſching.*

GOMBRON, the largeſt ſea port town of Perſia in Aſia, ſituated on the ſtreight at the entrance of the Perſian gulf oppoſite to the iſle of Ormus, from the ruins of which this town aroſe. The Engliſh aſſiſted the Perſians in taking this iſle, then one of the moſt conſiderable marts in the E. from the Portugueſe; for which ſervice the Perſians granted the Engliſh ſome extraordinary privileges, and half the cuſtoms of the port, in lieu of which a very large ſum has been lately paid them. Beſides the native Perſians, it is inhabited by Engliſh, Dutch, Portugueſe, and ſeveral Aſian nations, of which the Armenians and Banians are the moſt conſiderable traders. It is an unhealthful place, for which reaſon the inhabitants remove into the country during the hot weather, winter being the time for commerce. The profits formerly made by the Engliſh E. India company in carrying merchandiſe for freight from Gombron to Surat, was one conſiderable branch of their wealth, every ſhip being deeply laden with goods, beſides paſſengers and vaſt treaſure on board, ſometimes to the amount of 300,000 l. But this traffick is now diſcontinued. Gombron ſtands about 36 miles N. E. of the Arabian coaſt, and 294 S. E. of Schiras. Lat. 27. 49. N. long. 55. 46. E.

GOMERA, one of the Canaries, belonging to Spain, lying W. of Teneriff, and 212 miles W. of cape Bajadore in Africa. Lat. 28. 12. N. long. 18. 21. E.

GOMORRO ISLANDS, between the N. extremity of Madagaſcar and Zanguebar in Africa, and between S. lat. 10. and 13 deg. Its principal iſland is Joanna, where E. India ſhips uſually touch in their way to and from Bombay, and the W. or Malabar coaſt of India.

GOOD HOPE, (CAPE OF) See BON ESPERANCE.

GOR, the capital of a province of the ſame name in the E. Indies, ſubject to the mogul, and lying 369 miles N. E. of Delly. Lat. 32. 5. N. long. 85. 19. E.

GORCUM, a city of Holland, one of the United Provinces on the Waal, 26 miles E. of Rotterdam. Lat. 51. 56. N. long. 4. 54. E.

GORDON CASTLE, formerly BOG OF GICHT, near the little town of Fochabus in Bamffſhire on the Spey, a fine palace, and the ſeat of the duke of Gordon.

GOREE, the capital of an iſland bearing the ſame name, in the province of Holland and United Netherlands, 12 miles S. of Briell. Lat. 52. 12. N. long. 3. 54. E.

GOREE, a little iſland near cape Verd in Africa, now belonging to the Engliſh. Lat. 15. 20. N. long. 17. 46. E.

GORGONA, an iſland in the Tuſcan ſea, on the coaſt of the Grand dutchy of Florence in Italy, and 37 miles W. of Leghorn, where the ſmall fiſh called anchovies are caught. Lat. 43. 36. N. long. 10. 47. E. *Buſching.*

GORGONA, a little iſland in the Pacifick ocean, 20 miles W. of the coaſt of Peru in S. America; it is high and covered with wood, and has good water and an excellent harbour; hither buccaneers and other adventurers uſed to reſort in order to wait for prizes, and take in wood and water, the Spaniards having no ſettlement here, though ſometimes

times after the periodical rains they come to ſearch the rivulets for gold duſt. Lat. 4. 5. N. long. 79. 22. W.

GORITIA, or GORITZ, a town of Carniola, in Auſtria in Germany, near the borders of Venice, 41 miles S. W. of Laubach. Lat. 46. 36. N. long. 14. 29. E. *Buſching.*

GORLITZ, a city of Luſatia in Germany, 48 miles E. of Dreſden, ſubject to upper Saxony. Lat. 51. 28. N. long. 15. 51. E.

GOSLAR, an imperial and ſovereign city of Brunſwick and the Lower Saxony in Germany, 27 miles S. of Brunſwick, and ſurrounded by the territories of this duchy, has conſiderable ſilver and lead mines, moſt of its inhabitants being employed in digging, cleaning, tempering, or vending their metals and hard ware manufactures; under the protection of the duke of Brunſwick. Lat. 52. 12. N. long. 15. 44. E. *Buſching.*

GOSTAVIN, or GOSTYN, a little town of the palatinate of Rava in Great Poland, defended by a caſtle, 38 miles N. of Rava. Lat. 53. 5. N. long. 20. 10. E. *Buſching.*

GOTHA, a genteel city of upper Saxony in Germany, the capital of Saxe-Gotha, belonging to the princeſs of Wales's brother, who keeps an elegant court there. Lat. 51. 12. N. long. 10. 41. E.

GOTHLAND, the moſt S. province of Sweden, being a peninſula, which the Baltick, or the channel at its entrance waſhes on 3 ſides, and bordering on Sweden proper to the N. Its ſubdiviſions are E. W. and S. Gothland: the 1ſt containing Smaland, Oeland, and Gotland: the 2d Warneland, Weſt-goth-Daland, and Bohus-lehn: the 2d Schonen, Halland, and Blekingen. *Buſching.*

GOTHLAND, an iſland in the Baltick or E. ſea, very juſtly called its eye, from its commodious ſituation; it lies betwen the provinces of Gothland and Livonia, belonging to Sweden. *Buſching.*

GOTTENBURG, a trading town of Sweden with an excellent harbour, on the borders of W. Gothland, near the entrance of the Moludal river into the W. ſea. It is entirely built of wood and regularly fortified, having 2 citadels on the land ſide, and a citadel on the ſea ſide for its defence. It is the ſee of a biſhop, contains 13,000 inhabitants, and has ſuffered greatly by frequent fires. In 1731 an E. India company was erected here. Its navigation is conſiderable, as ſhips can ſail from thence to all the ſea ports without the Cattegat, and not be obliged to go through the Sound or Baltick. It lies 228 miles S. W. of Stockholm, and 164 N. of Copenhagen. Lat. 58. 29. N. long. 11. 36. E. *Buſching.*

GOTTINGEN, a city of Brunſwick and Lower Saxony in Germany, ſituated on the Leyne, 38 miles S. of Hildeſheim. Here the elector of Hanover, the preſent king George II. has erected an univerſity, to which ſome of our Engliſh youths of quality have lately reſorted for education. Lat. 51. 46. N. long. 9. 56. E.

GOTTORP, a city of Sleſwick or S. Jutland in Denmark, capital of the duke of Holſtein-Gottorp's territories, with a fine palace, a curious globe that was preſented to the czar Peter, and a library which has ſince been removed to Copenhagen, 19 miles W. of Sleſwick. Lat. 54. 56. N. long. 10. 12. E.

GOUDE, a city of Holland, one of the United Provinces, 12 miles N. E. of Rotterdam. Lat. 52. 51. N. long. 4. 46. E.

GOUDHURST, a market town of Kent, 9 miles from Maidſtone, and 25 from London.

GOVERNOLO, a ſmall place of Mantua in Italy ſituated on the Mincio, 14 miles S. E. of Mantua city, taken by the imperialiſts in

1702, and the following year taken by the French, and now subject to Austria. Lat. 25. 18. N. long. 11. 31. E. *Busching.*

GRABOW, or GRUBOW, a town of Mecklenburg and Lower Saxony in Germany, 19 miles S. of Suerin. Lat. 53. 46. N. long. 11. 48. E. *Busching.*

GRACE, or GRASSE, one of the principal cities of Provence in France, the see of a bishop, and stands on a hill in a very fruitful, country, 20 miles S. W. of Nice, and 60 N. E. of Toulon. Lat. 43. 51. N. long. 6. 56. E. *Busching.*

GRADISKA, a fortified and well built frontier town of the generalat of Sclavonia in Hungarian Illyria, situated on the Sau, 30 miles W. of Posega, and belonging to Austria, having been taken from the Turks in 1691. Lat. 45. 36. N. long. 18. 12. E. *Busching.*

GRADO, an island at the bottom of the Adriatick in Italy, 40 miles N. E. of Venice. Lat. 46. 29. N. long. 13. 56, E.

GRAFTON, a road town through the S. part of Northamptonshire, with a handsome manor house and park, gives title of duke to the Fitzroy family, and lies 68 miles from London.

GRAIES, a market town of Essex on the Thames, 18 miles from London.

GRAMMONT, a town of Flanders in the Austrian Low Countries on the Dender, 18 miles S. E of Ghent. Lat. 50. 46. N. long. 4. 5. E. *Busching.*

GRAMPOUND, a middling borough of Cornwall, 38 miles from Launceston, and 251 from London. It sends 2 representatives to parliament.

GRAN, a royal free town of Lower Hungary proper, situated on the Danube, where a river of the same name, which issues from the Carpathian mountains, falls into it; the place is fortified, and it is the see of an archbishop, but has been often taken and retaken by the Turks and imperialists; but subject to Austria ever since 1683. It lies 41 miles N. W. of Buda. Lat. 48. 21. N. long. 18. 46. E. *Busching.*

GRANADA, a province of Spain, bounded on the W. and N. by Andalusia, on the N. E. by Murcia, on the E. and S. by the Mediterranean. Its capital of the same name is one of the largest cities in Spain, almost 12,000 paces in circuit, and surrounded with a wall and towers, on the river Xenil. It is the see of an archbishop, with a yearly revenue of 40,000 ducats, and has an university, with excellent silk manufactories; it lies 67 miles N. E. of Malaga, and 200 S. of Madrid. Lat. 37. 28. N. long. 3. 51. E. *Busching.*

GRANADA, a province of Terra Firma in S. America, bordering on Carthagena and St. Martha's to the N. Venezuela to the E. Popayan to the S. and Darien to the W. Its capital is St. Fé de Bagota. *System Geogr.*

GRANADA, a city of Nicaragua and Mexico in N. America, situated on the side of the lake Nicaragua, 51 miles W. of that city. Lat. 11. 26. N. long. 89. 12. W. *System Geogr.*

GRANADA, the most S. of the Caribbees in the Atlantick ocean in America, 159 miles S. W. of Barbadoes. Lat. 12. 21. N. long. 61. 36. E.

GRANADILLOS, some of the Caribbee islands in the Atlantick ocean, with the island of St. Vincent to the N. and that of Granada to the S. but so inconsiderable that no European nation have thought them worth settling in. They lie between 12 and 13 deg. N. lat. and in 61 deg. W. long.

GRANDE, a river in the province of Del Rey and Brazil in S. America, emptying itself into the Atlantick ocean.

GRANDE,

GRANDE, the S. branch of the river Niger in Africa, emptying itſelf into the great Weſtern ocean.

GRANDENTZ, or GRAUDENTZ, a city of royal Pruſſia in Poland, ſituated on the Weiſel, 50 miles S. of Dantzick. Lat. 53. 55. N. long. 19. 12. E.

GRANICUS, a ſmall river of Aſia Minor near the Helleſpont, famous for the firſt battle fought by Alexander the Great with Darius's forces.

GRAND PRÉ, a little town of Upper Champagne in France, ſo called from the meadows in which it ſtands, 36 miles E. of Rheims. Lat. 49. 21. N. long. 4. 56. E. *Buſching.*

GRANT, the ancient name of the river Cam, which waſhes the univerſity of Cambridge: Grantcheſter was an old caſtle ſtanding on the ſame river, and probably on the ſite of the preſent village of Grantcheſter.

GRANT, is alſo the name of a numerous clan, living chiefly on the river Spey, in the N. highlands of Scotland, particularly that tract called Strathſpey, and the laird of Grant is their chief.

GRANTHAM, a fine built populous borough of Lincolnſhire, between which and the village of Ancaſter are ſeveral remains of Roman antiquities. It ſends two repreſentatives to parliament, and gives the title of earl to the Auverquerque family. It lies 24 miles from Lincoln, and 104 from London.

GRANVILLE, a ſmall town of Normandy in France, with a little harbour on the Engliſh channel, 56 miles S. W. of Caen. From hence the Carteret family takes the title of earl. Lat. 48. 56. N. long. 1. 36. W.

GRATIAS A DIOS, the name given by Columbus, (upon meeting with a favourable wind) to a cape of Honduras in Mexico, and N. America. Lat. 14. 36. N. long. 84. 12. W.

GRATIOSA, one of the Azore iſlands in the Atlantick, W. of Tercera, 3 miles long from W. to E. and its greateſt breadth 2; it has only 2 towns upon it. Lat. 39. 12. N. long. 29. 12. W. *Buſching.*

GRATZ, a ſtrong city of Auſtria, and the capital of Stiria in Germany, ſituated on the Muer, 65 miles S. of Vienna; hither the court of Vienna have ſometimes retired when threatened with a ſiege. Lat. 47. 29. N. long. 16. 10. E. *Buſching.*

GRAVE, a fortified city of Dutch Brabant, in the Low Countries ſituated on the Maes, 10 miles S. of Nimeguen. Lat. 51. 56. N. long. 5. 56. E.

GRAVELINES, a ſmall fortified port town of Flanders, near the mouth of the Aa on the Engliſh channel, 10 miles E. of Calais, and 13 S. W. of Dunkirk. In 1384 it was demoliſhed by the Engliſh; in 1528 it was fortified by the emperor Charles V. In 1558 the French were defeated near this place by the Spaniards. In 1644 it was taken by the French, in 1652 by the Auſtrians, and 1658 retaken by the former, who were confirmed in the poſſeſſion of it by the peace of the Pyrennees. It was entirely laid in aſhes in 1694. Lat. 51. 5. N. long. 2. 6. E. *Buſching.*

GRAVENEC, a town of Suabia in Germany, and the capital of a country of the ſame name, 26 miles W. of Ulm. Lat. 48. 36. N. long. 9. 27. E.

GRAVESEND, a ſmall port town of Kent, on the S. ſide of the Thames, where ſhips commonly take in their proviſions, and are cleared before they put to ſea, lying oppoſite to Tilbury fort, 20 miles E. of London.

GRAVINA, a ſmall city of the Terra di Bari, in Naples in Italy; it is the ſea of a biſhop, and lies 30 miles S. W. of Bari. Lat. 41. 20. N. long. 17. 12. E. *Buſching.*

GREAT-BRITAIN. See ENGLAND.

GREECE, the ancient Hellas, and the modern Rumelia, bordering

ing on Romania, or Thrace, Bulgaria, and Servia to the N. on the Archipelago to the E. on the Mediterranean to the S. and the Adriatick to the W. lying between 36 and 44 N. lat. and between 20 and 26 E. long. is 400 miles long from N. to S. or from the mountains of Argentum or Scodas, to cape Matapan or Caglia in the Morea, and nearly of the ſame breadth from the gulf of Venice to the Archipelago, generally temperate and fruitful; was anciently famous for the wit and learning of its inhabitants, the numerous heroes it produced, and the illuſtrious exploits they performed; now ſubject to the ſavage Turk, who has deſtroyed moſt of its fine cities, and introduced ignorance and barbariſm into thoſe admired ſeats of learning and elegance. *Buſching.*

GREENLAND, (W.) lies only 40 miles beyond Iceland; ſome take it to be a large iſland, but others a peninſula begining at 59. 50. N. lat. and known as far as 78 on its W. ſide. This weſtern coaſt extends 284 miles, and was called by Forbiſher, or rather queen Elizabeth, Meto incognita. It was firſt diſcovered by one John Davis an Engliſhman in 1585, from whom the ſtreight between the N. continent of America and Greenland takes its name. The moſt ſoutherly point of land is cape Farewell. The inhabitants of this country are barbarous, and live in winter about 8 families together, in a very dirty beaſtly manner in narrow low huts and caves; their ſummer habitations are ſlight tents, made of ſea dogs ſkins. Here the Danes, who claim the ſovereignty of the country, have a few colonies, and have ſent miſſionaries thither, with ſome ſucceſs; the moſt remarkable of theſe was Mr. Paul Egede, who went firſt among them in 1723, and has publiſhed a Greenland dictionary, in Daniſh and Latin, and beſides other ſmall pieces for the inſtruction of the Greenlanders, has alſo tranſlated the 4 evangeliſts into their language, and printed them at Copenhagen. The fiſhery on the coaſt ſeems to be the only valuable thing about Greenland, which the Dutch make very free with, notwithſtanding the repreſentations of the Danes on that head. See GROENLAND. According to our maps it extends from the meridian of London to W. long. 50. and from N. lat. 60 to 80. *Buſching.*

GREENOCK, a well built little town in the ſhire of Renfrew in Scotland, near the mouth of the Clyde, and below Glaſgow, with a good road defended by a caſtle. It has the beſt herring fiſhery on the W. coaſt.

GREENWICH, a very delightful village in Kent, 5 miles E. from London, ſituated on the Thames, and remarkable for its royal and magnificent hoſpital, founded by king William III. for above 1500 old ſeamen who have ſerved their country; its hall is finely painted by Sir James Thornhill. The annual charge of maintaining this hoſpital is about 10,000 l. from the publick. In this town was alſo a royal palace, where queen Elizabeth was born, and ſhe moſtly reſided, with a very pleaſant deer-park, in which is the royal obſervatory, called Flamſtead-houſe, with a noble proſpect from it towards London: and on the heath juſt by is Sir John Morden's college for decayed merchants of London.

GRENOBLE, a genteel, populous, and fortified city of the upper Dauphiné in France, ſituated on the Iſere, with a fortreſs called the Baſtile, and the ſee of a biſhop, in whoſe province are contained 64 pariſhes in Savoy, beſides 240 in Dauphiné. Here ſhocking barbarities were committed in the firſt religious war in 1562. It lies 40 miles S. W. of Chamberry, and 50 S. E. of Lyons. Lat. 45. 26. N. long. 5. 34. E. *Buſching.*

GRIMSBY, a good borough and ſea port in Lincolnſhire, ſituated at the mouth of the Humber, 30 miles from Lincoln, and 158 from London. It ſends 2 members to parliament.

GRIMAUD, a ſmall town of Provence in France, which anciently ſtood conſiderably nearer the ſea, ſo that the bay of St. Tropez had its name from it. *Buſching.*

GRIMBERG, a town of Brabant in the Auſtrian Low Countries, 7 miles N. of Bruſſels. Lat. 51. 12. N. long. 4. 22. E.

GRIMPBERG, a city of Triers in the circle of the lower Rhine in Germany, 20 miles S. E. of the city of Triers. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and ſubject to the elector of Triers. Lat. 49. 31. N. long. 6. 48. E. *Buſching.*

GRINSTEAD, EAST, a borough of Suſſex, with an alms-houſe of 300 l. revenue per annum, for 31 poor people, founded by Robert Sackville, earl of Dorſet; it ſends 2 members to parliament, lies 16 miles from Lewis, and 28 from London.

GRIPSWALD, a town of Swediſh Pomerania, in upper Saxony in Germany, ſituated on a bay of the Baltick, 20 miles S. E. of Stralſund. Lat. 54. 49. N. long. 14. 1. E. *Buſching.*

GRISONS, allies of the Swiſs cantons, their country bordering on Tirol, and part of Switzerland proper to the N. the former country and Trent to the E. Italy to the S. and the Swiſs cantons to the W. it is almoſt of a circular form, and 60 miles over every way, lying between 45 and 47 N. lat. and between 9 and 11 E. long.

GRODNO, a pretty large city of Lithuania in Poland, and, next to Wilna, the beſt in that duchy, ſituated on the river Niemen. It has an old caſtle ſurrounded with a deep ditch, only one wing of which can be inhabited, and another new and large caſtle regularly conſtructed, and near the town a well built royal out work. In 1673 it was ordered that every third diet ſhould be holden here, at which time 400 ducats are uſually paid for 4 apartments in a houſe for 6 weeks only. In 1753 almoſt the whole town was burnt down. It lies 84 miles S. W. of Wilna. Lat. 53. 38. N. long. 23. 52. E. *Buſching.*

GROENDALE, a town of Brabant, in the Auſtrian Low Countries, ſituated near the ſource of the Yſche, 8 miles S. E. of Bruſſels. Lat. 50. 48. N. long. 4. 32. E.

GROENLAND, (E.) or SPITZBERGEN, a large diſtrict lying between 77 and 82 N. lat. and between 10 and and 30 E. long. It is a miſerable cold and barren country. On the E. and S. ſides are very large iſlands of ice, which come from Spitzbergen. The E. ſide of Groenland oppoſite to Iceland is inacceſſible, and conſequently unknown, by reaſon of the prodigious floats of ice, and very high mountains of it, with which the ſea is covered. The W. ſide on Davis's ſtreights is better known: the coaſts abound with rocks, iſlands, and large deep bays, roads and harbours. The main land is very full of rocks, the higheſt of which are perpetually covered with ſnow and ice. In the ſummer, which holds from the end of May to the middle of September, the ſun ſhines warm and clear on the main land; but the iſlands are covered with continual damp and cold fogs. When a N. E. wind blows off the ſnow and ice mountains, the froſt is intenſe, yet there does not fall ſo much ſnow in Groenland as in Norway. From June to Auguſt the ſun is above the horizon, and conſequently then there is no night at all. In winter the ſun is ſcarcely viſible, at which time the day made by the morning and evening twilight is only two hours long. The inhabitants live by fiſhing and hunting. Their animals are hares, which are very ſmall, grey in ſum-

mer, but white in winter, ſmall foxes grey and blue, ſmall deer, white bears, they have alſo ſea fowl and fiſh. The two laſt forſake them in winter, in which they have a night of 4 months, and all the waters are frozen up. About Midſummer the Europeans fiſh for whales here with great ſucceſs, and they have twice attempted to make ſettlements in this country; but the people periſhed in winter: while on the other hand, 8 Engliſhmen who were accidentally left here all the winter without proviſions, found means to preſerve themſelves till the next ſeaſon, when they were relieved by the ſhips. The Engliſh were the firſt who began the whale fiſhery, but the Dutch have long ſince had the greateſt ſhare of it; ſending many more ſhips than either the Engliſh, Scots, Swedes, Danes, &c. Whether E. Groenland be a continent or iſland is not eaſily diſcovered, by reaſon of the continual ſhifting of the huge iſlands of ice: ſome imagine it contiguous to W. Greenland. In theſe ſeas are no perceivable tides, the water always ſetting one way with a rapid current, and the fiſhing ſhips which anchor near the ice, muſt be cautious whenever a thaw happens to ſhift their ſtation, for fear they ſhould be cruſhed to pieces by the broken floats of it. *Buſching.*

GROLL, a town of Guelderland, one of the United Provinces, 19 miles E. of Zutphen. Lat. 52. 20. N. long. 6. 39. E.

GRONINGEN, one of the ſeven United Provinces of the ſtates general, bounded by the German ocean on the N. by Dollart bay, which ſeparates it from E. Frieſland on the E. by Overyſſel on the S. and by W. Frieſland on the W. Its capital has the ſame name, and lies 30 miles S. W. of Embden, and 33 E. of Lewarden. Lat. 53. 28. N. long. 6. 31. E. *Buſching.*

GROSSETTO, a ſmall city of Tuſcany in Italy, the reſidence of a biſhop, and ſituated on Caſtiglio bay to the S. of Florence. Lat. 42. 36. N. long. long. 12. 15. E.

GROTSKA, a city of Sileſia, and the capital of a duchy of the ſame name, 28 miles S. of Breſlau. Lat. 50. 38. N. long. 16. 56. E. *Syſtem Geogr.*

GROTSKA, or KROTZKA, an inconſiderable town of Servia, in Turkey in Europe, 24 miles S. E. of Belgrade, near which a battle was fought between the Turks and the queen of Hungary's army in 1739, when the latter retreated with loſs. Here the earl of Crawford, with ſome other Britiſh gentlemen, were preſent, and received a wound in the thigh from a muſket ball, by which he was ever after obliged to go upon crutches, as the lead could not be entirely extracted. Lat. 45. 20. N. long. 20. 51. E.

GROYNE, a port of Spain. See CORUNNA.

GRUBENHAGEN, a town of Brunſwick and lower Saxony in Germany, 39 miles S. of Hanover and 64 S. W. of Brunſwick. There are ſeveral mines in the neighbouring mountains which are covered with woods, being the remains of the Hircanian foreſt. All the inhabitants here and in the neighbourhood are miners. Lat. 51. 42. N. long. 9. 41. E.

GUADALAJARA, a city of Mexico in N. America, and capital of the province of the ſame name, or New Galicia, 262 miles W. of Mexico city. Lat. 20. 51. N. long. 108. 20. E. *Syſtem Geogr.*

GUADALAVIAR, by the Romans called DURIAS, a river of Spain, having pleaſant banks covered with flowers and woods. It riſes on the confines of Aragon and New Caſtile, and, after a S. E. courſe through Valencia, falls into the ſea below Valencia. *Buſching.*

GUADALAXARA, anciently ARPIACA, or CARRACA, a city of New Caſtile in Spain, on the river

Henares, where the duke de Riperda erected fine cloth and other manufactories; but on his being disgraced in 1726, they came to nothing. It lies 26 miles W. of Madrid. Lat. 40. 35. N. long. 3. 56. W. *Busching.*

GUADALQUIVER, a large river of Spain formerly called PERCA and in still more ancient times BOETIS and TARTESSUS. It rises from several small streams in mount Segura in Andalusia, which uniting in one form this river. It has a long course from Corduba to Seville, tho' very small; but from the last city to its mouth, it is navigable for large vessels, though there are several sand banks. A few miles below Seville it forms a small lake, then dividing itself into 2 branches, falls into the bay of Cadiz. *Busching.*

GUADALUPE, a small and well built town of Spanish Estremadura, in a very fruitful valley, situated on a river of the same name. *Busching.*

GUADALUPE, one of the largest of the Caribbee islands in the Atlantick ocean, 85 miles N. of the island of Martinico, and now subject to England. Lat. 16. 36. N. long. 61. 12. W.

GUADARAMA, a town of New Castile in Spain, 26 miles N. W. of Madrid. Lat. 40. 51. N. long. 4. 39. W. There is also a river of the same name in this province, which rises in the mountains of Toledo; and after a course from N. to S. falls into the Tagus below Toledo. *Busching.*

GUADIANA, a river of Spain, which rises in the middle of New Castile, runs S. W. by Calatrava and Cividad Real, passes on to Merida in Spanish Estremadura, and by Bajadoz enters Portugal near Elvas, after which it runs through Alentejo and Algarve, and discharges itself into the Mediterranean sea, near Ayamonte and Castro Marim. *Busching.*

GUADILBARBAR, a river of Africa, having its source in mount Atlas; and running from S. to N. through the kingdom of Tunis, falls into the Mediterranean near Bona. *System Geogr.*

GUADILQUIVER, a river of Spain, rising in the mountains of Segura, and afterwards a S. W. coast through the whole length of Andalusia, and passing by Cordova and Seville, falls into the Atlantick at S. Lucar, a little N. of the bay of Cadiz. *Busching.*

GUADIX, anciently ACCI, COLONIA ACCITANA, a pretty large town of Granada in Spain; it is the see of a bishop, and lies 41 miles E. of the city of Granada city. Lat. 37. 21. N. long. 3. 22. W.

GUALDA, a small town of the ecclesiastical state, in the marquisate of Ancona in Italy, almost entirely destroyed by an earthquake in 1751. *Busching.*

GUALEOR, a city of the hither India in Asia, and capital of a province of the same name, 46 miles S. of Agra. Lat. 26. 10. N. long. 79. 20. E.

GUAM, the principal of the Ladron isles in the Pacifick ocean, where ships belonging to the Spaniards, and other nations, usually touch at for provisions, in their voyage from America to Asia.

GUAMANGA, a city of Peru in S. America, 208 miles E. of Lima. Lat. 12. 20. N. long. 72. 36. W.

GUANIHANI, or ST. SALVADOR, now CATT ISLAND, one of the Bahamas, situated in the Atlantick ocean near the coast of N. America. It was the first land Columbus discovered in 1492, whence he called it St. Salvador, his crew having given themselves over for lost in an immense ocean, till they saw this island. Lat. 24. 10. N. long. 76. 21. W.

GUANUCO, a town of Peru in S. America, 192 miles N. E. of Lima. Lat. 10. 21. S. long. 75. 20. W.

GUARDA,

GUARDA, a city of Beira, in Portugal, containing 2300 inhabitants; it lies not far from the source of the Mondego, in part of mount Estrella, and is fortified both by nature and art; it is the see of a bishop, has a stately cathedral, and lies 71 miles E. of Coimbra. Lat. 40. 36. N. long. 7. 21. W. *Busching.*

GUARDA FEU, CAPE, the eastermost headland in Africa, on the coast of Anian, near the entrance of the Red-sea. Lat. 11. 10. N. long. 50. 12. E.

GUARDAMAR, a small town of Valencia in Spain, having a good harbour near the mouth of the river Segura, from whence salt is exported. *Busching.*

GUARDIA, a small town of Galicia in Spain, built in the form of a half moon, and has an harbour of the like construction, at the mouth of the Minho, defended by a strong castle standing on a rock. *Busching.*

GICARDIA, with the addition of ALFERES, a small city and bishop's see in Contado di Molise, a territory of the kingdom of Naples in Italy. *Busching.*

GUARMAY, a town of Peru in S. America, having a good harbour, 134 miles N. W. of Lima. Lat. 10. 12. S. long. 78. 12. W.

GUASTALLA, a small fortified town, in a duchy of the same name in Italy, situated on the river Crostoblo, 20 miles S. of the city of Mantua, famous for a battle between the Imperialists and Spaniards in 1734, in which the former were defeated. It was ceded to don Philip, duke of Parma, by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748. Lat. 45. 12. N. long. 11. 15. E. *Busching.*

GUATIMALA, a city of Mexico in N. America, and capital of the province of the same name, which extends above 9 deg. along the coast of the Pacifick ocean. Lat. 14. 39. N. long. 98. 2. W.

GUAXACA, a city of Mexico in N. America, and capital of a province of the same name, 132 miles S. of Vera Cruz, and gulf of Mexico. Lat. 18. 2. N. long. 101. 10. W. *System Geogr.*

GUAYRA, a subdivision of La Plata, a province of S. America, bounded by Brasil to the E. and Paraguay to the W.

GUBEN, a town of Lusatia in Germany, 20 miles S. W. of Crossen, and 48 N. of Gorlitz. Lat. 51. 54. N. long. 15. 12. E.

GUENGA, a large river of the hither India in Asia, rising in the mountains of Balegate, and after a N. E. course falls into the W. arm of the Ganges in Bengal.

GUERET, the capital of the government of La Marche in France, situated on the river Gartempe, 32 miles N. E. of Limoges. Lat. 46. 16. N. long. 2. 12. E.

GUERNSEY, anciently SARNIA, an island 22 miles N. W. of Jersey, situated near the coast of Normandy in the English channel. Its N. side is low, and S. side high, surrounded by steep rocks. It is about 10 miles long, and as many broad, containing 12 parishes; its trade is more considerable than that of Jersey, having a commodious pier on the E. side, before the town of St. Peter, with two castles for its defence. It is well situated for annoying the French in time of war; was anciently part of Normandy in France, by the laws of which it is still governed, and the natives speak French, but are subject to England. It lies about 24 miles W. of Cape la Hogue in Normandy, and 60 S. of Portland in Dorsetshire.

GUIANA, or CARIBIANA, the S. E. division of Terra Firma in S. America, bordering on the Atlantick ocean to the N. and E. Andalusia and the province of the Amazons to the W. and S. in which are included Surinam and Caen, or equinoctial France, between the equa-

tor and 8 deg. N. lat. and between 50 and 65 W. long. extending from the mouth of the river Oronoque to that of the Amazons.

GUIAQUIL, or GUAIAQUIL, a city of Peru in S. America, situated on a river of the same name, which, some miles below it, falls into the Pacifick ocean; 52 miles N. E. of Payta and subject to Spain. Lat. 2. 11. S. long. 81. 10. W. *Ulloa's Voyage.*

GUIARA, a town of Terra Firma in S. America, with an harbour on the Caracoa coast, 212 miles E. of Maracaibo, where the English were twice repulsed, and lost some men in attacking this place in 1739 and 1743. Lat. 10. 39. N. long. 66. 12. W.

GUIENNE, the ancient AQUITAINE, a province of France, making one government with Gascony; it is bounded on the S. by the Pyrennees, on the W. by the ocean, on the N. by Saintonge, Angoumois, Limosin, and Auvergne, and on the E by Auvergne and Languedoc. Its greatest extent from S. to N. or from Vio de Sos, in the Pyrenean mountains to Niort in Poictou, is 80 French miles, and from S. Jean de Luz to S. Gemez in Rouergne, about 90. Is very fruitful, has a considerable trade, particularly in wine, of which it annually exports from Bourdeaux about 100,000 casks. *Busching.*

GUILFORD, a pretty large well built borough of Surry, situated on the Wey, which is navigable to the town, 30 miles S. W. of London. It gives title of earl to the noble family of North, and sends 2 representatives to parliament.

GUILLESTRE, a small town in the territory of Ambrunois and Dauphiné, in France, 10 miles N. E. of Ambrun, and 16 S. W. of Briançon. Lat. 44. 52. N. long. 6. 26. E.

GUINEA-COAST, in Africa, lies between 4 and 10 deg. N. lat. and between 15. E. and 15. W. long. It borders on the Nigritia, or Negroland to the N. on unknown lands to the E. Congo and the Atlantick ocean to the S. and W. comprising the four following coasts; the Grain coast, as principally producing Guinea grain; the Ivory coast, from the plenty of elephants teeth found there; the Gold coast, as furnishing most gold; and the Slave coast, from whence the greatest number of slaves are purchased. The English, Dutch, French, and some other European nations have factories and forts on this coast; but the Dutch have quite dispossessed the Portugueſe from thence, after possessing the whole coast upwards of 100 years. Several small princes and states in the inland country, who are generally at war, sell their prisoners for slaves to the Europeans; others traffick to distant countries for purchasing slaves, or steal them and bring them down to the coast; and some will sell their nearest relations if they have an opportunity. The traders not only visit this coast, which is Guinea proper, but all the W. coast of Africa, from Cape Verd, at the mouth of the Niger, in 15 N. lat. to cape Negro, in 18 S. lat. where they meet with the same merchandise. And sometimes European merchants surprise and carry off by stealth, whole families of negroes, which is commonly revenged on the next ships that touch at the same port. *System Geogr.*

GUIPUSCOA, a subdivision of Biscay in Spain, bordering on Navarre. *Busching.*

GUISE, a little town, and the capital of Tierache in Picardy, in France, situated on the Oise; it is defended by a strong castle, which held out several sieges; the last was that in 1650, by the archduke Leopold. It lies 48 miles E. of Amiens. Lat. 49. 59. N. long. 3. 42. E. *Busching.*

GULICK. See JULIERS.

GUNFLEET, one of the channels in the mouth of the Thames, by which ships enter that river.

GUNSTBERG, a town of Suabia in

in Germany, in the territory of Burgow, ſituated on the E. ſhore of the Danube, 14 miles N. E. of Ulm. Lat. 48. 41. N. long. 10. 21. E.

GURIEL, a ſubdiviſion of Georgia in Aſia, on the E. coaſt of the Euxine ſea, ſubject to the Turks.

GURK, a town of Carinthia in Auſtria, in Germany, 20 miles N. of Clagenfurt. Lat. 47. 25. N. long. 14. 12. E.

GUSTROW, a town of Mecklenburg, and lower Saxony in Germany, 31 miles E. of Swerin. Lat. 53. 51. N. long. 12. 21. E.

GUTSKOW, a town of Swediſh Pomerania, and upper Saxony in Germany, ſituated on the Pene, 30 miles S. E. of Stralſund. Lat. 53. 51. N. long. 13. 46. E.

GUTTA, a town of Hungary proper, ſituated in the iſland of Schutt, formed by the E. branch of the Danube, 32 miles E. of Preſburg. It was fortified in 1624. Lat. 48. 31. N. long. 18. 12. E. *Buſching.*

GUZURAT, a province of the hither India. See CAMBAYA.

GYARMATH, a town of Hungary proper, ſituated on the river Samos. *Buſching.*

GYSHORN, a town of Lunenburg, and lower Saxony in Germany, ſituated on the Aller, 51 miles N. E. of Hanover, and ſubject to that elector. Lat. 52. 55. N. long. 10. 51. E.

GYULA, a town in Hungary proper, formerly fortified, but being taken by the Turks in 1566, is now diſmantled; it lies near a town of the ſame name, in an iſland formed by the Koros. *Buſching.*

HAA

HAAG, or HAG, a town of Bavaria in Germany, ſituated on the W. ſhore of the Inn, 29 miles N. E. of Munich. Lat. 48. 21. N. long. 12. 18. E.

HABAT, the N. W. province of Morocco, on the ſtreights of Gibraltar.

HACHA, a town of Terra Firma in S. America, having an harbour on the N. ſea, at the mouth of a river of the ſame name, 246 miles E. of Carthagena. Here the galleons firſt touch upon their arrival in S. America, of which expreſſes are ſent to all their ſettlements, in order to prepare the treaſure, which is to be ſent to Europe.

HACKNEY, a ſpacious village of Middleſex, in the neighbourhood of London.

HADEMAR, a town of Naſſau and upper Rhine in Weterau, in Germany, 18 miles N. E. of Naſſau city. Lat. 50. 30. N. long. 7. 48. E.

HADERSLEBEN, a town of Sleſwick in Denmark, having an harbour, but not deep enough for large veſſels, near the little Belt, 40 miles S. E. of Rypen. It is the birth-place of king Frederick II. who was born here in 1534, and alſo of Frederick III. in 1609. Lat. 55. 20. N. long. 10. 10. E.

HADDINGTON, a parliament borough of E. Lothian in Scotland, ſituated on the Tyne, 18 miles E. of Edinburgh.

HADLEY, a ſmall but populous market town of Suffolk, 18 miles from Bury, and 64 from London.

HADRAMUT, a city of Arabia Felix in Aſia, and the capital of a province of the ſame name, 369 miles N. E. of Mocho. Lat. 15. 54. N. long. 50. 36. E.

HAELSINGLAND, a ſubdiviſion of Nordland in Sweden, famous for the valour of its inhabitants, who took ſeveral places and gave them their names, as alſo for its Runick inſcriptions, &c. *Buſching.*

HÆMUS, the higheſt mountain of Romania, in European Turkey, dividing this province on the N. from Bulgaria in Macedonia; it joins

joins the Scardi mountains, and divides it from Romania.

HAERLEM, a large populous city of Holland, one of the ſeven United Provinces, 51 miles E. of the German ocean, and 14 W. of Amſterdam, near the lake, which from it is called Haerlem-meer; it has canals running through ſeveral of its ſtreets, which are wide and ſtraight, and has a wall and other works round the town, but of inconſiderable ſtrength. Here are flouriſhing manufactures of ſilk, velvet, linen, thread, and tape. And here alſo Laurence Coſter reſided, to whom the Dutch aſcribe the invention of the art of printing. Lat. 52. 34. N. long. 4. 25. E. *Buſching.*

HAGENAU, a ſmall fortified town of Alſace, in a territory of the ſame name in Germany, on the Motter, with only a wall and ditch, 16 miles N. of Straſburg; it was frequently taken and retaken in the wars between the imperialiſts and French, in the laſt century and beginning of this. There is alſo a foreſt bearing this name, 5 German miles long, and 4 broad, belonging partly to the king of France, and partly to this town. Lat. 48. 46. N. long. 7. 48. E. *Buſching.*

HAGIAZ, or MECCA, a province of Arabia Felix in Aſia, on the E. coaſt of the Red-ſea, its capital is Mecca.

HAGUE, or GRAVEN-HAGUE. i. e. the Earl's grove, a town of Holland, one of the ſeven United Provinces, ſurrounded with beautiful meadows and groves, but has no walls, and therefore reckoned only a village, yet the largeſt and neateſt in all Europe, enjoying all the privileges of a city, except that of ſending repreſentatives to the ſtates. In a palace here, the provincial ſtates of Holland, and the ſtates general aſſemble, as well as the council of ſtate, and the ſupreme courts of juſtice; and here foreign miniſters are admitted to audience, and all publick matters tranſacted. And in it alſo is an apartment for the ſtadtholder; to the W. of this palace is a large ſquare, with good houſes, and fine walks of trees, ſomething like St. James's park in London, where the deputy of each city in the United Provinces has a houſe. Notwithſtanding the populouſneſs of the place, and the great reſort of people of rank to it, here are only two churches. On the N. ſide is a walk of lime trees, 2 miles in length. The Hague lies 2 miles from Scheveling, S S. W. of Leyden, and 15 N. W. of Rotterdam. Lat. 52. 12. N. long. 4. 20. E.

HAIK, a market town of the ſhire of Peebles in Scotland, ſituated on the river Tiviot.

HAILBRON, i. e. SALUBRIOUS FOUNTAIN, on account of its medicinal baths, an imperial city of Wirtemberg in Suabia, in Germany, ſituated in a fine fruitful country on the Neckar, 28 miles S. E. of Heidelburg, and 30 N. of Stutgard. Lat. 49. 15. N. long. 9. 12. E. *Buſching.*

HAINAN, or AYNAN, an iſland of China in Aſia, of an oval form, about 300 miles in circuit, with both gold and ſilver mines, and a pearl fiſhery; in it is ſaid to be a petrifying lake. It lies between 18 and 20 N. lat. and between 107 and 110 E. long.

HAINAULT, a province in the Low Countries, bounded by Brabant and Flanders on the N. by Namur and Liege on the E. by Cambreſis, Picardy, and Champagne on the S. and by Artois and another part of Flanders on the W. Its capital is Mons, the N. part of which is ſubject to Auſtria, and the S. to France.

HAINBURG, a town of Auſtria in Germany, ſituated on the Danube, 40 miles E. of Vienna. Lat. 48. 25. N. long. 17. 14. E.

HAINE, a river of the Low-Countries running through Hainault from E. to W. it paſſes by Mons and St. Ghilian, and unites with the Scheld and Conde.

HALABAS,

HALABAS, a city of the hither India in Asia, and the capital of a province of the same name, at the conflux of the Ganges and Jemma, 215 miles E. of Agra, and belonging to the mogul. Lat. 26. 42. N. long. 82. 51. E.

HALBERSTADT, a city of lower Saxony in Germany, and the capital of a duchy of the same name, 41 miles S. W. of Magdeburg, and 38 S. E. of Brunswick, subject to the king of Prussia, as elector of Brandenburg, for whose ancestors this bishoprick was secularised at the reformation. Lat. 52. 7. N. long. 11. 15. E. *System Geogr.*

HALEM, a town of Brabant in the Austrian Low Countries, on the borders of Liege, 30 miles W. of Maestricht.

HALESWORTH, a market town of Suffolk, situated on the Blyth, 97 miles from London.

HALL, an imperial town of Suabia in Germany, situated on the Kochier, near the borders of Franconia; it is a sovereign state, and lies 24 miles E. of Hailbron. Lat. 49. 31. N. long. 9. 56. E. *Busching.*

HALL, a city of upper Saxony in Germany, the capital of a duchy, situated on the river Sala, 41 miles S. of Magdeburg, famous for its salt pits; it belongs to Prussia. Lat. 51. 46. N. long. 12. 17. E. *Busching.*

HALL, a town of Brabant in the Austrian Low Countries, 8 miles S. of Brussels, plundered by the French in 1691. Lat. 50. 42. N. long. 4. 26. E. *Busching.*

HALL, a town of Tirol and Austria in Germany, 10 miles N. E. of Inspruck. Lat. 47. 25. N. long. 11. 36. E. *Busching.*

HALLAND, a subdivision of S. Gothland in Sweden, situated along the coast at the entrance of the Baltick, and opposite to Jutland; it is 14 miles long, and 4 broad at its S. extremity. The salmon in its rivers are the best in all Sweden. *Busching.*

HALLATON, a market town of Leicestershire, 12 miles from Leicester, and 80 from London.

HALLEIN, a town of Saltzburg in Bavaria in Germany, situated on the river Saltza, 10 miles S. of the city of Saltzburg. Here are considerable salt works. Lat. 47. 40. N. long. 13. 10. E. *Keysler.*

HALLEN, a town of Brabant in the Austrian Low Countries, situated on the Gheet, 20 miles N. E. of Louvain. Lat. 50. 49. N. long. 5. 12. E.

HALLER, a town of Brabant in the Low Countries, 12 miles S. E. of Tirlemont. Lat. 50. 45. N. long. 45. 1. E.

HALLIFAX, a borough town of the W. Riding of Yorkshire, 199 miles from London. It sends two members to parliament.

HALLIFAX, the capital of Nova Scotia, in N. America, situated on a fine harbour, in the bay of Chibouctou. Lat. 44. 20. N. long. 64. 12. W.

HALMSTADT, a pleasant, well built port town of Halland and S. Gothland in Sweden, situated at the mouth of the Nissa, on the Categat sea, 86 miles S. of Gottenburg; famous for its salmon. In 1619 king Gustavus Adolphus, and king Christian IV. of Denmark had a friendly interview here, and in the neighbourhood Charles XI. obtained a victory over the Danes. Lat. 56. 39. N. long. 13. 12. E. *Busching.*

HALSTEAD, a market town of Essex, famous for its baize manufacture; it lies 16 miles from Chelmsford, and 45 from London.

HALTWESEL, a market town of Northumberland, 32 miles from Newcastle, and 257 from London.

HAM, a small town of Picardy in France, with a fortified castle on the Somme, lying in a morass. *Busching.*

HAM,

HAM, a city of Weſtphalia in Germany, and the capital of the county of Mark, ſituated on the Lippe, 20 miles S. of Munſter, and belonging to Pruſſia. Lat. 51. 35. N. long. 7. 15. E.

HAMA. See APAMEA.

HAMADAN, a city of Perſia and Eyrac Agem in Aſia, 221 miles N. W. of Iſpahan, and 225 N. E. of Bagdat. Lat. 34. 59. N. long. 47. 41. E.

HAMBURGH, a large imperial city, in the duchy of Holſtein and Lower Saxony, in Germany, having an harbour on the N. ſide of the Elbe, ſituated partly on iſlands, and partly on the continent, and has a ſmall territory belonging to it, in which are ſeveral large villages and fine ſeats. The ſtreets are ſpacious, and the houſes built of brick very high, making a grand appearance. The town, being naturally ſtrong, is as well fortified by art, as a place of that magnitude will well admit of. It is extremely populous, merchants of all nations reſorting to it, whoſe goods are ſent into the heart of Germany, up the Elbe. For ſeveral miles about the town, on the land ſide, are very elegant gardens and ſummer-houſes; and the ſhips come up to their doors, to lade and unlade them, the tide flowing 16 miles above the town. It is a ſovereign ſtate, and was one of the principal of the Hanſe-towns; is governed by its own magiſtrate, and only ſubject to the general laws of the Germanick body: but the people having lately diſputed the authority of the ſenate, the empire interpoſed and compelled them by force to end their diſputes. The king of Denmark, as duke of Holſtein, ſometimes claims the ſovereignty of this city, and extorts money from them; for being poſſeſſed of the fortreſs of Gluckſtadt, at the mouth of the Elbe, he can diſtreſs their trade when he pleaſes. Sometimes their liberty is endangered by religious diſputes with the Roman catholicks, in whoſe behalf the emperor interpoſes, as he did in 1708, ordering a body of troops to march into the town, ſo that the inhabitants were obliged to purchaſe a peace. They are alſo at variance with other denominations of proteſtants; for Lutheraniſm being the eſtabliſhed religion, they will tolerate no other, except in the chapels of foreign miniſters, and even exclude their own ſubjects from reſorting to theſe. Hamburgh trades conſiderably to the port of London, chiefly in linen, and lies 78 miles S. E. of the German ocean, 38 S. W. of Lubec, and 58 N. E. of Bremen. Lat. 53. 41. N. long. 10. 38. E. *Buſching.*

HAMCHEU, the capital of Chekiam in China, in Aſia, ſituated on the river Canton, 172 miles S. E. of Nankin. Lat. 30. 12. N. long. 120. 21. E. *Syſtem Geogr.*

HAMELEN, a town of Brunſwick and Lower Saxony in Germany, on the Weſer, 30 miles S. W. of Hanover, and ſubject to that elector. Lat. 52. 12. N. long. 9. 21. E.

HAMMERSMITH, one of the villages in the neighbourhood of London, ſituated on the banks of the Thames; it is large and decorated with gentlemen's ſeats.

HAMILTON, a ſmall well-built and pleaſant town of Lanerk in Scotland, ſituated on the Clyde, having near it a fine palace and ſpacious deer park; it gives name and title of duke to the head of the Hamilton family, who is the firſt peer of Scotland, and of the blood royal of that kingdom.

HAMMONT, a town of Liege and Weſtphalia, in Germany, near the borders of Brabant, 18 miles N. W. of Mayeſick, and 16 W. of Roermond. Lat. 51. 32. N. long. 5. 41. E.

HAMPSHIRE, HANTS, or the COUNTY of SOUTHAMPTON, a county of England, bounded by Berkſhire on the N. by Surry and Suſſex on the E. by the Engliſh channel on the S. and by Wiltſhire

and

and Dorſetſhire on the W. It is famous for its honey, bacon and hams, Its principal towns are Wincheſter, Southampton, and Portſmouth. It compriſes in its ſhire the iſle of Wight; and ſends two members to parliament, beſides thoſe for its boroughs.

HAMPSHIRE, NEW, a province of New England in America, bordering on New Scotland to the N. the Atlantick Ocean to the E. the Maſſachuſets to the S. and New York to the W. ſubject to Great-Britain; it has a governor, council, and houſe of repreſentatives, the two former being appointed by the king. This country being well adapted to produce naval ſtores, great part of it is by act of parliament appropriated to that purpoſe for the uſe of the Britiſh navy.

HAMPSTEAD, a very delightful village, ſituated on a ſmall eminence, 4 miles N. of London.

HAMPTON, a town in Middleſex on the N. ſide of the Thames, 12 miles from London, and 2 from Kingſton. Near it is an elegant royal palace, called Hampton-court, decorated with the cartoons of Raphael, and the portraits of all the beauties in the reign of William III. On the S. is a fine garden, behind which is a park with a beautiful canal.

HAMPTON, a town of New Hamptonſhire in N. America, 44 miles from Boſton. Lat. 52. 41. N. long. 70. 12. W.

HANAU, a county of the Lower Rhine, and territory of Wetterau, in Germany, bordering on Heſſe-Caſſel to the N. the territories of the abbey of Fulda on the E. the river Maine and the territories of Mentz on the S. and Naſſau on the W. being about 40 miles long and 15 broad; ſubject to its own earl.—Its capital is

HANAU, a city delightfully ſituated on the N. ſide of the Maine, 15 miles N. W. of Aſchaffenburg, and 13 of Frankfort. Lat. 50. 21. N. long. 8. 52. E.

HANOVER, a city of Lower Saxony, the capital of the electorate of the ſame name, in Germany, and ſituated on the Leina. It is ſurrounded by a wall and other works, but of no conſiderable ſtrength. The palace or caſtle is rather commodious than magnificent, and the town for the moſt part ill built. The beſt ſtructure is the church, which was aſſigned to the Roman catholicks, when its late ſovereign, K. George the Firſt of Great-Britain, was made the 9th elector: and he alſo engaged to admit an apoſtolical vicar into his dominions from the pope, who was to reſide at Hanover. Divine ſervice is performed here by the Roman catholicks as in a cathedral, the numbers of whom are very conſiderable, tho' the eſtabliſhed religion is Lutheraniſm. In the king's abſence a court is kept in this city the ſame as if he was preſent, and a French comedy acted thrice a week, to which every body is admitted gratis; and there are frequent concerts, balls, and aſſemblies. Hanover is very pleaſantly ſituated, having ſeveral pretty ſeats in the neighbourhood. The elector, like all the German princes and ſtates, is abſolute in his own territories, and ſtyles himſelf arch-treaſurer of the empire. His revenues amount to 400,000 l. and he can raiſe 30,000 men in his German dominions, which, beſides Hanover, conſiſts of Lunenburg and Zell, Bremen, Verden, and Lawenberg, the greateſt part of which lies between the Weſer and Elbe, extending almoſt 200 miles in length from S. E. to N. W. and between 150 to 50 in breadth. But within theſe limits are the territories of the biſhop of Hildeſheim, the duke of Brunſwick Proper, Wolfembuttle-Blankenburg, the territories of the city of Bremen and other imperial towns and ſtates. Tho' theſe dominions ſeem to be well ſituated for foreign trade, lying on the German ocean, the Weſer and the Elbe, commerce does not flouriſh here; either

either they have but few ſtaple commodities, or men of ſubſtance do not apply themſelves to it. The country is pretty much over-run with wood, and barren where it is not. Excepting timber, cattle, hogs, and ſome minerals from the Hartz mountains, of no conſiderable value, they have little elſe to trade with. Hanover lies 40 miles W. of Brunſwick. Lat. 52. 29. N. long. 51. E. The French had poſſeſſed themſelves of this electorate and its capital, with ſome of the neighbouring territories, in 1757, notwithſtanding an army of obſervation under the duke of Cumberland; but by the intrepidity of the inhabitants, under the command of the duke of Brunſwick, they have been entirely driven out, ſince the K. of Pruſſia defeated, broke, and took moſt of their army priſoners, in the engagement at Roſbach.

HANS, or HANSEATICK Towns, a name given to ſeveral port towns of Germany, anciently joined in confederacy for the protection of their trade, which engroſſed the moſt conſiderable part of the commerce of Europe, and for their mutual defence. They were all imperial cities and ſovereign ſtates, of which the principal were Lubeck and Hamburgh.

HAPSBURG, a ruined caſtle in Switzerland, famous as elegant; the counts of this name were the anceſtors of the now over-grown houſe of Auſtria.

HARBOROUGH, a good market-town of Leiceſterſhire, near the ſource of the river Welland, 13 miles from Leiceſter, and 84 from London.

HARBURGH, a town of Lunenburg and Lower Saxony, in Germany, ſtanding on the S. ſide of the Elbe, oppoſite to Hamburgh, and equally well ſituated for trade as that city, and enjoys the like advantages of carrying merchandiſe up or down the Elbe. It lies 28 miles N. W. of Lunenburg. Lat. 53. 49. N. long. 9. 36. E.

HARCOURT, a ſmall town, tho' a duchy and peerage of Normandy, in France, 30 miles S. W. of Rouen. Lat. 49. 26. long. 40. min. E.

HARDERWICK, a town of Guelderland, one of the ſeven United Provinces, on the Zuyder ſea; it has an univerſity, and lies 26 miles N. W. of Zutphen. Lat. 52. 42. N. long. 5. 42. E. *Buſching.*

HARFLEUR, anciently HARFLOT, a little town in the government of Havre de Grace, in France, ſituated on the Lezarde, near the mouth of the Seine, 5 miles W. of Havre de Grace. Its harbour at preſent is only fit for ſmall veſſels. It was twice taken by the Engliſh, namely in 1415 and 1440. Lat. 49. 42. N. long. 16 min. E. *Buſching.*

HARLEBECK, a town of Flanders in the Auſtrian Low Countries, ſituated on the Lys, 8 miles N. E. of Courtray. Lat. 50. 46. N. long. 3. 21. E.

HARLECH, or HARLEGE, the capital of Merionethſhire in N. Wales, ſituated near the ſea coaſt, on a ſteep rock. It has an harbour, but no trade being but an inconſiderable place. It lies 16 miles from Carnarvon, and 210 from London.

HARLESTON, a large market-town of Norfolk, ſituated on the Waveney, 14 miles from Norwich, and 94 from London.

HARLINGEN, a port town of W. Friezland, in the United Provinces, on the German Ocean, 14 miles W. of Lewarden. Lat. 53. 15. E. long. 5. 20.

HARLOW, a market town of Eſſex, 16 miles from Chelmsford. Lat. 51. 45. E. long. 6. min.

HARREGATE, a ſmall village in the W. Riding of Yorkſhire, remarkable for a vitriolick and ſulphureous ſpring.

HARRIES, the outermoſt of the Hebrides or Weſtern iſles of Scotland.

HARTFORD, or HERTFORD, the capital of a county in England of the ſame name, ſituated on the river Lee, 23 mi-

23 miles from London. It gives title of earl to the noble family of Seymour, and sends 2 representatives to parliament.

HARTFORD, a town of Connecticut in New England, in N. America, situated on the river Connecticut, 58 miles W. of Boston. Lat. 42. 15. N. long. 71. 33. W.

HARTFORDSHIRE, or HERTFORDSHIRE, a fruitful and pleasant county of England, bounded by Cambridgeshire and Bedfordshire on the N. by Essex on the E. by Middlesex on the S. and by Buckinghamshire and Bedfordshire on the W. It is about 30 miles long, and 22 broad, and sends two members to parliament, besides burgesses for its several boroughs.

HARTLAND, a market town of Devonshire, situated near the Bristol channel, and a cape called Hartland point, 197 miles from London. Lat. 51. 6. N. 4. 35. W.

HARTLEPOOL, a town of Durham, situated on a small promontory stretching into the German ocean. It has a good harbour, and lies 16 miles from the city of Durham, and 236 from London. Lat. 54. 40. N. long. 56 min. W.

HARWICH, a small well built borough town, with a good harbour at the mouth of the Stour on the German ocean, defended by Landguard fort, 38 miles from Chelmsford, and 71 from London. It is the station of the Holland packet-boats. Near the town is Bacon-hill, a very pleasant walk with a vitriolick spring. It sends two members to parliament. Lat. 52. 11. N. long. 1. 18. E.

HASLEM, an island of Denmark in the Categat, at the entrance of the Baltick, N. of Zealand. Lat. 56. 21. N. long. 11. 51. E. *Busching.*

HASLEMERE, a borough town of Surry, 12 miles from Guildford, and 41 from London; it sends two representatives to parliament.

HASLINGDON, a market town of Lancashire, situated at the foot of the mountains, 178 miles from London,

HASSELT, a town of Liege and Westphalia, in Germany, situated on the Demer, 20 miles N. W. of Maestricht. Lat. 51. 12. N. long. 6. 5. E.

HASTINGS, an old but small borough town of Sussex, on the English channel, anciently famous for its harbour, and being the principal of the 5 Cinque Ports; but now only a road for small shipping. In its neighbourhood was fought a bloody battle between Henry III. and his barons, in 1263. It lies 22 miles from Lewes, and 62 from London, and sends 2 members to parliament.

HATFIELD, BISHOP'S, a considerable market town of Hartfordshire, 20 miles from London. It has a good old palace and park, belonging to the earl of Salisbury.

HATFIELD-BROADOAK, or KING'S HATFIELD, a market town in Essex, 28 miles from London.

HATHERLY, a small market town of Devonshire, 22 miles from Exeter, and 194 from London.

HATTEM, a town of Guelderland, one of the 7 United Provinces, situated on the Issel, 5 miles S. of Swoll. Lat. 52. 41. N. long. 5. 56. E. *Busching.*

HATVAN, a town of Hungary proper, 18 miles N. E. of Buda. In 1544 the proprietors of this place burnt it and the castle for fear of the Turks, but these repaired them. In 1596 the Imperialists took it by storm and dismantled it. Lat. 47. 52. N. long. 19. 41. E. *Busching.*

HAVANNAH, a town of the island of Cuba in America, situated on the N. W. part of the island, at the entrance of the gulf of Mexico, near 191 miles S. of cape Florida. This harbour is secure and capacious, but of difficult access to an enemy by reason of a narrow entrance, well defended by forts and platforms of guns. Here the galleons from Porto-bello and Vera Cruz rendezvous on their return to

Old Spain. The town is not 2 miles in circuit, and the number of its inhabitants does not amount to above 2000 ſouls, conſiſting of Spaniards, mulattoes, and negroes, beſides the garriſon; the governor of which is ſtiled captain general of the iſland. Here reſides the biſhop of St. Jago, the capital of the iſland, but now on the decline; and, therefore, moſt perſons of figure and fortune live at the Havannah. It belongs to Spain. Lat. 23. 12. N. long. 81. 11. W.

HAVANT, a market town of Hampſhire, 8 miles from Portſmouth, and 63 from London.

HAVEL, a river of Brandenburg in Germany, which joins the Spree near Berlin, and after running W. by Brandenburg turns N. and empties itſelf into the Elbe. *Buſching.*

HAVELBURG, a town of Brandenburg and upper Saxony, in Germany, ſituated on the Havel, 46 miles N. of Brandenburg. Lat. 52. 57. N. long. 12. 44. E. *Buſching.*

HAVERFORD-WEST, a populous well built borough of Pembrokeſhire, in S. Wales. It ſends one member to parliament, and lies 13 miles from St. David's.

HAVERIL, a market town of Eſſex, on the borders of Suffolk and Cambridgeſhire, 26 miles from Chelmsford, and 49 from London.

HAVRE DE GRACE, a ſtrong ſea-port town, and the capital of a government of the ſame name, in France, ſituated at the mouth of the Seine, on the Engliſh channel. It has an excellent harbour, lying between the town, and a ſmall but regular citadel. In 1562 it was ſurpriſed by the Huguenots and delivered up to the Engliſh, but recovered the following year. It lies 45 miles W. of Rouen. Lat. 49. 30. N. long. 17 min. E.

HAUTVILLERS, or HAUVILLE, a ſmall place in Upper Champagne, in France, on the Marne, where the beſt Champagne wine is produced. *Buſching.*

HAWKSHEAD, a market town of Lancaſhire, in Tourneſs, a hilly woody tract on the weſt ſide of Winander Mere, 265 miles from London.

HAY, a market town of Brecknockſhire, in S. Wales, 15 miles from Brecknock.

HAYLSHAM, a market town of Suſſex, 12 miles from Lewes, and 53 from London.

HAYN, a town of Lignitz, in Sileſia, 40 miles N. W. of Breſlau. Lat. 51. 28. N. long. 16. 21. E. *Buſching.*

HEA, a province of Morocco in Africa, on the ocean, lying S. W. of Morocco proper.

HEADFORD, a town in the county of Galloway and province of Connaught in Ireland, 15 miles N. of Galloway.

HEADON, a borough town of the eaſt riding of Yorkſhire, ſituated on a ſmall river which falls into the Humber, 172 miles from London. It ſends two members to parliament.

HEAN, a town of Tonquin and the further India in Aſia, on the river Damea, 28 miles S. of Cachao, and 78 N. of the bay of Tonquin. Lat. 22. 12. N. long. 106. 48. E. *Syſtem. Geogr.*

HEBRIDES, the weſtern iſlands of Scotland, the largeſt of which are Skey, Mull, Iſla, and Arran.

HEDEMORA, an inland town of Dalecarlia in Sweden, ſituated on the lake Hafran, famous for the gun-powder made here, and for the beſt fruit-trees in the whole province. It lies 54 miles N. W. of Upſal. Lat. 60. 29. N. long. 16. 12. E. *Buſching.*

HEIDELBURG, a city of Lower Saxony, and the capital of the Palatinate, in Germany, ſituated at the Neckar. It has an elegant palace belonging to the elector. In this city is an univerſity founded in the year 1346, and formerly had one of the moſt valuable libraries in Europe, but removed to the Vatican and the emperor's library at Vienna, when the elector was driven from his dominions

minions in 1721, and his proteſtant ſubjects very badly treated. The French ſacked and plundered this city in 1683, and in 1692 almoſt entirely deſtroyed it, not ſparing even the electoral burial-place, many of the dead bodies being thrown about the ſtreets, merely becauſe ſome had concealed themſelves in vaults, obliging the inhabitants to ſeek their ſafety in foreign countries; many of them came into England, and were tranſported to our American colonies. The greateſt part of the inhabitants of Heidelburg are proteſtants, but their ſovereign a Roman catholick. The late elector conceived a great prejudice againſt the city, becauſe the magiſtrates refuſed to gratify him with an abſolute grant of the church of the Holy Ghoſt; on which account he removed his court to Manheim and Schwetzingen, ſo that little furniture is left in this palace, except family pictures. The famous tun of Heidelberg was repaired in the year 1727, and is generally full of the beſt Rheniſh wine, and is ſaid to contain two hundred and four tuns of liquor. The head of this caſk is flat, and ſurrounded with rails, ſo that ſeveral perſons may walk about, or have an entertainment upon it. This huge caſk was firſt made in the year 1664, by order of the elector Charles Lewis. Heidelberg lies 18 miles N. E. of Spiers, and 48 S. of Francfort. Lat. 49. 36. N. long. 8. 55. E. *Keyſler.*

HEILA, a town of Royal Pruſſia in Poland, ſituated on the point of a peninſula in the Baltick, 14 miles N. of Dantzick, ſubject to the republick of Poland. Lat. 54. 36. N. long. 18. 54. E. *Buſching.*

HELENA, ST. a ſmall iſland ſubject to the E. India company of England, ſituated in the Atlantick ocean. It conſiſts of one ſteep and lofty rock, reſembling a caſtle in the ſea, and acceſſible only in one place, which is defended by a platform of 40 guns, beyond which is a fort where the governor reſides; and near it is a pretty little town of 40 or 50 houſes, to which the natives come with proviſions upon the arrival of ſhipping, and where the E. India company's ſhips touch in their voyages to and from England. This iſland is 27 miles in circuit, and the rock has only a foot of vegetable ſoil, producing grapes, fruits, and garden-ſtuff of all kinds; but no corn comes to perfection, being deſtroyed by the rats which ſhelter in the rock, and the climate is too warm for making wine. The natives have houſes, plantations, and fields on the ſummit of the rock, where they feed their cattle and cultivate their grounds and gardens, with the produce of which E. India ſhips which touch here are ſupplied. They are about 200 families, deſcendants from Engliſh parents, who planted the iſland by the aſſiſtance of the E. India company, after it had been taken from the Dutch in the reign of king Charles II. Lat. 16. deg. S. long. 5. 53. W.

HELLESPONT, the entrance of the ſtreight, in Romania, in European Turkey; dividing Aſia from Europe, and extending from the Archipelago to Conſtantinople. It is now called Dardanell, and is about 2 miles over, where Xerxes king of Perſia laid a floating bridge for his army to march from Aſia to Europe. *Buſching.*

HELMONT, a town of Dutch Brabant, in the Low Countries, ſituated on the Aa, 20 miles W. of Venlo. Lat. 51. 42. N. long. 5. 52. E.

HELMSTADT, a town of Brunſwick and Lower Saxony, in Germany, 20 miles S. E. of the city of Brunſwick. Lat. 52. 36. N. long. 10. 51. E.

HELSINGBORG. See ELSINGBURG.

HELSINGFORT, a town of Nyland, a territory of Finland in Sweden, ſituated on a peninſula on the Finnick gulf, and almoſt the beſt harbour in the kingdom, 86

miles E. of Abo, and subject to the crown of Sweden; it was entirely burnt down in the late wars. Lat. 60. 20. N. long. 24. 42. E. *Busching*.

HELSINGIA, a province of Sweden. See HAELSINGLAND.

HELSINGOER. See ELSINEUR.

HELSTON, a good borough of Cornwall, 12 miles from Falmouth, 58 from Launceston, and 297 from London. It sends two members to parliament.

HELTSBURY. See HEYTSBURY.

HELVETIA. See SWITZERLAND.

HELVOETSLUYS, a town of Holland, one of the 7 United Provinces, with the best harbour in the country, situated on the island of Voorn, 7 miles S. of the Brill. Hither the English packet-boat always goes, and here the principal part of the Dutch navy is laid up. Lat. 25. 1. N. long. 4. 10. E. *Hanway*.

HEMPSTEAD, a market town of Hartfordshire, 18 miles from Hartford, and 39 from London.

HENLEY IN ARROW, a market town of Warwickshire, situated near the Arrow, 8 miles from Warwick, and 85 from London.

HENLEY UPON THAMES, a market town of Oxfordshire, on the Thames, and on the borders of Berkshire, 22 miles from Oxford, and 35 from London.

HENNEBOUD, a small town of Brittany in France, situated on the Blavet, 26 miles N. W. of Vannes. It was anciently fortified, and has still a small harbour, and good trade. Lat. 47. 56. N. long. 3. 12. W.

HENNERBERG, a town of Franconia, and the capital of a county of the same name, in Germany, 40 miles N. W. of Bamberg, and 42 S. E. of Fulda. Lat. 50. 48. N. long. 10. 31. E. *Busching*.

HENNEGAU. See HAINAULT.

HENRICHMONT, the capital of a small sovereign principality, lying round upper Berry, in France, belonging to the duke of Sully. *Busching*.

HENRICO, a county of Virginia, in N. America.

HENRY, CAPE, the S. promontory of Virginia in N. America, situated at the entrance of the Chesapeak-bay. Lat. 36. 57. N. long. 76. 23. W.

HERACLEA, anciently PERINTHUS, a town of Romania in European Turkey, situated on the Mar del Marmora or Propontis; it was formerly a considerable city, but now only a mean place. Near it are the remains of an amphitheatre built in the reign of the emperor Severus. It is the residence of a Greek archbishop, and lies 64 miles S. W. of Constantinople. Lat. 41. 12. N. long. 27. 51. E. *Busching*.

HERACLEA, anciently SINTIA, an inconsiderable town of Macedonia in European Turkey, situated on the river Strymon. *Busching*.

HERAT, a city of Chorassan, a province of Persia, in Asia, 171 miles S. E. of Meschid. Lat. 34. N. long. 60. 20. E.

HERBORG, a town of the Upper Rhine, in the Wetterau and territory of Nassau, 10 miles S. of Dillenburg. Lat. 50. 41. N. long. 8. 21. E.

HERCINIAN FOREST, anciently extended thro' the whole length of Germany and Bohemia, some remains of which are the Black Forest, Odenwald near Heidelberg, in the Palatinate, and Stigewald in Wurtzburg and Bamberg, the Westerwald in the Wetterau, and the Hartswald in Brunswick. *Busching*.

HERCOLE PORTO, a small fortified town of Stato de gli Presidii in Tuscany, in Italy, with an island of the same name, and an harbour; subject to the king of Naples. Lat. 42. 31. N. long. 12. 11. E. *Busching*.

HERCULES PILLARS, mount Calphe in Spain, and mount Avila opposite to it, in Africa, on each side of the streights of Gibraltar. See GIBRALTAR.

HEREFORD, a pretty large but not populous city, the capital of the shire of the same name, probably built from the ruins of the ancient Ari-

Ariconium on the ſide of which Kencheſter now ſtands, 4 miles from this city. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and ſends 2 members to parliament, and lies 26 miles from Glouceſter, and 130 from London.

HERENHAUSEN, a palace near Hanover, belonging to the elector, with fine water-works, ſaid to equal thoſe of Verſailles.

HERENTALS, a town of Brabant in the Auſtrian Low Countries, 27 miles N. of Louvain. Lat. 51. 31. N. long. 4. 56. E.

HERK, a town of Liege in Germany, ſituated on a river of the ſame name, near its junction with the Domer, 26 miles W. of Maeſtricht. Lat. 50. 50. N. long. 5. 26. E.

HERMANTSADT, the capital of Altand in Tranſylvania, large, well built, and ſurrounded with a double wall and deep ditch, is very ſtrong; but the air is unhealthful. It lies 34 miles E. of Weiſſenburg. Lat. 46. 51. N. long. 25. 1. E.

HERMON, a mountain of Turkey in Europe, on the E. of Syria and Paleſtine, mentioned often in ſcripture.

HERNGRUND, a town of Hungary proper, near the Carpathian mountains, famous for its ſpacious and rich copper-mines, and copper-water, which tranſmutes iron into that metal, 71 miles N. of Buda. Lat. 48. 56. N. long. 19. 39. E.

HERSTALL, a town of Liege in Germany, 4 miles N. of the city of Liege. Lat. 50. 56. N. long. 5. 51. E.

HERTZGOENBUSCH. See BOIS-LEDUC.

HERWERDEN, a town of Ravenſburg, a county of Weſtphalia, in Germany, 15 miles E. of the city of Ravenſburg, belonging to the king of Pruſſia. There is here a proteſtant nunnery. Lat. 52. 38. N. long. 8. 51. E. *Buſching.*

HESDIN, a fortified town of Artois in the French Low Countries, ſituated on the Canche, near the borders of Picardy; it is a regular hexagon, and ſurrounded with moraſſes. Philibert Emanuel duke of Savoy, and general to the emperor Charles V. built this fortreſs in 1554, after demoliſhing old Heſdin. Lewis XIII. took it in 1639, and the poſſeſſion of it was confirmed to him by the peace of the Pyrenees. It lies 32 miles S. W. of St. Omers. Lat. 50. 46. N. long. 2. 15. E. *Buſching.*

HESSE-CASSEL, a territory of the upper Rhine, in Germany, bounded by Weſtphalia and Brunſwick on the N. by Franconia on the E. by the Maine on the S. and by another part of Weſtphalia and the electorate of Mentz and Triers on the W. It is about 120 miles long, and the ſame in breadth. Its capital is Caſſel. *Buſching.*

HESSE-DARMSTADT, a territory of the upper Rhine in Germany, bounded by the river Maine, which divides it from Heſſe Caſſel on the N. by the ſame Maine on the E. and by the palatinate on the S. and W. The landgrave is abſolute, and his annual revenues are computed at 120,000 l. having generally a good body of troops on foot, which are a great addition to his income, by the ſubſidies they bring him in from foreign powers. Of this family are four branches, namely Heſſe-Caſſel, Homburg, Darmſtadt and Rhineſield, who are of different perſuaſions. The ſubjects of Heſſe-Caſſel are Calviniſts, as their late ſovereign was before he mounted the throne of Sweden, but was then forced to turn Lutheran. Prince Frederick the eldeſt ſon of the preſent landgrave has embraced popery. Heſſe-Homburg is a Calviniſt, Darmſtadt a Lutheran, and Rhineſield a Roman catholick. Heſſe Darmſtadt produces corn and wine, eſpecially near the Rhine and Lohn, and in their plains are numerous flocks of ſheep; but great part of the country is a foreſt, particularly to the N. In the mountains are copper and lead mines. This country is

posed to be the ancient seat of the Catti mentioned by Tacitus; and a considerable clan in the N. of Scotland, namely the Clan-cattan, claim the same original.

HEVER, a town of Brabant in the Austrian Low Countries, four miles S. of Louvain, and 16 E. of Brussels. Lat. 51. 12. N. long. 4. 38. E. *Busching.*

HEXHAM, anciently AXELODUNUM, a market town of Northumberland, situated at the conflux of the N. and S. Tyne, and the neighbouring country is called Hexhamshire; it was formerly the see of a bishop, but united to Durham by Henry VIII. It lies 18 miles from Newcastle, and 276 from London.

HEYDON. See HEADON.

HEYLINGENSTADT, a town of Eichfield, a county of upper Saxony, in Germany belonging to Mentz, 30 miles E. of Cassel. Lat. 51. 31. N. long. 10. 21. E. *Busching.*

HEYLSHEM, a town of Brabant in the Austrian Low Countries, 8 miles S. of Tirelemont, and 16 S. E. of Louvain. Lat. 50. 59. N. long. 4. 58. E.

HEYTSBURY, a borough town of Wiltshire, 16 miles from Salisbury. It sends two members to parliament.

HIERES, 3 islands near the coast of Provence in France, opposite to the town of the same name, and not far from Toulon, forming with the main land a spacious bay or road, in which the English fleet lay many months in 1744, and blocked up the French and Spanish fleets in Toulon; and upon the latter quitting that harbour, they were engaged by admiral Matthews, before whom the combined fleet fled to the coast of Spain, and would probably have been entirely destroyed or taken, had he not been deserted by Lestock, his vice-admiral, and several of his captains, though some of that squadron came into the engagement, particularly the Marlborough, commanded by the brave captain Cornwall, who was killed in the engagement, and in memory of his gallant behaviour, the British senate, of which he was a member, unanimously voted a very magnificent monument to be erected at the publick expence in Westminster Abbey. These islands are famous for physical plants. *Busching.*

HIERES, a small town of Provence in France, situated on the Mediterranean; it was anciently more considerable, and had an harbour, where pilgrims to the holy land usually took shipping, but the sea has some years since left it almost 2000 paces. Here are fine gardens and the best fruit in all France, and plenty of salt; it lies 8 miles E. of Toulon. Lat. 43. 22. N. long. 6. 41. E. *Busching.*

HIGHAM-FERRERS, a small borough town of Northamptonshire, 14 miles from Northampton, and 59 from London. It sends one member to parliament.

HIGHGATE, a considerable village, with genteel seats, about four miles to the N. of London.

HIGHWORTH, a market town of Wiltshire, situated on a hill, near the vale of White-horse, 34 miles from Salisbury, and 73 from London.

HIGHLANDERS, a subdivision of the inhabitants of Scotland, who dwell mostly in the hilly country of the W. and N. parts of the kingdom; and in the isles, particularly those on the W. of that country. They are stout, hardy, and generally well bodied men, and, if disciplined, would prove some of the best troops in the world; as appears from the Highland regiments both old and new in the British pay, and employed at present in America. They consist of clans, the principal of those in the W. highlands are the Campbells, Camerons of several branches, as Mackilonys, Macgillivas, &c. under Lochiel, the Macleans;

leans; and in the N. the Macdonalds, Mackintoſhes, conſiſting of ſeveral branches, Mackenzies, Fraſers, Grants, Munroes, Robertſons, Macleods, and Roſſes, &c. When left to themſelves, they retain the ancient manner of fighting uſed among them; for after firing a few ſhot, they throw down their plaids, and attack the enemy with their broad ſwords. But to the greateſt diſadvantage againſt artillery and the regular firing of ſmall arms, in progreſſive advances of lines and platoons. This was the caſe at the late battle of Culloden; for though the Mackintoſhes, and the branches of them, under Macillies Macbean, of Kinchyle, broke through and through Barrel's regiment, who ſtood oppoſite to them, the grape-ſhot cut them down in their career, like ſhocks of corn; whence ſo many of their captains and private men were ſlain on the ſpot; and if they are once ſeized with a pannick, they immediately diſperſe and ſhift for themſelves, without its being ever in the power of human ſkill to rally them. But at Fontenoy, the Highland regiment puſhing on with their natural and uſual rapidity, and withal under the check of diſcipline, threw themſelves flat on the ground whenever the French fired, and riſing in an inſtant, poured their ſmall ſhot in among them, in their trenches, and did unſpeakable execution, and in the ſame manner they retreated and covered the army. Theſe Highlanders are the original natives of Scotland; the other ſubdiviſion of the inhabitants is into Lowlanders, as dwelling in the level countries; and theſe are far from being ſo agile and warlike as the Highlanders, being a mixture of old Scots, Picts, Britons, French, and various other nations.

Hildburghausen, a city of Franconia in Germany, with a fine caſtle, the ſeat of the duke of Saxe-hildburghauſen, built in the modern taſte. Lat. 50. 36. N. long. 10, 45. E. *Buſching*.

Hildesheim, a biſhoprick of lower Saxony in Germany, ſurrounded by the territories of Brunſwick, ſubject to its own biſhop, now elector of Cologne. Its capital bears the ſame name, and lies 20 miles S. E. of Hanover, and 351 S. W. of Brunſwick. It is an imperial city and ſovereign ſtate, with a mixture of Lutherans and Roman catholicks. Lat. 52. 26. N. long. 9. 51. E. *Syſtem Geogr.*

Hinckley, a market town of Leiceſterſhire, near the Watling-ſtreet way, 3 miles from Boſworth, and 91 from London.

Hindon, a ſmall borough town of Wilts, 16 miles from Saliſbury, and 94 from London. It ſends 2 repreſentatives to parliament.

Hindown, the capital of the country of the ſame name, in the hither India in Aſia, the inhabitants of which boaſt their deſcent from the original natives of India. Hindown country is bounded by Delly and Agra on the N. and E. and by Aſimer on the S. and W. The city lies in the lat. of 26. 50. N. long. 78. 5. E. *Syſtem Geogr.*

Hingham, a conſiderable market town of Norfolk, 14 miles from Norwich and 94 from London.

Hippo, now Bona, a town of Conſtantina in Africa, with an harbour on the coaſt of Algiers, 85 miles N. E. of the city of Conſtantina. Here St. Auguſtine was biſhop above 40 years. It now belongs to Algiers. Lat. 36. 46. N. long. 7. 51. E.

Hircania, under this name the ancients compriſed the provinces of Perſia in Aſia, lying on the S. ſhore of the Caſpian ſea, which alſo was called the Hircanian ſea. *Buſching*.

Hirchfield, a city of Heſſe-Caſſel, and the upper Rhine in Germany, ſituated on the Fulde, 40 miles

miles S. of Caſſel, and ſubject to that landgrave. Lat. 50. 56. N. long. 9 46. E. *Buſching*.

HIRSBORG, a town of Jawer in Sileſia, 46 miles S. W. of Breſlau; it has ſeveral good mineral ſprings. Lat. 50. 41. N. long. 16. 17. E. *Buſching*.

HISPANIOLA, an iſland of America, in the Atlantick ocean, lying between 18 and 20 deg. N. lat. and between 67 and 74 deg. W. long. It is about 426 miles in length, from E. to W. and 124 in breadth, from N. to S. and lies about 46 miles E. of Cuba. It is often called St. Domingo, from its capital of that name. At the firſt arrival of the Spaniards, they found gold mixed with the ſands, in the rivulets, in the middle of the iſland, but nothing of that kind is ſeen at preſent. On the N. and S. ſides of the mountains, are fine fertile valleys well watered, and liable to be overflown in the rainy ſeaſon in autumn. The Spaniards found no quadrupeds in the iſland at their firſt diſcovery of it, except a few ugly dogs. They afterwards imported ſeveral European animals, which multiplied exceedingly. After the gold was exhauſted, and the natives, conſiſting of ſeveral hundred thouſand men deſtroyed, the Spaniards deſerted the iſland. And the Buccaneers and other adventurers frequented it, to hunt the cattle, which ſoon became wild, and killed vaſt numbers of them to victual their ſhips, and for the benefit of the hides and tallow. The French upon finding the iſland deſerted, poſſeſſed themſelves of the N. part of it, and ſtill continue to keep it; but the Spaniards returned and took poſſeſſion of the S. part, in order to prevent other nations from ſeizing it, and by that means of interrupting their navigation to the continent of America. The country is well ſtocked with timber, and ſuch fruit trees as are natives of the torrid zone; and the French and Spaniards, have ſeveral ſugar plantations, which, together with tobacco, gums, and medicinal drugs, prove very advantageous to the French. In 1586, ſir Francis Drake took St. Domingo, but this and ſeveral other places were quitted in the reign of queen Elizabeth, as being judged impolitick then to keep them. However Cromwell thought otherwiſe, for he ſent his generals Pen and Venables, with the greateſt force the Engliſh ever had in theſe ſeas, in order to poſſeſs themſelves of St. Domingo, of which being diſappointed they afterwards ſubdued Jamaica, in 1654.

HITCHIN, a conſiderable market town of Hartfordſhire, 16 miles from the town of Hartford, and 35 from London.

HITHE, or EAST-HITHE, one of the Cinque Ports of Kent, ſituated on the Engliſh channel, not far from which is the village of W. Hithe. It ſends 2 members called barons of the Cinque Ports to parliament, and lies 8 miles from Dover, and 67 from London.

HOAMBO, a river in China. See CROCENS.

HOCHSTET, a town of Suabia, in Germany, on the Danube; near it the Germans were worſted by the French and Bavarians, in 1703; it is famous for a victory obtained by the Engliſh and confederate army, under the command of the duke of Marlborough, and prince Eugene of Savoy, over the French and Bavarians; commanded by the elector of Bavaria, and the French marſhals Marſin and Tallard, Auguſt 2, O. S. 1704, near 20,000 of the latter, having it is thought been killed on the ſpot, and 13,000 men made priſoners; among which was marſhal Tallard, who was brought to England, where he remained priſoner in the caſtle of Nottingham, till the year 1712. In acknowledgement of this victory, the duke of Marlborough, was made a prince of the empire,

empire, under the title of Mindelheim, a place in Bavaria, which was reſtored to the elector in 1713, by the peace of Baden. Hochſtet lies 18 miles S. W. of Donawert, and 30 N. E. of Ulm. Lat. 48. 36. N. long. 10. 46. E. *Buſching.*

HODNET, a market town of Shropſhire, ſituated near the river Tern, 12 miles from Shrewſbury, and 135 from London.

HODSDON, or HODDESDON, a conſiderable market town in Hertfordſhire, on the river Lea, 19 miles from London.

HOENZOLLERN, a city of Suabia in Germany, and capital of a county of the ſame name, 30 miles S. of Stutgard. Lat. 48. 32. N. long. 8. 46. E.

HOFATISE. See HONFALIZE.

HOGUE, LA, a town ſituated on a cape, being the N. W. point of Normandy in France, near which the French fleet was totally defeated by admiral Ruſſel in 1692. Lat. 50. 1. N. long. 1. 59. E.

HOHENLOE, or HOLACH, a county of Franconia, in Germany, where not long ago great diſputes aroſe between the count their ſovereign, and his proteſtant ſubjects, in which the empire interpoſed.

HOHIO, or OHIO, a famous river of N. America, having its ſource in the Apalachian mountains, near the borders of Carolina and Virginia, and after a S. W. courſe falls into the river Miſſiſippi, of which it is reckoned the principal ſtream.

HOLBECH, a market town of Lincolnſhire, 98 miles from London.

HOLDERNESSE, a peninſula in the E. riding of Yorkſhire, bounded by the German ſea on the E. and by the Humber on the S. gives the title of earl to the noble family of D'Arcy.

HOLLAND, one of the 7 United Provinces of the Netherlands, bounded by the German ſea on the N. and W. by the Zuyder ſea, which divides it from W. Frieſland, Overyſſel, and Guelderland on the E. and by Zealand and Utrecht on the S. Its extent from N. to S. is about 100 miles, but it is hardly 30 miles in breadth. It has however the greateſt foreign trade of any province in the world; ſo that in reſpect to ſtrength and wealth, it equals the other 6 of the United Provinces, though it has ſcarcely any ſtaple or native commodities, except ſome butter and cheeſe, made from the country, containing ſeveral tracts of rich paſtures; and the rivers and adjacent ſeas furniſh the inhabitants with fiſh; but every thing elſe they import from other countries, and yet have as great a variety of manufactures and merchandiſe as any country whatever. It is indeed a kind of magazine, for the productions of all countries, the inhabitants buying them very cheap, and often ſelling out very dear, even to the ſame countries from which they were firſt bought. Their fleet was formerly a match for almoſt any ſingle power in Europe, and their army, when well affected to any cauſe, is by no means contemptible.

HOLLAND, the S. E. ſubdiviſion of Lincolnſhire, being a tract of land recovered from the ſea, by a Dutch colony ſettled here. It gives title of earl to the noble family of Rich.

HOLSTEIN, a duchy of lower Saxony in Germany, bounded by Sleſwick, or S. Jutland on the N. by the Baltick and Saxlawenburg on the E. by the Elbe, which ſeparates it from Bremen and Lunenburg on the S. and by the German ſea on the W. It is about 100 miles long, and 50 broad; is a fruitful country, and very commodiouſly ſituated for trade, which was more conſiderable when the Hanstowns flouriſhed, the principal of them lying in this diſtrict, together with Hamburgh, Lubeck, and other ſea ports. The king of Denmark, and duke of Holſtein Gottorp, who are both princes of the empire, are

joint

joint ſovereigns of great part of it, and of ſome towns and territories, each has the ſole dominion. In it alſo are ſome imperial and ſovereign cities, governed by their own magiſtrates; but the whole province is Lutheran. *Buſching.*

HOLT, a market town of Norfolk, 116 miles from London.

HOLYHEAD, a ſmall iſland, and promontory, on the Iriſh ſea, divided from Angleſey by a narrow channel, from whence the packet-boats ſail for Ireland, and other veſſels with goods and paſſengers. Lat. 53. 23. N. long. 4. 40. W.

HOLY ISLAND, formerly LINDISTARME, a ſmall barren iſland of Northumberland in the German ocean, 18 miles S. of Berwick; it has an inconſiderable town on its S. ſide, and near it a good harbour defended by a fort. Lat. 55. 56. N. long. 1. 51. E.

HOLYWELL, a ſmall town of Flintſhire in N. Wales, near the mouth of the Dee, having a well called St. Winifred, much reſorted to by Roman catholicks, who aſcribe miraculous virtues to its waters. It lies 12 miles from St. Aſaph.

HOMBERG, a town of Deuxponts in the palatinate in Germany between the Moſelle and Rhine, 54 miles S. E. of Triers. Lat. 49. 46. N. long. 7. 21. E. *Buſching.*

HOMBERG, a town of Heſſe and the upper Rhine in Germany, 15 miles N. of Francfort, ſubject to the houſe of Heſſe-Caſſel. Lat. 50. 32. N. long. 8. 36. E.

HONAN, a province of China, bounded by thoſe of Xanſi and Pekin on the N. by Xantum and Nankin on the E. by Suchuen on the S. and by Xenſi on the W. Its capital is Caifum.

HONDURAS, a province of Mexico in N. America, which, including the country of the Moſkitos, is ſituated between 12 and 16 deg. N. lat. and between 85 and 94 W. long. It is bounded by a bay of the ſame name, and the N. ſea on the N. and E. by Nicaragua and Guatimala on the S. and by Vera Paz on the W. The Spaniards claim it, but the Engliſh have been long in poſſeſſion of the logwood tract in the bay of Honduras, cuting large quantities of it there every year: and the Moſkito Indians to the E. of this province have entered into treaties with the Engliſh, received them into their country, and done them ſeveral ſervices. Beſides, the Spaniards have no towns or forts in this bay, or the country of the Moſkitos. *Syſtem Geogr.*

HONFALIZE, or HOFALISE, a town of Luxemburg in the Auſtrian Netherlands, 34 miles N. W. of Luxemburg. Lat. 49. 36. N. long. 25 min. E.

HONFLEUR, a populous town lower Normandy in France, with a harbour on the Engliſh channel, and near the mouth of the Seine. Lat. 49. 31. N. long. 18 min. E. *Buſching.*

HONITON, a beautiful and large borough town of Devonſhire near the river Otter, 14 miles from Exeter, and 156 from London; it ſends two repreſentatives to parliament.

HOOGSTRATEN, a town of Brabant in the Auſtrian Low Countries, 25 miles N. E. of Antwerp. Lat. 51. 36. N. long. 4. 56. E.

HOORN, a town of Holland, one of the United Provinces, having an harbour on the Zuyder ſea, 24 miles N. of Amſterdam. Lat. 52. 55. N. long. 24. 21. E.

HOPE, CAPE OF GOOD. See BON ESPERANCE.

HOPE, a ſtation, or road in the mouth of the Thames below Graveſend, where ſhips generally come to an anchor before they proceed on their voyage.

HORDS, tribes, or clans of the Tartars.

HOREB, a mountain of Arabia Petrea in Aſia. See SINAI.

HORNBURG, a town of Wirtemberg

berg and Suabia in Germany, ſubject to the duke of Wirtemberg. Lat. 48. 27. N. long. 8. 50. E.

HORNBY, a market town of Lancaſhire, ſituated on the river Lune, 8 miles from Lancaſter.

HORNE, CAPE, the moſt ſouthern head land of Terra del Fuego in S. America, round which all ſhips have latterly paſſed in going out of the Atlantick ocean into the S. ſeas, in doubling which commodore Anſon met with dreadful hardſhips. This is the more eligible way, as that through Magellan ſtreights, is more tedious and dangerous. Lat. 55. 42. S. long. 66 deg. W.

HORNCASTLE, a market town of Lincolnſhire on the river Bane, 20 miles from Lincoln, and 122 from London.

HORNDON, a market town in the marſhes of Eſſex, 15 miles from Chelmsford, and 25 from London.

HORNSEY, a market town of the E. riding of Yorkſhire, almoſt ſurrounded by a ſmall arm of the German ocean, 38 miles from York, and 175 from London.

HORSHAM, a large and ancient borough town of Suſſex, 24 miles from Lewes, and 35 from London; it ſends 2 members to parliament.

HOTTENTOTS, COUNTRY OF THE, is the moſt ſouthern head land of Africa, comprizing the cape of Good Hope, and the other Dutch ſettlements there; it lies between 25 and 35 deg. S. lat. and between 15 and 35 E. long. It is a mountainous, but very fertile country, chiefly cultivated by the Dutch, and all its productions are in the utmoſt perfection. The natives live principally by grazing cattle, hunting and fiſhing. The Hottentots inhabiting this promontory are allowed by the Dutch to have their own laws and cuſtoms, but are obliged to furniſh their ſettlements with cattle, and aſſiſt them in their huſbandry, &c. for which they receive proviſions, brandy, tobacco, &c. in return. The men are of a moderate ſtature, the women ſmall and of a black complexion, reſembling the negroes, but not naturally ſo black, for which reaſon they take a great deal of pains to render themſelves ſo, with a mixture of greaſe and ſoot. Before the Dutch introduced ſtrong liquors, of which they are now very fond, they drank only milk and water, or buttermilk. They live in round huts of one room, covered with mats or raw hides, where all ages and ſexes lie promiſcuouſly, though every man has his own wives, ſeldom above 3. A knot or circle of theſe huts upon a common, is called a Kraal or Hottentot town, but reſemble a camp, and theſe they remove from one part of the country to the other in queſt of freſh paſture. Every one of the 16 nations has a chief or ſovereign, whoſe title is hereditary, but then he has a great council, conſiſting of the heads of every Kraal of his nation, without the concurrences of which he does nothing of conſequence; the chief or head of every Kraal, has alſo an hereditary right to his authority. None of their kings or chiefs have any revenue, but ſubſiſt themſelves on their ſtocks of cattle, and what they take in hunting. The arms they carry are a ſpear, or half pike, a bow and bearded arrows, with a dart about a foot long. They never fight on horſe back, but train their bulls to run and diſorder an enemy. Their fathers when grown infirm and uſeleſs, they expoſe to be devoured by wild beaſts, as they do the female infants, when their wives have more than one at a birth. With regard to their religion, they believe a God, who created the heaven and the earth, and that he is a good being, but build him no temples, nor pay him any worſhip, nor have they any images or bodily repreſentations of him. But at the appearance of the new moon, and at the full moon, they

aſſemble, dance in circles, and ſhow the utmoſt ſigns of rejoicing, and with odd diſtortions of body, ſtare wildly at the heavens, croſſing their foreheads with a kind of red ſtone, invoking the moon to be propitious and ſend them ſeaſonable weather and paſture for their herds and flocks. Thus they dance, ſhout, and proſtrate themſelves on the ground the whole night and part of next day, with ſome ſhort intervals for reſting themſelves from the violence of theſe motions. They alſo worſhip departed heroes, conſecrating woods, mountains, and rivers to their memory; and whenever they paſs by theſe, they put up ſhort prayers to the divinity of the place, and ſometimes dance about it. A rite peculiar to the Hottentots is caſtrating the males of the left teſtis when about 8 or 9 years of age, at which time a ſheep is ſacrificed, and eaten by the gueſts invited to this ceremony. They have alſo a ſacrifice and feſtivals on obtaining a victory, and the like occaſions of joy; and upon the removing of their Kraal, which is always done on the death of any perſon in it, they ſacrifice a ſheep. From the worſhip they pay to departed heroes, and the apprehenſions they have of their friends appearing to them after death, it is evident that they believe a future ſtate, and the immorrality of the ſoul; and this is the reaſon of their ſhifting their tents, imagining that the dead haunt no place but where they died. *Syſtem Geogr.*

Houdan, a little town of Le Mantois, in the iſle of France on the river Vegre; it has very fine running horſes, and a governor. *Buſching.*

Houghton Park, or Conquest, a fine ſeat in Bedfordſhire, ſo called from the family which poſſeſſed it after the conqueſt. Alſo Houghton-hall, a fine ſeat in Norfolk, belonging to the late prime miniſter ſir Robert Walpole, earl of Orford.

Houlsworthy, a market town of Devonſhire, ſituated on the river Tamar, 40 miles from Exeter, and 194 from London.

Hoye, a town of Weſtphalia, and the capital of a county of the ſame name, ſituated on the Weſer, 48 miles N. W. of Zell; ſubject to the elector of Hanover. Lat. 53. 21. N. long. 9. 23. E.

Hubert St. a town of Luxemburgh in the Auſtrian Netherlands, 34 miles S. E. of Namur. Lat. 50. 41. N. long. 5. 21. E.

Hudson's Bay, the N. part of Canada in N. America, where the Engliſh company of the ſame name have ſeveral ſettlements and forts, and carry on a traffick with the native Indians, for beaver ſkins and other valuable furs, to a conſiderable amount, being one of the moſt profitable trades our merchants deal in: but their garriſons and fortifications ſeem not ſufficient to hold out long againſt an attack from the French, and their Indian allies in that neighbourhood. It lies between 51 and 60 deg. N. lat. and 78 and 96 W. long. *Syſtem Geogr.*

Hudson's Streights, the paſſage out of the Atlantick ocean into Hudſon's bay, lying between 60 and 64 deg. N. lat. and between 55 and 75 W. long.

Hudson's River, a famous river of N. America, riſing near the lake Champlain in Canada, in N. America, and after running S. paſſes by the town of Albany belonging to the Engliſh, and from thence, continuing its courſe the whole length of New York, falls into the Atlantick ocean, near the W. extremity of Long iſland, a little below the city of New York. *Syſtem Geogr.*

Huegly, a town of Bengal in the E. Indies in Aſia, ſituated on an iſland in the moſt weſterly branch of the Ganges, about 120 miles above the mouth of that river. It is a large town, inhabited by Indians and Portugueſe, and the

the Engliſh, and other European nations had factories, but the former are removed lower down the Ganges to Fort William. Lat 23. 12. N. long. 88. 10. E. *Syſtem Geogr.*

HUESCA, anciently OSCA, a genteel city of Aragon in Spain, ſituated on the river Iſuela, in a delightful plain; it is the ſee of a biſhop, and has an univerſity, founded in 1354, and lies 47 miles N. E. of Saragoſſa. Lat. 42. 12. N. long. 50 min. W. *Buſching.*

HUETTE, or HITA, anciently CESSATA, an old and ſmall town of New Caſtile in Spain, 71 miles E. of Madrid. Lat. 40. 41. N. long. 2. 59. W.

HULL, or KINGSTON UPON HULL, a large and populous town of the E. riding of Yorkſhire, with an harbour, ſituated at the mouth of the Humber; it is naturally ſtrong, as the neighbouring country can be overflowed; and has a garriſon and ſome old fortifications. It lies 36 miles from York, and 169 from London. Near the town the river Hull diſcharges itſelf into the Humber. It ſends 2 members to parliament.

HULPEN, a town of Brabant in the Auſtrian Low Countries, 12 miles S. E. of Bruſſels. Lat. 50. 56. N. long. 4. 51. E.

HULST, a town of Dutch Flanders, the capital of Waes, and reckoned a ſtrong place. It was in vain attempted by the French and Spaniards in 1702, with the loſs of 1000 men. It lies 17 miles N. E. of Ghent. Lat. 51. 34. N. long. 4. 51. E.

HUMBER, a river of England, formed by the Trent, Ouſe, Derwent, and ſeveral other ſtreams, dividing Yorkſhire from Lincolnſhire, and falls into the German ocean at Holderneſs. The countries N. of this river, anciently compoſed the kingdom of Northumberland.

HUNGARY, a kingdom of Europe, lying between 45 and 49 deg. N. lat. and between 16 and 23 E. long, but when taken in a more confined ſenſe, is bounded on the S. by the river Drau, which divides it from Sclavonia; by Servia on the E. by Walachia and Tranſylvania, by the Carpathian mountains, ſeparating it from Poland on the N. and on the W. by Moravia, Auſtria, and Stiria: but Hungary, when taken in a larger ſenſe, includes Sclavonia, Dalmatia, Boſnia, Servia, and Tranſylvania, and even the Moldau, and Walachia. Its N. part is mountainous and barren, but the S. part is one continued plain of about 300 miles from Preſburgh the capital, to Belgrade, extremely fruitful, but abounding with moraſſes. It has no hills of any account but the Carpathian mountains, in which are ſeveral rich mines of gold, ſilver, copper, iron, vitriol, ſulphur, and ſalt. Hungary abounds with rich paſtures, and its numerous lakes and rivers afford plenty of fiſh and fowl: but the country is rendered very unhealthful by the boggy, ſulphureous ſoil, and the ſudden changes of weather. The inhabitants are generally viſited once in 3 or 4 years by a kind of peſtilence brought hither from Turkey. It is called the grave of the Germans, many thouſands of that nation having died here, ſome by the ſword, and others by ſickneſs, during the two laſt centuries, when they contended with the Turks for the dominion of the country. The conſtitution of the government was once a limited monarchy, and the crown elective, till the houſe of Auſtria, by ſome indirect means or other influenced the ſtates, ſo far as to render the ſovereign abſolute, and the crown hereditary, which is at preſent poſſeſſed by the empreſs queen. The eſtabliſhed religion is the Roman catholick, but near half the inhabitants are proteſtants, who have been long and ſeverely perſecuted by the houſe of Auſtria, and by that means often provoked to join the Turks, French, and other

enemies of that houſe; but in the late war with France, Pruſſia, and Bavaria, they were the chief ſupport to the empreſs. Their horſemen are called huſſars, and their foot ſoldiers heydukes; but the inſurgents, as they are termed, are a ſort of militia, which is raiſed in a caſe of the moſt urgent neceſſity. No country has a greater variety of baths and minerals ſprings in it, than Hungary; and the buildings of thoſe at Buda were the moſt ſtately of any in Europe, while that city continued in the hands of the Turks. In this country 4 capital languages are ſpoken, namely, the Hungarian, which is of Scythian original, and the mother tongue, the Sclavonian, the Walachian, and the Latin; the latter being ſpoken by the common people, but very barbarouſly: and beſides theſe, the German tongue is ſpoken in a variety of dialects. *Buſching.*

HUNGERFORD, a ſmall market town of Berkſhire, ſituated on the river Kennet, in a mooriſh ſoil, 26 miles from Reading, and 64 from London.

HUNNINGEN, once a fortified town of Alſace in Germany, ſituated on the Rhine, oppoſite to Baſil, and ſo near it that their cannon can reach each other. Lat. 47. 43. N. long. 7. 46. E. *Buſching.*

HUNNONBY, a ſmall town in the N. riding of Yorkſhire, 30 miles from York. It had once a market on Tueſday, but now diſuſed,

HUNTINGDON, anciently HUNTERS-DOWN, the capital of a county of the ſame name, ſituated on the Ouſe; it was formerly more conſiderable than at preſent, two churches only remaining of 15, with which it was decorated; it lies 16 miles from Cambridge, and 57 from London; ſends 2 repreſentatives to parliament, and gives title of earl to the noble family of Haſtings.

HUQUAM, a province of China, ſituated between 25 and 30. deg. N. lat. bounded by Honan on the N. by Chekiam and Kiawli on the E. by Camſi and Canton on the S. and by Queicheu on the W. Its capital is Unchan.

HURON, LAKE OF, a large collection of waters in Canada, in N. America, ſituated between 43 and 46 deg. of N. lat. and between 84 and 89 of W. long. The lands contiguous to this lake, are called the country of the Hurons, where the French pretend to have ſettlements, and to have alliance with the Indians there, who have found out a way from this lake to their ſettlements on the Miſſiſſippi, a river which falls into the gulf of Mexico.

HUSSARS, a ſort of Hungarian light horſe. But ſuch troopers are now common among other European nations, and have lately been introduced in the Engliſh army, but with what ſucceſs, time alone muſt diſcover.

HUSUM, a pretty large well built town of Sleſwick, or S. Jutland, with an harbour on the Hever, near the German ocean. Here the famous viſionary Antionette Bourignon reſided in 1673, and had a printing-houſe for the conveniency of publiſhing her own works. It lies 41 miles E. of the town of Sleſwick; ſubject to the duke of Holſtein Gottorp. Lat. 54. 55. N. long. 7. 56. E. *Buſching.*

HURST-CASTLE, a fortreſs in Hampſhire, not far from Lymington, ſituated on a narrow neck of land, extending itſelf within 2 miles of the iſle of Wight.

HUTHERSFIELD, a market-town in the W. riding of Yorkſhire, on the river Calder, 38 miles from York, and 161 from London,

HUY, a fortified town of the biſhoprick of Liege, in the Netherlands, ſituated on the Maes, 18 miles N. E. of Namur; it was ſeveral times taken and retaken in king William's and queen Anne's wars; but is now ſubject to the biſhop of Liege. Lat. 50. 49. N. long. 5. 51. E.

HYRCANIA. See HIRCANIA.

HYTHE, one of the Cinque Ports, See HITHE.

JAG

JAAR, a river rising near Tongres, in the bishoprick of Liege, in the Low Countries; and after a N. E. course falls into the Maes at Maestricht. Near its influx was fought a batte between the confederates and the French, on the 2d of October 1746. *Busching.*

JABLUNKA, a town of Treschen in Silesia, 35 miles S. E. of Tropaw. Lat. 49. 46. N. long. 17. 51. E.

JACA, or XACA, an old town of Aragon in Spain, situated on the river Aragon, and at the foot of the Pyrenean mountains, in a very pleasant and fruitful plain; it is the see of a bishop, and lies 58 miles N. of Saragossa. Lat. 43. 5. N. long 54 min. W. *Busching.*

JACATRA, the capital of Java. See BATAVIA.

JAFFA, anciently JOPPA, a town of Palestine in Asiatick Turkey, it has a good harbour, and lies 38 miles N. W. of Jerusalem. Lat. 32. 36. N. long. 35. 47. E. *System Geogr.*

JAEN, a town of Andalusia in Spain, situated at the foot of a mountain, and defended by a castle; was anciently the seat of a Moorish kingdom of the same name; it is the see of a bishop. *Busching.*

JAFNAPATAN, a town on the N. extremity of the island of Ceylon in the E. Indies; it has a good harbour, and lies 115 miles N. of Candy, subject to the Dutch. Lat. 10. 15. N. long. 8. 5. E.

JAGENDORF, a city of Silesia, 15 miles N. W. of Tropaw. Lat. 50. 36. N. long. 17. 25. E.

JAGO, ST. the principal of the cape Verd islands in Africa, subject to Portugal. Lat. 15. 7. N. long. 22. 35. W.

JAGO, ST. the capital of the island of Cuba in America. Lat. 20. 15. N. long. 76. 40. W.

JAGO, ST. the capital of Chili in S. America, 10 miles W. of the mountains of Andes, and 70 E. of the Pacifick or S. Sea. Lat. 34. 12. S. long. 77. 20. W. *Ulloa.*

JAGO DE LA VEGA, commonly called SPANISH-TOWN, the capital of Jamaica in America, 7 miles N. of Port-Passage, and the bay of Port-Royal. It was formerly the residence of the governor, and where the general assembly and courts of justice were held; but these have been lately removed to Kingston, which is now reckoned the capital. Lat. 18. 26. N. long. 76. 32. W.

JAGONNA, a town of Servia in European Turkey, situated on the Moraw, 75 miles S. E. of Belgrade. Lat. 43. 41. N. long. 22. 18. E.

JAITZO, anciently the capital of Bosnia, in European Turkey, now only a garrison, being situated on the frontiers of Croatia, 56 miles N. E. of Bosnaseraio. Lat. 45. 22. N. long. 17. 45. E. *Busching.*

JALOFFS, a people and country of the same name in Africa, on the N. side, and near the mouth of the river Niger, or Gambia.

JAMAGORD, a town of Ingria, in Russia, 15 miles S. E. of Narva. Lat. 59. 36. N. long. 27. 47. E.

JAMAICA, an island of America in the Atlantick ocean, situated between 17 and 18 deg. 27 min. N. lat. and between 76 and 79 W. long. The island is about 140 miles in length, from E. to W. and 60 in breadth from N. to S. a chain of mountains running E. and W. through the middle of it, which consists either of rock or stiff clay, but covered with good timber. On the S. side of the island are savannahs, or level meadow grounds cleared of wood. Here are about

a hundred rivers, or more properly torrents, descending from the mountains, and carrying down stones and timber, but none of them navigable. The wind generally during the day blows from the sea, and from the land in the night. Earthquakes are often felt here, and in the year 1692, the town of Port-Royal was almost swallowed up by one of these convulsions of nature. It rains and thunders generally every day in the mountains, but snow is unknown here. The rainy season in the flat country is periodically in May and October, when it lasts a fortnight; and then is the time for planting. Of late years the English inhabitants are very much decreased, there being 4 negroes to one white man; of the former are about 100,000 men, besides a great number of malattoes and mestizos. The English eat much the same food as in England, besides which they have yams or Indian potatoes, rice, bread made of Indian corn, Cassava root, turtle or tortoise, together with the roots common in the torrid zone, namely, guavas, cocoa-nuts, pine-apples and plantanes. Their liquors, besides water, are Madeira wine, rum, punch, palm wine, &c. The island chiefly produces sugar; but they have plantations of coffee, cacao or chocolate-nuts, indigo, tobacco, Jamaica pepper, cotton, dye woods, mahogony, and manchineel wood; salt, ginger, medicinal drugs, and gums. Near the sea coast the water is unwholesome, having destroyed several thousand English seamen at Port Royal. The epidemical distempers of the island are fevers, fluxes, and the dry gripes. Columbus first discovered this island in the year 1493, and the Spaniards continued in possession of it above 150 years, during which time, they destroyed the greatest part of the natives. The English under Penn and Venables, made themselves masters of it in the year 1656, with very little opposition, after they had failed in the attempt on Hispaniola. *System Geogr.*

JAMANA, a province lying about the middle of Arabia in Asia, its capital has the same name, and is situated 125 miles S. W. of Alcatif, and the gulf of Persia. Lat. 25. 25. N. long. 47. 51. E.

JAMBA, a city of the hither India in Asia, and the capital of a province of the same name, 231 miles N. E. of Delli. Lat. 31. 21. N. long. 81. 55. E.

JAMBY, a town on the E. side of the island of Sumatra in the E. Indies in Asia, 158 miles N. of Bencoolen; the Dutch have here a fortress, from whence they export pepper, and the most elegant canes. Lat. 1. 39. N. long. 76. 57. E.

JAMETZ, a little town in the government of Mentz, and capital of a district of the same name; it was formerly fortified, but ceded by Lorain to France in 1641, and by Lewis XIV. given to the house of Conde. *Busching.*

JAMES-TOWN, once the capital of a county of the same name of Virginia, in N. America, situated on a peninsula, on the N. side of James or Pouhatan river, and 42 miles W. of its mouth; it contains only a few houses at present, and those principally inhabited by seafaring persons; the seat of the government, and the courts of justice being removed to Williamsburg, 8 miles to the N. of it. Lat. 37. 36. N. long. 76. 51. W.

JANEIRO, a province of Brasil, in S. America, lying between the tropick of Capricorn, and 22 deg. S. lat. and between 44 and 49 W. long. It is bounded by Spirito Sancto on the N. by the Atlantick ocean on the E. and S. and by the mountains dividing it from Guaira, in Spanish America on the W. This province is so called from a river of the same name, which rising in the western mountains, and running eastward, falls into the Atlantick ocean, in

23 deg. S. lat. This is the moſt valuable province belonging to the Portugueſe, importing annually from hence to Europe, gold and precious ſtones, to a very conſiderable value. *Syſtem Geogr.*

JANIKOW, or JANOWITZ, a town of Bohemia, 52 miles S. E. of Prague. Lat. 49. 56. N. long. 15. 26. E.

JANNA, or JAUNINA, a populous town in a province of the ſame name, anciently called Theſſaly, in European Turkey, 46 miles N. of Lepanto. Lat. 39. 12. N. long. 22. 17. E. *Buſching.*

JAPAN ISLANDS, lying in the E. Indies in Aſia, between 30 and 40 deg. N. lat. and between 130 and 144. E. long. the largeſt of which is called Japan, and ſometimes Niphon, and gives its name to all the reſt, being 600 miles in length, and from 100 to 150 in breadth. Its capital is Jeddo. The ſecond iſland in magnitude is called Sacock, and ſeparated from the former, only by a very narrow channel. It is about 500 miles in circuit, and its capital is called Bougo. The third in magnitude is Tonſa, and theſe are ſurrounded by a great number of ſmaller. All theſe are ſubject to one ſovereign, or emperor, who has 50 or 60 vaſſal kings under his dominion, whom he can depoſe or puniſh at his pleaſure. They are obliged one half of the year to attend his court, and therefore each of them has a houſe within the verge of the emperor's palace at Jeddo. The eldeſt ſons of the nobility are alſo brought up at court, where they continue till they are promoted to ſome poſt. This prince when he appears abroad is attended by 5 or 6000 of his guards, and maintains an army of 20,000 horſe, and 100,000 foot, though there ſeems to be no neceſſity for ſo large a body of men, unleſs he ſuſpects the fidelity of his vaſſals. His revenues, according to the account given of this country, exceed thoſe of all the monarchs upon earth, added together: and the riches of the country are anſwerable, it being ſaid by the Portugueſe, and ſome of our own countrymen, who formerly traded to Japan, that their palaces are covered with gold plates inſtead of tiles. But chriſtians of no denomination have been ſuffered to ſettle in Japan, for above a hundred years, on pretence of a conſpiracy formed by the Portugueſe, and their proſelytes againſt the government. The Dutch alone were admitted to traffick afterwards, upon declaring, it is ſaid, they were no chriſtians, and then trampling upon the croſs, to confirm the Japaneſe in this opinion; and they are ſo jealous even of the Dutch, that upon the arrival of any of their ſhips, they take away their guns, ſails, and rudders, carrying them on ſhore till they are ready to ſail. The goods which the Dutch import to Japan, are ſpices, ſugars, ſilks, woollen, and linen manufactures, elephants teeth, and haberdaſhery wares; for which they have in return gold, ſilver, fine copper, cabinets, and other curious Japan works, and lacquered ware. The Japaneſe make no uſe of tables, beds, or chairs, but ſit and lie upon carpets, in the ſame manner as the Turks and Perſians.

JAPARA, a town in the iſland of Java, and E. Indies in Aſia; it has a good harbour, and lies 246 miles E. of Batavia: it was the capital of a conſiderable kingdom, before the Dutch poſſeſſed themſelves of it; but is now a colony of that nation, as are the other towns on its N. coaſt. Lat. 6. 15. S. long. 110. 27. E. *Syſtem Geogr.*

JARISLAW, a trading town of Poland, in Little or Red Ruſſia, 116 miles E. of Cracow; ſubject to the republick of Poland. Lat. 50. 15. N. long. 22. 36. E. *Buſching.*

JARISLAW, or JAROSLAWD, a large, well built town in the circle

of the ſame name, and government of Moſcow in Ruſſia, ſituated on the Volga, famous for its Ruſſia leather and other manufactories, both linen and woollen. Here the unfortunate Erneſt John, duke of Courland, was kept priſoner. It lies 149 miles N. E. of Moſcow. Lat. 58. 31. N. long. 41. 51. E. *Buſching*.

JARNAC, a town of Angoumois, and government of Saintonge, ſituated on the river Charante, in the neighbourhood of which the Huguenots were defeated by Henry III. in 1569. It lies 26 miles W. of Angouleſme. Lat. 45. 56. N. long. 20. min. W. *Buſching*.

JAROMITZ, a town of Bohemia, 30 miles S. W. of Glatz. Lat. 50. 36. N. long. 15. 36. E.

JASQUES, a town of Perſia in Aſia, having an harbour, on the province of Kherman, ſituated on the gulf of Ormus, 151 miles S. E. of Gombron. Lat. 25. 30. N. long. 58. 27. E.

JASSY, the capital of the lower Moldau in European Turkey; it is a large ſtrong town, ſituated on the river Pruth, 128 miles S. E. of Homenec, in a country famous for its wines. It was taken by the Ruſſians in 1711, and 1739; and greatly damaged by a fire in 1753. Lat. 47. 22. N. long. 28. 56. E. *Buſching*.

JAVA, an iſland of the E. Indies in Aſia, ſituated between 5 and 8 deg. S. lat. and between 102 and 113 E. long. It is about 721 miles in length from E. to W. and 105 in breadth from N. to S. Its capital is Batavia, or Jacrata. The greateſt part of this iſland is ſubject to the Dutch, and beſides Javaneſe is inhabited by Chineſe, natives of Malacca, or their deſcendants, Amboyneſe, Topaſſes, Bugdes, whoſe anceſtors came from Macaſſar, Tymoreans &c. brought hither by the Dutch from diſtant parts; and out of theſe the Dutch have formed a body of between 10 and 12,000 regular troops, beſides European forces, to keep their ſubjects in awe; and they have the moſt conſiderable families in their power, which they ſpared in their inhuman maſſacres in the ſpice iſlands and elſewhere. Beſides theſe land forces, the have a powerful fleet in their ports of Java, which command all the coaſts of Aſia and Africa, and give laws to the European nations trading in thoſe ſeas, not ſuffering them to carry on any commerce with the E. Indians without their leave. They have excluded the Engliſh and all others from the fine ſpice iſlands, as alſo from Java and Macaſſar, or Celebes, and the continent of Malacca. The middle of Java is mountainous, but level towards the coaſt, and full of moraſſes, except near Batavia, Bantam, and other Dutch ſettlements. Rice is the only corn produced in the iſland; they have alſo here plantations of ſugar, coffee, and tobacco, with all culinary vegetables in their gardens; they have grapes alſo, but the climate is too hot for making wine. All the fruits growing in the torrid zone are likewiſe common here, beſides which the iſland affords a great deal of good timber. The Dutch levy what taxes they pleaſe on the inhabitants; but the Chineſe who were ſome of the experteſt merchants there, brought them in conſiderable revenues by the duties they paid, and yet grew vaſtly rich, and entered, as the Dutch pretended, into conſpiracies to diſpoſſeſs them of the iſland; ſo that the latter were obliged to ſecure themſelves by a general maſſacre of the former, which they put in execution in the year 1740, though they had delivered up all their arms, and the Dutch had a well fortified town. It is reported that not only the governor, but many of his ſoldiers, and others concerned in this dreadful maſſacre, in which 20,000 men women and children were deſtroyed,

became

became afterwards immenſely rich, whence it was ſhrewdly ſuſpected, that the wealth of that people was the grand inducement for taking this ſtep, notwithſtanding the Dutch in Europe pretended to be alarmed at the inhumanity of the action, and ſent orders to Batavia for trying the governor upon this fact. *Syſtem Geogr.*

JAVA THE LESS, in contradiction to JAVA THE GREATER, or BALLY, lies on the E. of it, the two iſlands being ſeparated by a narrow channel.

JAWER, a city of Sileſia, and capital of a duchy of the ſame name, 30 miles W. of Breſlau. Lat. 51. 21. N. long. 16. 27. E. *Buſching.*

JAZY. See JASSY.

IBERIA, the ancient name of Spain, as alſo of Georgia in Aſia, lying between the Euxine and Caſpian ſeas.

IBURG, a town of Oſnabrug and Weſtphalia in Germany, 14 miles S. of the city of Oſnabrug. Lat. 52. 31. N. long. 7. 36. E.

ICELAND, an iſland belonging to Denmark, lying between 64 and 67 N. lat. and between 10 and 27 W. long. 500 miles W. of the coaſt of Norway, and nearly the ſame N. of Scotland, the governor or viceroy reſiding at fort Beſſeſtid, on the S. W. part of the iſland. The natives live in little huts covered with turf: in winter the cold is extremely intenſe, between which and ſummer is a ſhort ſpring and autumn; and yet the ſoil is not ſo barren as that of Norway under the ſame parallel, but affords paſture for cattle. The heat in ſummer is very conſiderable. On the N. ſide of the iſland in the ſhorteſt day the ſun is hardly one hour above the horizon, and on the S. ſide about 3 hours, and in the middle of ſummer it is about 3 hours under the horizon. The natives of Iceland are a ſtrong hardy people, the poorer ſort of which are cloathed in coarſe woollen, and linen cloth, but the better ſort are dreſſed the ſame as in Denmark. Their rivers and the adjacent ſea abound with fiſh, and the land, particularly the coaſt, with birds of various kinds. Iceland has ſeveral chains of mountains, ſome of which are perpetually covered with ſnow; and yet ſeveral have volcanos, from which continually iſſue flames and ſmoke. The moſt famous of theſe is mount Hecla, but this has for ſome years ceaſed to burn. The Danes have ſeveral ſettlements on the coaſt, and the natives who are a plain and tractable people, are now all chriſtians. In Iceland are ſeveral warm and hot baths, and among the rocks are ſometimes found cryſtals. The Danes and ſome other neighbouring nations trade with the Icelanders for their hides, tallow, butter, whalebone, and oil, dried fiſh, and ſea horſe teeth, which are reckoned equal to ivory. *Horrebow's Nat. Hiſt. Iceland.*

ICKWORTH, a town of Suffolk, 7 miles from St. Edmundſbury: the earl of Briſtol has here a fine ſeat.

ICONIUM. See COGNI.

IDA, a mountain of Candia, or ancient Crete, an iſland in the Mediterranean, S. of the Archipelago. There is alſo another mountain of the ſame name, in the N. W. part of Aſia Minor, or Natolia; the latter is highly celebrated by the ancient poets, and particularly for Paris's judgment on the beauty of 3 goddeſſes, and determining the golden apple in favour of Venus. *Buſching.*

IDANHA A VELHA, and IDANHA A NOVA, two ſmall towns of Beira in Portugal, on the river Pouſul; the former of which was anciently a conſiderable place, and lies 51 miles N. E. of Portalegre. Lat. 39. 55. N. long. 7. 26. W. *Buſching.*

IDRIA, a town of Carniola, and circle of Auſtria in Germany, very

considerable for its quicksilver mines, which were discovered by accident. It lies 18 miles N. E. of Goritz. Lat. 46. 32. N. long. 14. 12. E. *Keysler.*

IDSTEIN, a town of Wetterau, and county of Nassau, in the circle of the upper Rhine in Germany, 15 miles N. of Mentz, subject to a prince of the house of Nassau. Lat. 50. 21. N. long. 8. 15. E. *Busching.*

IDUMEA, anciently EDOM, a country of Arabia Petræa in Asia, lying between Palestine, and the Red sea, inhabited by the descendants of Esau.

JEAN D'ANGELY, ST. a town of lower Saintonge in France, situated on the river Boutonne; it was some time possessed by the reformed, populous, and well fortified, but after it was taken by Lewis XIII. in 1621, the fortifications were destroyed, and the town deprived of its privileges. It is still famous for its brandy, and lies 40 miles S. E. of Rochelle. Lat. 46. 12. N. long. 26 min. W. *Busching.*

JEAN DE LUZ, ST. a town of Gascony in France, situated at the mouth of the little river Ninette, and near the borders of Spain; it was the residence of cardinal Mazarin, and lies 12 miles E. of Fontarabia, and 14 S. W. of Bayonne. Lat. 45. 41. N. long. 1. 34. W. *Busching.*

JEAN DE MAURIENNE, ST. a city of Savoy in upper Italy; it is the see of a bishop, and lies 27 miles S. E. of Chamberry. Lat. 45. 20. N. long. 6. 10. E. *Busching.*

JEAN PIE DE PORT, ST. a town of lower Navarre in France, situated on the river Nive, near the frontiers of Spain; it has a citadel on an eminence, which defends the road of that kingdom, and lies 25 miles S. of Bayonne. Lat. 43. 21. N. long. 1. 18. W. *Busching.*

JEDBURG, a parliament burgh, and capital of Tiviotdale, or Roxburgh in Scotland, situated on the Jed, 37 miles S. of Edinburgh.

JEDDO, the capital of all the islands of Japan in Asia, situated on a bay in the Indian ocean, and on the E. side of Nephon, or Japan proper, 315 miles N. E. of Saccai. The magnificence of the royal palace and publick buildings in this city, according to the accounts given of them, is not to be equalled, the roofs of some of them being covered with gold plates. The palace and gardens belonging to the emperor in the middle of the city, are 5 miles in circuit. Lat. 35. 39. N. long. 141. 27. E. *System Geogr.*

JEKYL, a small island in the mouth of the Alatamaha in Georgia, one of the British colonies in America. It has a castle on it built by general Oglethorpe.

JEMTIA, or JEMTLAND, a province of Sweden, about 26 miles long, and 24 broad, being nearly of a circular form, bounded by Angermannia on the N. by Medelpad on the E. by Helsingland on the S. and by Norway on the W. The western boundary is a chain of mountains covered with snow.

JENA, a city of Thuringen and upper Saxony in Germany, situated on the Sala, 14 miles E. of Thuringia. It has an university, and a celebrated library, and is subject to the duke of Saxe Weimar Lat. 51. 12. N. long. 11. 56. E. *Keysler.*

JENDA, a considerable inland lake of Finland in Sweden.

JENISA, a considerable river of Russia, running through Siberia, from S. to N. parallel to the Oby. It consists of the united streams of the two rivers Ulukem and Brikem. After this junction it runs almost in a course nearly N. and in the lat. of 70 deg. forms a large bay or lake, containing several islands. After which it falls into the Frozen ocean E. of the Oby. In this long course it receives several rivers, is generally rapid,

rapid, with a rocky and ſandy bottom and ſome water falls; but is navigable from its mouth to ſome diſtance above Abakan.

JENKOPING, a very old ſtaple town of Smalland, in the province of Gothland in Sweden, ſituated on a peninſula between the lakes of Werter, Munck, and Rock. Its caſtle has been ſeveral times demoliſhed, and repaired; but was at laſt deſtroyed by fire, with the arſenal, in 1737. It lies 95 miles S. E. of Gottenburg. Lat. 57. 41. N. long. 14. 42. E. *Buſching*.

JENO, or GENO, a town of upper Hungary, 24 miles S. of great Waradin, and 52 N. E. of Segedin. Lat. 46. 56. N. long 21. 52. E. *Buſching*.

JERSEY, anciently CÆSAREA, an iſland in the Engliſh channel, 18 miles W. of Normandy in France, to which province it formerly belonged, and 84 miles S. of Portland in Dorſetſhire, ſubject to Great Britain. It is about 12 Engliſh miles in length, and between 6 or 7 in breadth and about 30 in circuit. Its north ſide is very ſteep and difficult of acceſs; but its ſouth ſide is lower, and almoſt level with the ſea. It is divided into 12 pariſhes, and its chief town S. Hilary, lying in the ſouth part of the iſland, contains about 400 houſes; has a good harbour, and a caſtle to defend it. The iſland abounds with fruit and is well watered with ſmall ſtreams, tho' there is not a great quantity of corn produced in the iſland. It has plenty of fiſh, a pretty woollen manufactory of ſtockings, caps, &c. being extremely well ſituated for trade in time of peace, and for annoying the French with privateers in time of war. The natives are deſcendents from French anceſtors, and ſeveral French proteſtants have fled hither, particularly in 1748 and 50, when many families from lower Normandy were received into this iſland. They ſpeak the old French, and are governed by the Norman laws, the courts of England having no juriſdiction in the iſland. It lies in lat. 49. 7. N. long. 2. 26. W.

JERSEY NEW, a province of N. America, belonging to Great Britain, bounded by a line drawn from Delawar river, to Hudſon's river, in 41. 4. N. lat. dividing it from New York on the N. by the Atlantick ocean on the E. and S. and by Delawar bay and river, dividing it from Penſylvania, on the W. It lies between 36 and 41 degrees N. lat. and between 74 and 76 W. long. being about 120 miles in length from N. to S. and 100 in breadth from E. to W. and commonly ſubdivided into Eaſt and Weſt Jerſey; tho' the whole now forms but one royal government, of which the king appoints the governor and council, and the freemen chuſe the members of the aſſembly, or repreſentative body of the commons. Sometimes the governor of New York is alſo governor of New Jerſey, but by diſtinct commiſſions; the chief towns in it are Burlington, Perth-Amboy, and Elizabeth-town. The produce of both the Jerſey's is all ſorts of grain, with horſes, black cattle, hogs, furs, ſkins and pipe ſtaves. To the Engliſh iſlands in the W. Indies they export bread, corn, flour, beef, pork, and fiſh, for which they receive rum, ſugar, &c. in return. They alſo export furs, ſkins, and other productions to England, which they barter for furniture, cloathing, &c. The New York and Jerſey ſhipping alſo often take whales, the oil and bone of which are ſent to England. *Poſtlethway's Dict.*

JERUSALEM, the capital of Judea or Paleſtine in Turkey in Aſia, a very famous city while the ancient Jews inhabited the country; it lies 35 miles E. of the Levant ſea, and 94 S. of Damaſcus. It ſtands on a high rock, whoſe aſcents on all ſides are exceeeing ſteep, except that on the N. and ſurrounded with a deep

valley,

valley, encompaſſed with hills. At preſent the city is three miles in circuit, and has conſiderably changed its ſituation; mount Calvary, which was formerly without the city, is now in the middle; and mount Sion, which ſtood near the center, is now without the walls; theſe however, with the fortifications, ſeem pretty antique; the private buildings are but mean and thin of inhabitants. The reſort of pilgrims is the only thing which at preſent renders it conſiderable, and the furniſhing them with proviſions and lodgings is the chief buſineſs of the inhabitants. For protecting the pilgrims againſt the depredations of the Arabs and receiving the tribute from them, a baſhaw with a guard of janizaries always reſides here. On mount Calvary ſtands the church of the holy ſepulchre, which pilgrims principally viſit, being a very ſtately ſtructure in which almoſt every chriſtian nation has a chapel. Over the middle of the temple is an open cupola at which the light is received, and under this cupola ſtands the holy ſepulchre. In this church alſo are 12 or 13 places, conſecrated on account of ſome actions done in them relating to the death and reſurrection of our Saviour; and annually on Good Friday our Lord's paſſion is ſolemnized in this church, and the ſeveral parts of it acted: and here is ſeen the miraculous cleft of the rock, made by the earthquake, when our Saviour gave up the ghoſt. Lat. 31 46. N. long. 32. 31. E. *Shaw*'s and *Maundrell*'s *Travels*.

Jesi, anciently Aesis, an old city in the marquiſate of Ancona and eccleſiaſtical ſtate in Italy, ſituated on the river Eſino; it is the ſee of a biſhop, and lies 26 miles W. of Ancona. Lat. 43. 56. N. long. 14. 51. W. *Buſching*.

Jesso, or Yedso, a country of Aſia, lying N. of Japan, which is thought to extend N. E. to the continent of America; but the country and people who inhabit it are little known.

Jesselmere, the capital of a province of the ſame name in the E. Indies in Aſia, 352 miles N. of Surat, belonging to the great Mogul. Lat. 27. 21. N. long. 73. 34. E. *Syſtem Geogr.*

Jesuat, a province of India in Aſia, bounded by Patan on the N. and by Bengal on the S. It is commonly reckoned a ſubdiviſion of Bengal, and is ſubject to the Mogul. *Syſtem Geogr.*

Jever, a town of Embden or E. Frieſland, in Weſtphalia in Germany, 18 miles N. E. of Embden. Lat. 53. 48. N. long. 7. 22. E. *Buſching*.

Iglau, a town of Moravia in Germany, ſituated on a river of the ſame name, near the frontiers of Bohemia ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. It lies 72 miles S. W. of Olmutz. Lat. 49. 28. N. long. 15. 21. E. *Buſching*.

Ihor, the capital of a province of the ſame name, in Malacca in Aſia, near the S. cape of the further peninſula of India, 11 miles S. E. of Malacca; ſubject to the Dutch. Lat. 3. 22. N. long. 104. 1. E. *Syſtem Geogr.*

Ila, an iſland of Argyleſhire in Scotland, 26 miles long, and from 9 to 18 in breadth. In the middle of it is Lochfinlagan a freſh water lake, 3 miles in circuit, containing a ſmall iſland, where Donald king of the iſles formerly reſided; and conſiderable ruins of his palace are ſtill to be ſeen. Ila has many ſuch lakes with iſles in them; alſo ſeveral caves, large enough to hold 200 perſons. Here alſo is St. Columba's church, or St. Columkile. This iſland gives title of earl to the noble family of Campbel.

Ilchester, a ſmall borough of Somerſetſhire, ſituated on the river Ivel, over which is a good bridge; it lies 15 miles S. of Wells, and ſends two repreſentatives to parliament.

Ildelphonso, a palace of the king of Spain, 6 miles from Madrid, to which the late king Philip V. retired for the ſhort time he abdicated the throne, in 1724. *Buſching.*

Ilheos, or Rio de Ilheos, a province of Braſil, in S. America, bounded by the captainſhip or province of Bahia, or the bay of All-Saints on the N. by the Atlantick ocean on the E. and by the captainſhip of Seguro on the S. It belongs to Portugal.

Ill, anciently Ell, a river of Germany, riſing in the village of Winckel in the Sundgau, near Baſil in Switzerland, from whence it runs through Alſace, and receiving ſeveral ſmaller ſtreams, paſſes by Colma, Schletſtadt, and Straſburg, after which it falls into the Rhine below Wantzenau. *Buſching.*

Illenois Lake, a large collection of waters in Canada, in N. America, lying between 41 and 46 N. lat. and between 89 and 94 W. long. It has a communication with the Huron lake by a narrow channel.

Iller, a river of Germany, having its ſource in the mountains of Tirol, from whence it runs N. through Suabia by Kempten, Memmingen, and Kirchberg, and falls into the Danube at Ulm. *Buſching.*

Illock, a town of Sclavonia and capital of the province of Sirmy, with a caſtle on a high hill. In 1494 it was taken by king Uladiſlaus, and in 1526 by Solyman, emperor of the Turks. It lies on the Danube, 56 miles N. W of Belgrade; ſubject to Auſtria. Lat. 45. 57. N. long. 20. 46. E. *Buſching.*

Illyricum, in a large acceptation, comprehends almoſt the whole Roman provinces in the E. part of Europe; it is ſubdivided into E. and W. to the former belong Dalmatia, the three Pannonias, Savia, Noricum Mediterraneum and Ripenſe; to the latter Macedonia, Achaia, Theſſaly, Epirus, and Crete, Dacia Ripenſis and Mediterranea, Mœſia prima, Dardania, and Prævalitana. Turkiſh Illyricum extends from Sclavonia to Romania and Bulgaria, between Croatia, Dalmatia and the Danube, *Buſching.*

Ils, a river of Germany, riſing in the mountains of Bohemia, and after running S. it falls into the Danube at Paſſau. *Buſching.*

Ilsley, a market town of Berkſhire, 12 miles from Reading and 51 from London.

Ilmen-Sea, a lake of great Novogorod in Ruſſia, from which the river Wolchow iſſues, and by means of it has a communication with the Ludoga lake. *Buſching.*

Ilmister, a market town of Somertſetſhire, 26 miles from Wells and 138 from London.

Imenstat, a town of Suabia in Germany, 16 miles S. of Kempen, and 21 E. of Lindau. Lat. 47. 36. N. long. 10. 12. E.

Immeretta, a province of Turkey, in Aſia Minor, between Georgia and the Euxine ſea. *Buſching.*

Imola, anciently Forum Cornelii, a fine city of Romagna in the eccleſiaſtical ſtate in Italy, ſurrounded with walls, towers, and ditches; it has alſo an old ſtrong caſtle, is the ſee of a biſhop, and lies 19 miles E. of Bologna. Lat. 44. 38. N. long. 12. 21. E. *Buſching.*

Imperial, a city of Chili in S. America, having an harbour at the conflux of two rivers, 12 miles E. of the S. ſea, and 81. N. of Baldivia. Lat. 39. 41. S. long. 84. 12. W. *Ulloa's Voyage.*

India Proper, a large country lying between 7 and 40 N. lat. and between 66 and 95 E. long. Is bounded by Uſbec Tartary and Thibet on the N. by another Thibet, the kingdoms of Aſem, Ava, and Pegu on the E. the bay of Bengal and the Indian ocean on the S. and by the ſame ocean and Perſia on the W. being about 2043 miles long from N. to S. and 1412 broad from E.

E. to W. but the ſouthern part of the peninſula is not 312 in breadth; all the countries within this extent being ſubject to the Mogul. It is often called Indoſtan, from the river Indus on its weſtern borders; alſo Mogulſtan, from the imperial family now on the throne, who are deſcended from Tamerlane, a Mogul Tartar. The emperor Aurengzebe conquered Golconda, Viſiapour, and all the S kingdoms of India, in the year 1685. Before 1498 the Europeans had little or no intercourſe with India, but that year the Portugueſe diſcovered the way thither round the Cape of Good Hope, and they enjoyed the traffick without any rival till 1600, when the Engliſh and Dutch put in for ſome ſhare in it; ſo that ever ſince, theſe three nations have had forts and factories on the continent of India; but the Dutch have driven both the other from the ſpice-iſlands, and engroſſed that trade upwards of 100 years ago. What the Europeans import from thence are chiefly chintz, callicoes, muſlins, ſome ſilk, pepper, and diamonds, which moſt nations purchaſe with ſilver; but the Dutch often barter ſpices for them, which is a double advantage to them. The climate in the northern part of India is temperate, and healthful; the ſouthern countries are extremely hot, eſpecially when the warm winds blow in April and May, but conſtantly refreſhed with breezes from the ſea about noon. For in the night and early in the morning the wind ſets off the ſhore, and blows on it the reſt of the day. In June the periodical rains come on, and continue till October, when they plant and ſow their lands towards the ſouth, where rice is the only grain. In the northern parts they have good wheat, and almoſt every other grain; ſo that in one part or other of the Mogul's dominions every thing that can render life deſirable is produced, except liberty; for tho' the ſubjects at a diſtance from court live as eaſy as thoſe of moſt monarchies, yet the Mogul, being an abſolute prince, can command their lives and fortunes at pleaſure. The ſouthern part of India is inhabited by blacks, who have been lately conquered; thoſe in the northern provinces are either white, or of an olive complexion, and they are the governing part of the nation, and Mahometans; the reſt worſhip idols of various ſhapes, and ſome very monſtrous; ſcarce any animal but what they adore, eſpecially the ox, and the monkey. The Mogul's forces amount to 300,000 horſe, beſides the forces of the Rajas or tributary princes, who are obliged to attend the emperor with them. In the fair ſeaſon the great Mogul takes the field, making a tour round part of his dominions, when tradeſmen, merchants, and mechanicks of all ſorts follow the camp, where markets are regularly kept; ſo that hardly any body is left in the large towns; and upon the approach of the rainy ſeaſon, they return into the cities. The annual revenue of the Mogul is computed at between 40 and 50 millions ſterling, ariſing from the produce of the ſoil, of which he is proprietor as well as ſovereign; by duties and cuſtoms on goods, by forfeitures and eſcheats, being heir to all his great officers, and by preſents from all his governors and ſuch as have dependence on him; and laſtly from the diamond mines of Golconda, no inconſiderable revenue. *Syſtem Geogr.*

INDIA beyond the Ganges, a large country, lying between the equator, and 30 deg. N. lat. and between 92 and 106 E. long. It is bounded by Thibet and Boutan on the N. by Chinha, Tonquin, and Cochin-China on the E. by the Indian ocean on the S. and by the hither India, the bay of Bengal, and ſtreights of Malacca on the W. It is about 2026 miles in length from N. to S. but its breadth various. In its limits are compriſed the ſeveral kingdoms of Aſem, Ava, Pegu, Laos,

Laos, Siam, Cambodia and Malacca, governed by the reſpective Indian princes; only the Dutch have uſurped the ſovereignty of Malacca. The revenues and forces of the ſeveral monarchs we know little of, as having intercourſe only near the coaſt. This country lying near the equator would be intolerably hot, were it not for the rains which periodically overflow it when the ſun is vertical, and the ſea-breezes blowing every day; but theſe oblige them to build their houſes upon high wooden pillars, and live 4 or 5 months in the upper rooms during the flood, and can only communicate with one another by means of boats. The natives of all the further India are of an olive complexion, and are pagans of different ſects. No country having more elephants, it conſequently abounds with ivory. Here our merchants alſo find gold, gems, canes, opium, and ſuch other traffick uſually to be met with in countries within the tropicks. They have no other corn than rice, which is planted when the rains begin, and the inundation increaſes as it grows; ſo that when the floods retire, it is their harveſt. *Syſtem Geogr.*

INDIES, WEST, ſo called at firſt in contradiſtinction to the E. Indies, on a preſumption that they extended and even joined the latter, tho' diſtant therefrom half the circumference of the terraqueous globe. See AMERICA.

INDRAPORE, a Dutch ſettlement on the W. coaſt of Sumatra in the E. Indies in Aſia, 169 miles N. W. of Bencoolen. Lat. 23. 15. S. long. 101. 2. E.

INDUS, a river of Aſia, riſing in the mountains which divide Tartary from India, and running from N. E. to S. W. paſſes thro' Caſimere, Attock, Multan, Buckor, and Tatta, emptying itſelf by ſeveral outlets into the Indian ocean a little below the city of Tatta. It is a fine, deep, and navigable river for veſſels of

any burden; but the mouth of it is ſo much choaked up with ſand, that no ſhip can enter. Kouli Kan made this river the boundary between India and Perſia. And this was the utmoſt limit of Alexander's conqueſts. *Syſtem Geogr.*

INGELSHEIM, a town of the palatinate of the Rhine in Germany, 10 miles S. W. of Mentz, and ſubject to the elector Palatine. Lat. 50. 27. N. long. 7. 51. E. *Buſching.*

INGOLSTADT, a town of Bavaria in Germany, ſituated on the Danube, 27 miles W. of Ratiſbon, and 50 N. of Munich; it was taken and retaken ſeveral times in the late wars between the elector then emperor, and the queen of Hungary. Lat. 48. 22. N. long. 11. 45. E. *Buſching.*

INGRIA, or INGERMANNLAND, a province of Ruſſia called the Peterſburgh government, bounded by the Ladoga lake, the river Nieva, and the gulf of Finland on the N. by great Novogorod on the E. and S. and by Livonia on the W. It is upwards of 30 miles long, and the ſame number in breadth, a fruitful country abounding with wild game, particularly rain-deer. Its capital Peterſburgh. *Buſching.*

INN, a large river riſing in the Alps in the country of the Griſons, from whence it takes a N. E. courſe thro' Tirol, runs by Inſpruck, and continuing its courſe N. E. through Bavaria paſſes by Kufſtain, Oetingen and Brunau, emptying itſelf into the Danube at Paſſau. *Buſching.*

INNERKEITHING, a parliament burgh of Fiſe in Scotland, with an harbour on the N. ſhore of the firth of Forth, 12 miles N. E. of Edinburgh.

INNERLOCKY, an old caſtle and garriſon, but ſince the revolution there has been built a fortreſs called Fort William, and the village near it is called Maryburgh (both from K. William and Q. Mary.) It is ſituated in the Highlands and county of Lochaber in Scotland, at the mouth

of a bay or lough on the Caledonian ſea, 28 miles S. W. of Loughneſs, 40 from Inverneſs, and 100 N. W. of Edinburgh; it was in vain beſieged by the rebels in 1745, the village of Maryburgh having been previouſly deſtroyed by the governor to prevent the enemy's ſheltering in it.

INNISKILLING, a ſmall ſtrong town of Fermanagh in the province of Ulſter, in Ireland, lying between three lakes, 24 miles E. of Ballyſhannon. Its inhabitants diſtinguiſhed themſelves in ſeveral ſmart actions in the wars of Ireland at the revolution, out of which a regiment of dragoons, bearing the ſame name, was moſtly formed.

INSPRUCK, a city of Auſtria, and the capital of Tirol in Germany, ſituated on the river Inn, 61 miles S. of Munich, and 73 N. of Trent. Lat. 47. 49. N. long. 11. 39. E. *Buſching.*

INVERARY, a parliament burgh of Scotland, in the ſhire of Argyl, ſituated on Lochfine, having in its neighbourhood a fine new built ſeat on the Eira, belonging to the duke of Argyle, 48 miles N. W. of Glaſgow, and 78 N. W. of Edinburgh.

INVERNESS, called by Buchanan INNERNESS, a very handſome well-built and populous parliament borough of Scotland, and the capital of the county of the ſame name, near the river Neſs, 8 miles S. of Dingwell, and 106 N. of Edinburgh.

INVERURY, a parliament burgh of Scotland in the county of Mar or Aberdeen, on the river Don, 14 miles W. of Aberdeen, and 14 N. E. of Edinburgh.

JOANNA, one of the Comoro iſlands in Africa, lying between the N. W. part of Madagaſcar and Zanguebar, where the ſhips belonging to the E. India company, bound for Bombay in India, take in water and freſh proviſions, the country being fruitful, and its inhabitants very ready to ſupply them. Lat. 12. 14. S. long. 45. 18. E. *Syſtem Geogr.*

JOHN'S, ST. one of the Philippine iſlands in the E. Indies in Aſia, and E. of Mindanao, which is ſeparated from it by a narrow ſtreight. Lat. 7. 12. N. long. 126. 42. E. *Syſtem Geogr.*

JOHN'S, ST. an iſland in the bay of St. Lawrence, in N. America, having Nova Scotia on the S. and W. and cape Breton on the E.

JOIGNY, a ſmall town of Champagne in France, on a hill on the Yonne, 35 miles S. W. of Troyes. Great quantities of wine are made here. Lat. 48. 5. N. long. 3. 46. E. *Buſching.*

JOINVILLE, a town of Champagne, in France, ſituated on the Marne at the foot of a high mountain on which is a caſtle, and in the church ſeveral handſome monuments of the dukes of Guiſe. It lies in a wine country. Lat. 48. 38. N. long. 5. 36. E. *Buſching.*

IONIA, anciently a province of Aſia Minor, or Natolia, bordering on Etolia to the N. Lydia to the E. Caria to the S. and the Archipelago, anciently the Ionian ſea, to the W. Its chief cities Epheſus and Smyrna. *Buſching.*

JOPPA. See JAFFA.

JORDAN, a famous river of Judea, or Paleſtine, in Aſiatick Turkey, having its ſource in mount Libanus, from whence it runs S. through the country for about 152 miles, in its courſe forming 2 lakes; the firſt, almoſt dry in ſummer, is called the ſea of Galilee, and the lake of Tiberias, and ſometimes the lake of Geneſareth, being about 12 miles in length and 8 in breadth; the other lake called the Dead, or Salt-ſea, where Sodom and Gomorrah formerly ſtood, is 73 miles long and 16 broad; but at preſent, the ordinary channel of this river, is not above 20 yards in breadth, diſcharging itſelf into the Dead ſea. *Maundrell.*

IPSWICH, a borough town, and the capital of Suffolk; it has a good harbour and yard for building ſhips

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on the river Gippen, or Orwel, with a prerty large ſea-trade; but was formerly a more conſiderable place than at preſent. It lies in a country abounding with ſhip-timber, 48 miles from Bury, and 68 from London. It ſends 2 members to parliament.

IRELAND, an iſland in the Atlantick ocean, lying between Lat. 51 and 56 N. and between 5 and 10 W. long. It is about 259 miles in length and 148 in breadth; it lies 52 miles from Holy-head, in N. Wales, and 18 from Galloway, in Scotland. It is divided into 4 large provinces, namely, Ulſter to the N. Leinſter to the E. Munſter to the S. and Connaught to the W. and theſe again are ſubdivided into counties and baronies. It is ſubject to Great-Britain, the king of which ſends thither an Engliſh nobleman as viceroy, or lord lieutenant, who is changed every 3 years, and alſo appoints the council. His power and ſtate is very conſiderable. Ireland is a fruitful, level country, well ſupplied with freſh-water lakes and rivers, but full of moraſſes, or bogs, which, when drained, make very good paſture-grounds; beſides, canals might be cut through theſe, and a communication opened, by water, from one part of the kingdom to the other. The ſoil in this country ſeems richer than in England; and it abounds ſo in cattle, that France, Flanders, Spain, Portugal, and the Weſt-Indies, are ſupplied with their beef and butter, and Britiſh ſhips often victual here. They have alſo plenty of excellent wool, but being prohibited from manufacturing it and exporting their cloth, they run a good deal to France and other countries, by which means the former underſells us in foreign markets. The Iriſh linen manufacture is vaſtly increaſed, and brought indeed to great perfection. Ireland lies extremely well for trade, with ſeveral ſafe and commodious harbours. A little encouragement and aſſiſtance from Great-Britain, would render Ireland a great and wealthy nation. Their laws and courts of juſtice are much the ſame with thoſe of England. Their acts of parliament, in order to have the force of laws, muſt be approved by the king of Great-Britain in council: and an act of the Britiſh parliament, will alter or abrogate any law in Ireland. An appeal alſo lies, from a ſentence in the Iriſh courts of law to thoſe in Weſtminſter-hall, and to the houſe of peers in Great-Britain. The members of the houſe of commons hold their ſeats during life, unleſs upon a demiſe of the king of Great-Britain. A body of 12,000 men are kept in pay on the Iriſh eſtabliſhment, among which are few or none of the natives. They are uſually quartered in barracks, and not in publick houſes as is common in England. Six parts in ſeven of the inhabitants of Ireland are Roman catholicks and tolerated, and tythes of ſeveral pariſhes paid the prieſts. In the N. of Ireland, diſſenters are very numerous. The eſtabliſhed church is the ſame with that of England, under archbiſhops and biſhops, and the clergy generally better provided for than in England. The univerſity of Dublin is the only one in the kingdom, conſiſting of one college, in which are about 600 ſtudents. The common people are ſo much put to it for a livelihood, in this fertile country, that of late years many thouſands have tranſported themſelves to our American plantations, and in ſummer ſhoals of them reſort to London, chiefly for the hay-making, after which and harveſting they return home, and thoſe remaining there live moſtly on butter-milk and potatoes in a ſordid poverty. Chairmen and other hard labouring mechanicks, in London, are generally Iriſh. The nobility and men of fortune, in Ireland, com-

monly reſide in London; but ſcrew up their tenants to rack rents, till they break; but ſpending the income of their eſtates abroad, they take but little thought about the languiſhing condition of their native country; though ſome gentlemen, it muſt be owned, apply the produce of their fortune towards the encouragement of manufactures, and cultivation of their excellent ſoil, an example truly noble and worthy of univerſal imitation.

IRONGATE MOUNTAINS, a chain of eminences in Tranſylvania, forming part of the boundary between Turkey and Chriſtendom.

IROQUOIS, five Indian nations in North America, who are in amity with the Engliſh; their country is bounded by Canada on the N. by New-York and Penſylvania on the E. and S. and by the lake Ontario, or Frontigniac, on the W. They have long ſerved as a barrier to our northern colonies in America, againſt the depredations of the French and their Canadan Indians. But at preſent they do not ſeem to be ſo hearty in the attachments to the Engliſh as formerly; perhaps the happy turn of affairs in that country, may again render them true friends.

IRTIS, a large river running from N. to S. through Ruſſia, and falls into the Oby, forming part of the boundary between Aſia and Europe, *Buſching*.

IRWIN, a ſmall town of Cunningham in the ſhire of Air, in Scotland, having an harbour at the mouth of a river of the ſame name, on the frith of Clyde, 18 miles E. of the iſle of Arran, and 68 W. of Edinburgh.

ISABELLA, FORT, a fortreſs in the Auſtrian Netherlands, on the W. ſide of the Scheld, and oppoſite to Antwerp. There is alſo another fort of this name, 3 miles N. W. of Sluys in Dutch Flanders. *Buſching*.

ISCHIA, anciently ÆNARIA and PITECUSA, a ſmall mountainous iſland of the Terre di Lavera, in the ſea of Naples in Italy; it is about 12 miles in circuit, 18 miles W. of the city of Naples. Lat. 41. 27. N. long. 15. 5. E. On its N. ſide towards the ſea, is a town of the ſame name, and the ſee of a biſhop. *Buſching*.

ISENACH, or EYSENACH, a town of upper Saxony in Germany, ſo called from the iron mines in its neighbourhood; it gives title of duke to a prince of the Saxon family, and lies 18 miles W. of Saxe Gotha. Lat. 50. 49. N. long. 10. 36. E. *Buſching*.

ISENARTS, or EISENARTS, a town conſiderable for its iron mines in Stiria, and Auſtria in Germany, 40 miles N. W. of Gratz. Lat. 46. 56. N. long. 15. 30. E. *Buſching*.

ISERNIA, a ſmall city of the Contado di Moliſe in Naples; it is the ſee of a biſhop, and lies 38 miles N. E. of Capua. Lat. 41. 51. N. long. 15. 36. E. *Buſching*.

ISLE DE DIEU, an iſland in the bay of Biſcay, on the coaſt of Poitou in France. Lat. 46. 59. N. long. 2. 27. W.

ISLE OF ELY. See ELY.

ISLE OF FRANCE, a government of that kingdom, in which Paris the capital is ſituated. It is bounded by Picardy on the N. by Champagne on the E by Orleanois on the S. and by Normandy on the W. *Buſching*.

ISLOCK. See ILOCK.

ISLE OF PURBECK, a tract of land, improperly called an iſland, being only a peninſula, waſhed by the ſea on all ſides, except the W. where it is joined to Dorſetſhire. It is about 10 miles in length, and 6 in breadth, and abounds with excellent ſtone for building.

ISLEWORTH, one of the villages near London, decorated with fine ſeats.

ISNEY, a free imperial town of Suabia in Germany, 14 miles N. E. of Lindau. Lat. 47. 49. N. long. 9. 54. E.

ISOLA,

Isola, a town of Calabria in Naples, having an harbour on the Mediterranean; it is the see of a bishop, and lies 18 miles S. of St. Severino. Lat. 38. 46. N. long. 18. 29. E. *Busching.*

Ispahan, or Hispahan, a city of Eyrac Agem, the capital of that province, and of all Persia in Asia. It stands in a beautiful plain, almost encompassed with mountains, at the distance of 2 or 3 leagues. The city is of an oval figure, and nearly 12 miles in circuit. It lies about 223 miles N. of the gulf of Persia, and 332 S. of the Caspian sea. The English E. India company had a factory here, the factors living with the splendour of princes, till the late civil wars in Persia. Had the Sha Nadir lived, there is reason to think the trade would have been removed to Mesched in Chorassan, near the Caspian sea; but since his death, several have attempted to mount the Persian throne, and by that means rendered the empire one continual scene of horror and confusion. Lat. 32. 34. N. long. 50. 15. E.

Isel, a river of the United Provinces, having its source in Westphalia, from whence it runs N. by Doesburg, Zutphen, and Deventer, dividing the province of Guelderland from Overyssel and Zutphen, and at last falls near Campen, into Zuyder see. *Busching.*

Issel the Less, a river of the United Netherlands, which, after running W. through Utrecht and Holland, and passing by Gouda, directs its course to the southward, and falls into the Lech.

Issoire, a small town of lower Auvergne in France, situated on the Couse, which, a small distance from hence, falls into the Aller. It lies 18 miles S. of Clermont. Lat. 45. 36. N. long. 3. 14. E. *Busching.*

Issondon, a city of lower Berry in France, situated on the Theols in a fine plain, and defended by a castle. It has often been damaged by fires, and lies 30 miles S. W. of Bourges. Lat. 47. 20. N. long. 2. 18. E. *Busching.*

Issus, or Ajazzo, a town of Cilicia in Asia Minor, having an harbour on the Levant, a little N. of Scanderoon. Near this place, in a difficult pass between the mountains and the sea, Alexander fought the 2d battle with Darius. Lat. 36. 56. N. long. 36. 29. E.

Issy, a village in the government of Paris, famous for fine seats, particularly one belonging to the prince of Conti. *Busching.*

Istria, a peninsula in the N. part of the Adriatick, subject to Venice; it is washed by the sea on all sides, except the N. where it joins to Carniola; its capital is Cabo di Istria. *Busching.*

Italy, a part of Europe, lying between the 38, or including Sicily, between the 36 and 46 deg. of lat. N. and between 7 and 19 E. long. It is bounded by Switzerland and the Alps, which separate it from Germany, on the N. by the Adriatick on the E. by the Mediterranean on the S. and by that and the Alps, which divide it from France, on the W. and if Savoy be included, which lies on the W. side of the Alps between Italy and France, it extends to a degree further W. which however is usually described with Italy, as being contiguous to Piedmont. It resembles in figure a boot, and from N. W. to S. E. is upwards of 600 miles in length, but very unequal in its breadth. In the N. parts, which may be considered as the top of the boot, it is 400 miles broad from E. to W. in the middle part, or calf of the leg about 120, and towards the S. about the instep 80. It consists of 3 general divisions. 1. The upper or N. part of Italy, containing Savoy, Piedmont, and one part of Montferrat, subject to the king of Sardinia; the territories of Genoa, subject to that republick; Milan, Mantua, and the E. of Montferrat,

ſubject to Auſtria; Parma ſubject to don Philip; Modena ſubject to its own duke; and the large dominions of the republick of Venice. 2. The middle part of Italy, which comprehends Tuſcany, ſubject to the preſent emperor; the eccleſiaſtical ſtate almoſt incloſing Tuſcany, and the little ſtate Lucca. 3. The lower or S. diviſion of Italy, compriſes the kingdoms of Naples and the two Sicilies, ſubject to don Carlos. The chief productions of Italy are raw and wrought ſilks, velvets, wine, and oil, and the principal ports, with which we traffick are Genoa, Leghorn, Naples, Venice, and Meſſina. *Buſching.*

ITALIAN ISLANDS, a general name for the iſlands ſituated in the Mediterranean near the coaſt of Italy; as Corſica, Sardinia, Sicily, &c.

ITZCHOA, a town of Holſtein and lower Saxony in Germany, ſituated on the Stor, 12 miles N. E. of Gluckſtadt. Lat. 54. 46. N. long. 9. 12. E.

JUCATAN, or YUCATAN, a peninſula of Mexico in N. America, ſituated between 17 and 22 N. lat. and between 91 and 95 W. long. It is in general a level country, except towards the iſthmus, and a very unhealthful climate, conſequently but thinly inhabited. Its capital is Campeachy: in the bays of Honduras and Campeachy, the former lying on the E. and the latter on the W. ſide of Jucatan, the Engliſh cut their logwood.

JUDEA. See PALESTINE.

JUDENBURG, a city of Stiria, in Auſtria in Germany, ſituated on the river Muer, 35 miles W. of Gratz. Lat. 47. 36. N. long. 14. 54. E. *Buſching.*

JUDOIGNE, a town of Brabant, in the Auſtrian Low Countries, ſituated on the Gheet, 15 miles S. E. of Louvain. Near this town the confederates obtained a memorable victory over the French, in the battle of Ramillies, May 23, 1706. Lat. 50. 25. N. long. 5. 6. E. *Buſching.*

IVES, ST. a borough of Cornwall, ſituated in a bay of its own name on the Iriſh channel, 62 miles from Launceſton, and 229 from London. The true name of this place is St. Ithes. It has a noted fiſhery, and ſends two members to parliament.

IVES, ST. a market town of Huntingdonſhire, ſituated on the Ouſe, 57 miles from London.

IVICA, anciently EBUSUS, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, 56 miles S. W. of Majorca. It is about 6 miles long, and 5 broad, is mountainous, and its principal production is ſalt, of which large quantities are exported. Its capital has the ſame name, and is ſituated in a bay of the ſea on the S. ſide of the iſland; very well fortified in the modern manner, but not ſo conſiderable now as in the time of Carthagenians and Romans. Lat. 38. 51. N. long. 1. 15. E. *Buſching.*

JULIAN, ST. an harbour on the coaſt of Patagonia in S. America, where ſhips bound to the Pacifick ocean uſually touch for refreſhments. Lat. 48. 51. S. long. 65. 10. W.

JULIERS, a duchy of Weſtphalia in Germany, bounded by Pruſſian Guelderland on the N. by the electorate of Cologne on the E. by that of Triers on the S. and by the biſhoprick of Liege, and the Low Countries on the W. It is about 64 miles in length, and 36 in breadth; conſiſts of good arable and meadow lands, abounds in cattle, corn, and wood for dyeing. The electors of Brandenburg, Saxony, and the elector Palatine, have had many conteſts, with regard to this country, and the duchy of Berg; but the laſt at preſent poſſeſſes it. The capital is of the ſame name, and lies on the Roer, 26 miles E. of Maeſtricht, and 25 E. of Cologne. Lat. 56. 10 N. long 5. 52. E.

JULPHA, OLD, anciently the capital of Armenia in Asia, now in ruins, the inhabitants having been transplanted to another town, called New Julpha, situated within a mile of Ispahan. They are suffered to profess christianity, and accordingly have several churches.

JUREA, or JURA, anciently EPOREDIA, a fortified city of Piedmont in Italy, situated on the Doria; it is the see of a bishop, and lies 27 miles N. of Turin, and subject to the king of Sardinia. Lat. 45. 39. N. long. 7. 51. E. *Busching.*

JUTES, the ancient inhabitants of the province of Jutland.

JUTLAND, anciently CIMBRIA, or CHERSONESUS CIMBRICA, a peninsula of Denmark, bounded by the Categat sea, which divides it from Norway on the N. by the same sea, which separates it from the Danish islands and Sweden, on the E. by Holstein on the S. and by the German ocean on the W. It is subdivided into N. and S. Jutland; but the S. is commonly called Sleswick. The whole is about 120 miles in length from N. to S. and 95 in breadth from E. to W. The soil of N. Jutland is not very fertile, though the inhabitants have a sufficiency of corn for their own consumption; they have also abundance of cattle, which they sell lean in Germany and the Low Countries, where they fatten and thrive remarkably. Sleswick is more fruitful, furnishing the countries to the southward with corn, horses and other cattle. N. Jutland belongs entirely to Denmark, but the duke of Holstein is joint sovereign with the Danish monarch over part of Sleswick; and in some territories and large towns of S. Jutland, each has a distinct dominion. The Anglo-Saxons, who conquered England about the 5th century, were natives of this country.

IZEHOA. See ITZEHOA.

KAFFA, anciently THEODOSIA, the largest sea port in the Crim of Tartary, consisting of 5 or 6000 houses; it was possessed many years by the Genoese and Venetians; but taken by the Turks in 1474, in whose hands it still continues. It is less than Constantinople, but exceeds it in the number of inhabitants. While it continued in the hands of the Genoese it had a considerable trade, but the little it has at present consists wholly in slaves from the Crim and Cuban Tartary, Georgia, and Mingrelia. *Busching.*

KAKENHAUSEN, or KOCKENHAUSEN, a city of Livonia, situated on the Dwina, 48 miles E. of Riga, and subject to Russia. It was formerly the see of a bishop, but now in a ruinous condition. Lat. 56. 56. N. long. 25. 55. E. *Busching.*

KALENBURG. See CALENBURG.

KALISH, a large town surrounded by morasses, and fortified with walls and towers, situated on the Posna, in a district of the same name in Great Poland. It was taken by the Swedes in 1655: and here in 1706 the Swedish troops were defeated by the confederates, under the command of king Augustus II. and Mardefeld their general taken prisoner. It lies 118 miles W. of Warsaw. Lat. 52. 36. N. long. 17. 56. E. *Busching.*

KALLO, a town of Hungary proper, formerly defended by a considerable fortress, but now in ruins, the garrison having some time since been driven out and the works destroyed; it lies on a lake, 26 miles S. E. of Teckay, and is subject to Austria. Lat. 48. 20. N. long. 17. 52. E. *Busching.*

KAMI-

KAMINECK, the capital of Podolia in Litle Poland, defended by a ſtrong caſtle on a rock, under which runs the river Smetricz; it has a Roman-catholick and Armenian biſhop, and was beſieged in vain by the Coſſacks in 1651, but in 1672 the Turks made themſelves maſters of the town, which was reſtored by the peace of Carlowitz in 1699. It lies on the borders of Moldavia, 24 miles N. of Choczin, and 130 S. E. of Limburg. Lat. 47. 51. N. long. 26. 42. E. *Buſching.*

KANISHIA, a town of lower Hungary, ſituated on the Drave, 126 miles S. W. of Buda, belonging to Auſtria. Lat. 47. 21. N. long. 17. 22. E.

KANOF, or KANIOW, a town of the Ukrain, ſituated on the Neiper, and ſubject to Ruſſia. Lat. 49. 29. N. long. 31. 51. E.

KARGAPOL, a ſmall city in a circle of the ſame name, in the great Novogorod government of Ruſſia, 131 miles S. W. of Archangel. Lat. 63. 12. N. long. 36. 17. E. *Buſching.*

KARS. See CARS.

KASHAN. See CASHAN.

KASSUMBAZAR, a town of Bengal and hither India in Aſia, ſituated on the W. branch of the Ganges, 65 miles N. of Huegly; there are here ſeveral Engliſh and other European factories, where trade is carried on with the natives, for callicoes and ſilks. Lat. 24. 17. N. long. 88. 22. E. *Syſtem Geogr.*

KAUSBEUREN, an imperial free town of Suabia in Germany on the Wertach, 58 miles S. of Augſburg. Lat. 48. 10. N. long. 11. 17. E.

KEIL, a fortreſs of Suabia in Germany ſituated on the Rhine, oppoſite to Straſburg. Lat. 48. 46. N. long. 7. 44. E.

KEISERBURG, rather KAISERSBERG, a ſmall town of upper Alſace in Germany; it ſuffered extremely in the late wars, and lies 9 miles N. W. of Colmar. Lat. 48. 20. N. long. 7. 36. E. *Buſching.*

KEISERLANTERN, or KEISERSLANTERN, a town of the palatinate in Germany, 34 miles S. W. of Worms. Lat. 49. 36. N. long. 7. 31. E. *Buſching.*

KEISERSTAT, or KEISERSHAL, a town of Baden in Switzerland, 12 miles N. E. of Baden. Lat. 47. 46. N. long. 8. 29. E.

KEISERWAERT, a town of Berg in Weſtphalia in Germany, ſituated on the Rhine, 28 miles N. of Cologne, and ſubject to the elector Palatine. Lat. 51. 34. N. long. 6. 18. E.

KELLA, or KILI, anciently LYKOSTOMON, a town of Beſſarabia, in European Turkey, defended by a fortreſs on the N. and largeſt branch of the Danube, where that river diſcharges itſelf into the Black ſea, 150 miles S. E. of Bender. Lat. 44. 46. N. long. 30. 22. E. *Buſching.*

KELLINGTON, a ſmall borough of Cornwall, 15 miles from Launceſton, and 199 from London. It ſends 2 members to parliament.

KELSO, a market town in the Mers, or ſhire of Berwick, ſituated on the N. ſhore of the Tweed, which divides England from Scotland, 30 miles S. W. of Berwick.

KEMPEN, a town in the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Cologne, in Germany, ſituated on the Niers, 40 miles N. of the city of Cologne. Lat. 51. 21. N. long. 5. 48. E.

KEMPTEN, an imperial city of Suabia, in Germany, ſituated on the Iſer, 36 miles S. of Ulm. Lat. 47. 21. N. long. 9. 51. E.

KENDAL, a good trading and market town of Weſtmoreland, ſituated on the Ken, it is larger than Appleby, the capital, or any other town in the county. It lies 26 miles from Appleby, and 257 from London.

KENSINGTON, a large village in Middleſex, 2 miles W. of London, famous for a royal palace, the uſual ſummer reſidence of his preſent majeſty.

KENT,

KENT, a county of England, bounded by the Engliſh channel on the S. by the Thames on the N. by the German ocean and the ſtreight of Dover on the E. and by Surry and Suſſex on the W. It ſends two members to parliament, beſides the repreſentatives for its ſeveral boroughs and Cinque Ports.

KERMAN, the capital of a province of the ſame name, called alſo CARIMANIA, in Perſia in Aſia, 132 miles N. of Gombron. Lat. 30. 31. N. long. 56. 7. E.

KERPEN, a town of Juliers, and Weſtphalia in Germany, 18 miles S. E. of the city of Juliers. Lat. 50. 38. N. long. 6. 35. E.

KERRY, a county of the province of Munſter in Ireland, ſubdivided into 8 baronies. It is bounded by the Shannon, which river divides it from Clare on the N. by Limerick and Cork on the E. by another part of Cork on the S. and by the Atlantick ocean on the W. The beſt town in it is Dingle, ſituated in a bay of the ſame name.

KESSEL, a town in the quarter of Roermonde, and upper Guelderland in the United Provinces, ſituated on the Meuſe, 8 miles S. of Venloo, and 9 of Roermonde. Lat. 51. 31. N. long. 6. 15. E. *Buſching.*

KESTEVEN, one of the three ſubdiviſions of Lincolnſhire, being the S.W. quarter of that county, the two other are Holland and Lindſey.

KESWICK, a ſmall market town of Cumberland, near which are ſeveral mines of black lead, and in its neighbourhood the famous mount Skiddaw. It lies 27 miles from Carliſle, and 283 from London.

KETTERING, a market town of Northamptonſhire, ſituated on a ſmall river which falls into the Nen, 12 miles from Northampton, and 72 from London.

KEW, a village on the Thames oppoſite to Old Brentford. Here is a ſeat belonging to the prince of Wales.

KEXHOLME, a fortified town, but the houſes built of wood, in a province of the ſame name in conquered Carelia, ſituated on two iſlands, and defended by a caſtle, near which the river Woxen falls into the Ladoga lake; it is ſubject to Ruſſia, and lies 87 miles N. of Peterſburgh. Lat. 61. 51. N. long. 29. 58. E. *Buſching.*

KEXHOLME, a province of Finland Carelia in Sweden, the E. part of which is ſubject to Ruſſia, and the W. to Sweden; it it bounded by Lapland on the N. by Rubininſki, and the lakes of Onega and Ladoga on the E. by Carelia on the S. and by Cajania or Savolaſcia on the W. *Buſching.*

KEYNTON, or KINETON, a market town of Warwickſhire, 12 miles from Warwick, and 89 from London. In the neighbourhood of this town the firſt battle was fought between Charles I. and the parliament, called Edgehill-fight, on Sunday, October 23, 1642.

KIAM, a large river of China in Aſia, riſing near the W. borders of that empire, from whence it runs with an eaſtern courſe acroſs the country, and paſſing thro' the provinces of Suchuem, Huquam, Kiamſi, and Nanking, diſcharges itſelf into the gulf of Nanking. Its ſtream is ſo very rapid and deep, that the Chineſe pretend it is unfathomable.

KIAMSI, a province of China in Aſia, bounded by that of Nanking on the N. by Chekiam and Fokien on the E. by Canton on the S. and by Huquam on the W.

KIDDERMINSTER, or KEDDERMINSTER, a large and populous market town of Worceſterſhire, having conſiderable woollen manufactories, 14 miles from Worceſter, and 128 from London.

KIDWELLY, a market town of Caermarthenſhire in S. Wales, on the Briſtol channel, 9 miles from Caermarthen, and 170 from London.

KIEL,

KIEL, a city of Holſtein and lower Saxony in Germany, the reſidence of the duke of Holſtein Gottorp, to whom this city and one half of Holſtein belongs. It is ſituated on a bay of the Baltick, 45 miles N. W. of Lubeck, and 60 N. of Hamburgh. Lat. 54. 49. N. long. 48. E. *Buſching.*

KILDARE, a county of the province of Leinſter in Ireland, conſiſting of 8 baronies, bounded by E. Meath on the N. by the counties of Dublin and Wicklow on the E. by Catherlough on the S. and by W. Meath, and King's county on the W.

KILDARE, the capital of a county of the ſame name, in Ireland, the ſee of a biſhop, 29 miles S. W. of Dublin.

KILDRUMMY, a town of Aberdeenſhire, ſituated on the Don, two miles W. of Aberdeen.

KILGARREN, a market town of Pembrokeſhire in S. Wales, thirty miles from Pembroke.

KILHAM, a market town in the E. riding of Yorkſhire, 34 miles from York, and 198 from London,

KILKENNY, a county of the province of Leinſter in Ireland, conſiſting of eleven baronies; bounded by Queen's county on the N. by that of Wexford on the E. by Waterford on the S. and by Tipperary on the W.

KILKENNY, the capital of a county of the ſame name, in Ireland, ſituated on the Meur, and was formerly the ſee of a biſhop. It conſiſts of two parts, namely the old or Iriſh town, and the new or Engliſh town, and lies 56 miles S. W. of Dublin, and 30 N. of Waterford; it is one of the moſt elegant places of that kingdom.

KILLALO, the capital of the county of Clare and province of Connaught in Ireland; it is the ſee of a biſhop, and lies on the Shannon, 12 miles N. E. of Limerick.

KILLEVAN, a town in the county of Monaghan and province of Ulſter in Ireland, 10 miles S. W. of Monaghan.

KILLOONY, a town of the county of Sligo and province of Connaught in Ireland, 10 miles S. of Sligo.

KILLYNAULE, a town in the county of Tipperary and province of Munſter in Ireland, 16 miles N. of Clonmel.

KILMACK THOMAS, a town in the county of Waterford and province of Munſter in Ireland, 14 miles S. W. of Waterford.

KILTEARN, a town of Roſsſhire in Scotland, in the church yard of which lies buried the famous Donald Munro, from whom Buchanan had the account of the Highlands and iſles of Scotland, which he has inſerted in his hiſtory of that kingdom.

KIMBOLTON, anciently KININBANTUM, a good market-town in Huntingdonſhire, 9 miles from Huntingdon, and 62 from London. It has an elegant caſtle, the ſeat of the duke of Mancheſter, to whom it gives title of baron.

KIMI-LAPMARK, a province of Swediſh Lapland, bounded by Ruſſia Lapland on the E. by Bothnia on the S. by Tornea Lapmark on the W. and by Daniſh and Ruſſia Lapland on the N. It conſiſts in ſeveral places of level fields and moraſſes. The inhabitants ſubſiſt by catching beavers and wild rain-deer. *Buſching.*

KIMI-TOWN, the capital of Kimi-Lapmark, ſituated on a river of the ſame name, 14 miles E. of Tornea. Lat. 65. 54. N. long. 24. 5. E.

KINCARDIN, a town of Scotland, in Brae-mar, ſituated on the Dee, 20 miles W. of Aberdeen.

KINGHORN, a royal burgh of Scotland, ſituated on the ſea coaſt of Fife, 12 miles N. of Edinburgh, from which it is divided by the ferry or firth of Forth.

KING'S

KING'S BRIDGE, a market town of Devonshire, 34 miles from Exeter, and 201 from London.

KINGSCLEAR, a market town of Hampshire on the edge of the downs, 18 miles from Wincheſter, and 52 from London.

KING'S COUNTY, a diſtrict of the province of Leinſter, in Ireland, bounded by Weſtmeath on the N. by Kildare on the E. by Queen's-country and Tipperary on the S. and by the Shannon, which ſeparates it from Galway, on the W. It conſiſts of 11 baronies.

KING'S or PEARL ISLAND, a ſmall iſland in the bay of Panama, in America, and belonging to Spain, famous for its pearl fiſhery. Lat. 7. 12. N. long. 81. 38. W. *Ulloa*'s *Voyage*.

KINGSTON, in Yorkſhire. See HULL.

KINGSTON UPON THAMES, a well built market town of Surry, ſituated on the Thames, over which it has a large bridge; here anciently the Britiſh and Saxon kings were crowned. It lies in the Portſmouth road, 12 miles from London.

KINGSTON, a town of Jamaica, in America, ſituated on the N. ſide of Port-royal bay. It is now the capital of the iſland, and the place where moſt of the ſhipping of Jamaica load and unload. Lat. 17. 40. N. long. 75. 52. W.

KINROSS, a ſmall town, the capital, and indeed the only place of note in the ſhire of Fife in Scotland, ſituated on the W. ſide of Lough-Leven, in which is an iſland with an old caſtle, 24 miles N. of Edinburgh.

KINSALE, a populous trading town in the county of Cork, and province of Munſter in Ireland, having an excellent harbour on the river Bandon, near the Atlantick ocean, 16 miles S. of the city of Cork. Lat. 51. 32. N. long. 8. 26. W.

KINTAIL, a diſtrict of Roſsſhire in Scotland, where the battle of Glenſheal was fought. See GLENSHEAL.

KINTORE, a parliament burgh of Aberdeenſhire, ſituated on the river Don, 9 miles N. W. of Aberdeen.

KINVER, a market town of Shropſhire, 29 miles from Stafford, and 109 from London.

KIOF, or KIOW, the capital of the Ruſſian Ukrain, in the circle of the ſame name; it is fortified, is the ſee of an archbiſhop, has an univerſity, and lies on the Nieper, and frontiers of Poland. Lat. 51. 12. N. long. 30. 47. E. *Buſching*.

KIOGE, or KOGE, a town of Seeland in Denmark, ſituated on the little river Koagen, in the bay of Copenhagen, 12 miles S. of the city. It was very much damaged by a fire in 1633. Guſtavus Adolphus fortified it with walls and ditches, in 1659; and in 1677 the Daniſh admiral, Niels Juel, defeated the Swediſh fleet, in the bay near this place. Lat. 55. 46. N. long. 12. 31. E. *Buſching*.

KIRBY-LONGSDALE, a market town of Weſtmoreland, ſituated on the Lone, 232 miles from London.

KIRBYMOORSIDE, a market town in the N. riding of York, 24 miles from York, and 198 from London.

KIRBYSTEVEN, a market town of Weſtmoreland, ſituated in a fruitful valley on the Eden, and having a large handſome church, in which are ſome ancient monuments of the Wharton and other families, particularly, one of great antiquity, and in Saxon characters, belonging to ſir Philip Muſgrave's predeceſſors; a little above the town is a water-fall in the river, which has made remarkable holes in the rock, which are vulgarly called Hell-kettles. It lies 8 miles from Appleby, and 223 from London.

KIRCHBURG, a town of Suabia in

in Germany ſituated on the Danube, 11 miles S. of Ulm, ſubject to Auſtria. Lat. 48. 34. N. long. 9. 51. E.

KIRKALDY, the moſt populous, and beſt parliament town on the coaſt of Fife in Scotland, ſituated on the firth of Forth, 12 miles N. of Edinburgh.

KIRKHAM, a market town of Lancaſhire, ſituated near the Ribble, 19 miles from Lancaſter, and 192 from London.

KIRK-OSWALD, a market town of Cumberland, ſituated on the Eden, 14 miles from Carliſle, and 246 from London.

KIRKUDBRIGHT, a town in the ſtewarty of the ſame name, being the E. part of Galloway in Scotland, having an harbour on a bay of the Iriſh ſea, near the mouth of the river Dee, 64 miles W. of Carliſle, and 89 S. W. of Edinburgh.

KIRKWALL, a parliament burgh, and the capital of the iſland of Pomona, and the largeſt of the Orkney iſles, thence called the main land. It is ſituated on a bay, at the N. end of which is a ſtrong fort, 50 miles N. of Dungſby-head in Caithneſs. Its cathedral is a very ancient ſtructure.

KIRTON, a market town of Lincolnſhire, 18 miles from Lincoln, and 136 from London.

KLATTAN, a town of Bohemia, 50 miles S. W. of Prague. Lat. 45. 36. N. long. 13. 21. E.

KNARESBOROUGH, a borough town in the W. riding of Yorkſhire, ſituated on the Nyd, 13 miles from York, and 175 from London. It is famous for its medicinal waters, and ſends two members to parliament.

KNIGHTON, a town of Radnorſhire in S. Wales, ſituated on the river Tame, 8 miles N. E. of Radnor.

KOBAN TARTARY, a part of Circaſſian Tartary, bounded by the Don and Palus Mœotis, which divide it from Ruſſia on the N. W. by other parts of Circaſſia on the E. by the Black or Euxine ſea on the S. and by the ſtreights of Caffa, which ſeparate it from Crim Tartary on the W.

KOEDACK, or KUDACK, an inconſiderable town of Ruſſia Ukrain, in the Kiow government, ſituated on the river Nieper near the borders of little Tartary, 245 miles S. E. of Kiof. Lat. 48. N. long. 36. 14. E. *Buſching.*

KOLA, the capital of Ruſſia Lapland, in the circle of the ſame name, and government of Archangel, ſituated on the river Kola, which here falls into a little bay of the N. ſea; forming an harbour, much frequented by the Engliſh and Dutch. It lies 361 miles N. W. of Archangel, and 217 S. E. of the N. cape in Norweigian Lapland. Lat. 69. 18. N. long. 32. 50. E. *Buſching.*

KOLDING, or COLDING, a town of N. Jutland in Denmark, having an harbour on a bay of the little Belt, defended by a caſtle, where king Frederick IV. and the royal family reſided in 1611, while the plague raged at Copenhagen. Here an aſſembly of all the biſhops in the kingdom was held in 1614. It lies 40 miles E. of Rypon. Lat. 55. 47. N. long. 9. 48. E. *Buſching.*

KOM. See COM.

KOMORRA, a city of Hungary, ſituated on the Danube, at the E. extremity of the iſland of Schut, 38 miles S. E. of Preſburg, and ſubject to Auſtria. Lat. 48. 34. N. long. 18. 33. E. *Buſching.*

KONGEL, a town of W. Gothland and Bohus-lehn in Sweden, having an harbour on the Categat, 16 miles N. of Gottenburg. Lat. 58. 23. N. long. 11. 16. E. *Buſching.*

KONIGSBERG, a town of Brandenburg and upper Saxony in Germany, 41 miles S. of Stetin. Lat. 52. 41. N. long. 14. 39. E.

KONINGSBURG, the capital of the kingdom of Pruſſia, ſituated on the

the river Pregel, over which are 7 bridges. The city is upwards of 2 German miles in circuit, contains 3800 houſes, and upwards of 40,000 inhabitants, not including the garriſon and ſtrangers. It lies near a bay of the Baltick, 78 miles N. E. of Dantzick. Lat. 54. 44. N. long. 21. 20. E. *Buſching.*

KONINGSECK. See CONINGSECK.

KONINGSGRATZ, a city of Bohemia on the Elbe, 36 miles S. W. of Glatz, and 49 E. of Prague. Lat. 50. 31. N. long. 15. 38. E.

KONINGSHOVEN, a town of Franconia in Germany, 30 miles N. W. of Bamberg. Lat. 50. 31. N. long. 10. 41. E.

KONINGSTEIN, a town of Miſnia, in upper Saxony in Germany, on the Elbe, 18 miles S. of Dreſden. Lat. 50. 38. N. long 13. 44. E. It is remarkable for a fort ſituated on a rock, cut ſo ſteep that it appears quite perpendicular; and the fort in many places has projections or baſtions, which command the ſide of the rock. Here is alſo a caſk, much larger than the famous tun of Heidelburg. *Keyſler.*

KOPPING, or KIOPPING, an inland town of Weſtphalia in Sweden, at the extremity of the Maler lake, 60 miles W. of Stockholm. Lat. 59. 41. N. long. 15. 46. E.

KORSON, a town of the Ruſſian Ukrain, in the diſtrict of Kiow, ſituated on the river Roſs, 75 miles S. of Kiof. Lat. 49. 36. N. long. 31. 12. E. *Buſching.*

KOWNO, a city in a palatinate of the ſame name, in Lithuania proper in Poland, ſituated at the junction of the Wilia and Niemen, 44 miles W. of Wilna, Lat. 55. 21. N. long. 24. 17. E. *Buſching.*

KRAINBURG, a town of Carniola and Auſtria in Germany, ſituated on the Save, 21 miles N. W. of Laubach. Lat. 46. 51. N. long. 14. 26. E. *Buſching.*

KRAINBURG, a town of Bavaria in Germany, ſituated on the Inn, 41 miles E. of Munich. Lat. 48. 27. N. long. 12. 36. E.

KRAINSLAW, a town in the palatinate of Chelm, in Red or Little Ruſſia in Poland, where the archduke Maximilian was priſoner in 1588, after being defeated by Zamoyſki at Byczyn, on the frontiers of Sileſia, and next year releaſed on renouncing his right to the crown of Poland; it lies 115 miles S. E. of Warſaw. Lat. 51. 27. N. long. 23. 17. E. *Buſching.*

KREMPEN, a town of Holſtein in lower Saxony in Germany, belonging to Denmark, 34 miles N. W. of Hamburgh. Lat. 54. 31. N. long. 9. 15. E. *Buſching.*

KREMS, a town of Auſtria in Germany, ſituated on the Danube, 40 miles W. of Vienna. Lat. 48. 36. N. long. 15. 42. E.

KRUMLAW, a town of Moravia in Bohemia, 47 miles S. W. of Olmutz. Lat. 48. 39. N. long. 15. 52. E.

KUFFSTAIN, a city of Tirol in Auſtria, in Germany, ſituated on the Inn, 34 miles N. E. of Inſpruck. Lat. 47. 50. N. long. 12. 27. E.

KUR, anciently CYRUS, a river of Perſia in Aſia, riſing in the mountains of Georgia in Dageſtan, from whence it runs S. E. by Teflis, continues its courſe between Chirvan and Gangea, and mingling with the Arras (anciently the Arraxes) falls into the Caſpian ſea to the S. of Baku.

KUTTENBURG, a town of Bohemia, 36 miles E. of Prague; in the neighbourhood of this town are mines both of ſilver and copper. Lat. 50. 10. N. long. 14. 49. E. *Buſching.*

LAB

LABIAU, a ſmall trading town in the circle of the ſame name, in Pruſſia, ſituated on the Deime,

near the Curiſha, a bay of the Baltick. It has a ſtrong caſtle, 2 ſides of which are ſurrounded with water, and on the other with a wall and ditch. It lies 24 miles N. E. of Konigſberg. Lat. 55. 17. N. long. 22. 31. E. *Buſching.*

LABRADOR, called alſo NEW-BRITAIN, and ESKIMAUX, a country in N. America, bounded by Hudſon's ſtreights and the Atlantick ocean on the N. by the ſame ocean on the E. by the river St. Laurence and Canada on the S. and by Hudſon's bay on the W. Here the natives hunt for furs, which they ſell to the Engliſh and French, but no ſettlements have yet been made by either nation in this country, the greateſt part of which was, by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713, ceded by France to Great-Britain, together with the coaſt on Hudſon's bay and the neighbouring country.

LACEDEMON, or ancient SPARTA, now MISITRA, a city of the Morea, anciently Peloponneſus in European Turkey, ſituated on the river Eurotas, or Baſilipotamo, 34 miles N. of the Sinus Laconicus, or gulf of Colochine, and 54 S. of Corinth. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and has a caſtle for its defence. Here are ſtill to be ſeen the ruins of ſeveral ſtately temples, the platon or grove of plane-trees, where the Spartans performed their races, wreſtlings, and other manly exerciſes. Lat. 36. 55. N. long. 23. 31. E. *Buſching.*

LADENBURG, a town of the palatinate in Germany, ſituated on the Neckar, 10 miles N. W. of Heidelburg. Lat. 49. 39. N. long. 8. 38. E.

LADOGA LAKE, a collection of water, lying between the gulf of Finland, and the lake of Onega; is the largeſt, and ſaid to contain a greater number of fiſh than any other in Europe, and communicates with the above-mentioned gulf by the river Nieva. In 1718 Peter the great began a large canal on the S. W. ſide of this lake, from Schuluſſelburg to New-Ladoga, which was finiſhed by the empreſs Anne in 1732, and runs into the river Wolchow. This canal has 25 ſluices. *Buſching.*

LADOGNA, LACEDOGNA, or ADOGNA, a town of the further principality of Naples in Italy; it is the ſee of a biſhop, and lies 59 miles E. of the city of Naples. Lat. 41. 25. N. long. 16. 36. E.

LADRONES, iſlands ſituated between 12 and 28 deg. N. lat. long. 144 E. in the Pacifick ocean or S. ſea. Theſe iſlands were firſt diſcovered by Ferdinand Magellan, or Ferdinandez Maglianes, a Portugueſe, whom the emperor Charles V. and the king of Spain employed to diſcover a weſtern paſſage to the E. Indies, on the 6th of March 1520, when, touching at the iſle of Guam, one of the moſt ſouthern of theſe iſlands for water and freſh proviſions, the natives pilfered ſome of his goods, whence he called them the Ladrones, or thieviſh iſlands. Guam lying in the tract to the Philippines and E. Indies, is ſtill the moſt frequented by the European nations; and here the Spaniards have a little fort, with a garriſon of 30 men. It is about 40 miles in length, 12 in breadth, and the fruits here are ſame as thoſe in the other parts of the torrid zone: but theſe iſlands have one peculiar to them, and no where elſe to be met with, and by Dampier called bread fruit, growing on a tree like an apple-tree. See TINIAN.

LAGOS, a city of Algarve in Portugal, irregularly fortified on the S. coaſt, on a bay navigable for large ſhips; it has an harbour defended by two ſconces or forts. It ſtands on the ſite of the celebrated Lacobriga, 30 miles W. of Faro, where the Engliſh fleets bound up the ſtreights frequently water. Lat. 36. 51. N. long. 9. 36. W. *Buſching.*

LAHOLM, a town of Halland, in

in S. Gothland in Sweden, ſituated at the mouth of the river Laga, near the entrance of the Baltick, 65 miles N. of Copenhagen. Lat. 56. 52. N. long. 13. 21. E. *Buſching.*

LAHOR, a province of the hither India in Aſia, bounded by Caſſimere and Bankiſh on the N. by Siba and Jamby on the E. by Jengapour and Delli on the S. and by Moulton and Attock on the W.

LAHOR, the capital of a province of the ſame name in the E. Indies, ſituated on the Ravione, one of the ſtreams forming the river Indus, 322 miles N.W. of Delli. It is a large and beautiful city, and was once the ſeat of the empire, but ſince the removal of the court its palaces are decayed. It is now the frontier of the mogul's dominions againſt Perſia, the late Kouli Khan having annexed Attock and all the provinces of India W. of the river Indus to the Perſian empire. Here that ſtately walk of ſhady trees which runs from Agra, upwards of 600 miles, and ſcreens travellers from the ſcorching heat of the ſun, terminates. Lat. 34. 1. N. long. 75. 29. E. *Syſtem. Geogr.*

LALAND, an iſland of Denmark, ſituated on the Baltick, S. of Seeland, from which it is divided by a narrow channel, 36 miles S. E. of Copenhagen. Lat. 55. 15. N. long. 13. 1. E. *Buſching.*

LAMBALLE, a ſmall town of upper Britany, 25 miles S. W. of St. Malo. Lat. 48. 46. N. long. 2. 48. W.

LAMBESC, a neat little town of Provence in France, 12 miles N. of Aix. Lat. 43. 52. N. long. 5. 20. E.

LAMEGO, a city of Beira in Portugal, a little way to the S. of the Douro, firſt founded by the Greeks of Laconia, whence its name. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and lies 74 miles N. E. of Coimbra. Lat. 41. 28. N. long. 8. 29. E. *Buſching.*

LAMPSACUS, a town of Aſia Minor, having an harbour at the entrance of the Propontis, oppoſite to Gallipoli in Europe, 74 miles S. W. of Conſtantinople. Lat. 40. 22. N. long. 28. 30. E.

LANCASHIRE, or COUNTY PALATINE of LANCASTER, one of the northern counties of England, containing among other lakes, Winander mere, the largeſt inland collection of waters in the kingdom, in which an excellent fiſh, called Char, is taken and ſent up potted to London, and is only found in Ulleſwater. This lake divides part of the county from Weſtmoreland. It is bounded on the E. by Yorkſhire, on the W. by the Iriſh ſea, on the N. by Weſtmoreland, and on the S. by Cheſhire.

LANCASTER, anciently LONGOVICUM, the capital of Lancaſhire, near the mouth of the Lone; it has an harbour, but fit only for ſmall veſſels; it ſends two members to parliament, and formerly gave title of duke to a houſe which had long and bloody conteſts with that of York, about the crown of England. It lies 39 miles from Liverpool, and 232 from London.

LANCHANG, the capital of the kingdom of Laos, in the further India, 371 miles N. of Sion. Lat. 21. 10. N. long. 101. 51. E.

LANICANO, anciently ANXANUM, a city of the hither Abruzzo of Naples, in Italy, ſituated on a little river of the ſame name, which here falling into the Adriatick, forms a ſmall harbour; it is the ſee of an archbiſhop, but without any ſuffragan, and lies 79 miles N. E. of Naples. Lat. 42. 46. N. long. 15. 39. E. *Buſching.*

LANDAFF, a city of S. Wales, and the capital of Glamorganſhire, ſituated on the Taaffe; it is the ſee of a biſhop, and the place where chriſtianity was firſt preached in this iſland, but is very ſmall, nor has it anything remarkable except its cathedral. It lies in the neighbourhood of Cardiff, and 147 miles from London.

LANDAN, a regularly built town, and conſiderable fortification of lower Alſace, and the upper Rhine in Germany, ſituated on the Queich. It is ſurrounded on all ſides with hills, whence Vauban exerted the utmoſt of his art in erecting the fortifications; it has a fort on an eminence; was often taken and retaken by the Auſtrians and French, but ceded to the latter by the treaty of Baden in 1714. Landan lies 18 miles W. of Philipſburg, and 20 S. W. of Spires. Lat. 49. 36. N. long. 7. 39. E. *Buſching.*

LANDEN, a little town of Brabant in the Auſtrian Low Countries, ſituated on the Becke, 22 miles S. E. of Louvain. Here marſhal Luxemburg defeated the confederate army, commanded by king William III. the duke of Ormond was taken priſoner by the French, and the duke of Berwick by the allies; 20,000 men were ſaid to be killed on both ſides in this battle, which was fought July 19, 1693. *Buſching.*

LANDRECY, a ſmall fortified town of Hainault in the French Netherlands, on the Sambre, was taken by the French in 1655, and beſieged by prince Eugene in 1712, after ſeparating from the Engliſh forces; but the French defeating part of his army at Denain, and poſſeſſing themſelves of his magazines, he was obliged to raiſe the ſiege. It lies 20 miles S. E. of Valenciennes, and 22 E. of Cambray. Lat. 50. 29. N. long. 3. 36. E. *Buſching.*

LANDSCROON, a ſtrong town of Schonen, and S. Gothland in Sweden, ſituated on the Sound, with a very ſafe harbour, and well fortified caſtle; it was taken by the Danes in 1678, and lies 26 miles N. E. of Copenhagen. Lat 55. 56. N. long. 14. 36. E. *Buſching.*

LANDSHUT, the capital city of lower Bavaria, in Germany, 46 miles N. E. of Munich. Lat. 48. 41. N. long. 12. 25. E. *Buſching.*

LANDSPERG, a town of Brandenburg, and upper Saxony in Germany, ſituated on the Warta, 34 miles N. E. of Frankfort, on the Oder. Lat. 52. 52. N. long. 15. 51. E.

LANDSPERG, a town of Bavaria in Germany, near the Lech, 30 miles S. of Augſburg. Lat. 48. 29. N. long. 11. 15. E.

LANERK, the capital of the ſhire of the ſame name, called alſo Clydeſdale in Scotland; it is a parliament burgh, and ſituated on the river Clyde, over which it has a ſtone bridge, 24 miles S. E. of Glaſgow.

LANGEAC, a ſmall town of Auvergne in France, 36 miles S. of Clermont. Lat. 45. 26. N. long. 3. 30. E.

LANGLAND, an iſland of Denmark, ſituated in the Baltick, near the ſtreight called the Great Belt, between Seeland and Funen. Lat. 55. 20. N. long. 10. 54. E. *Buſching.*

LANGPORT, a market town of Somerſetſhire, ſituated on the Parrot, 129 miles from London.

LANGRES, a very old town in Champagne, and the capital of Baſſigny in France, ſo called from the Lingones, ſituated on the Marne, 42 miles S. E. of Troyes; it is the ſee of a biſhop, who is a duke and peer of France. Lat. 48. 26. N. long. 5. 28. E. *Buſching.*

LANGUEDOC, one of the governments of France, bounded on the E. by the Rhone, Provence, Avignon, and Dauphiné, on the N. by Lyonois, Auvergne, and Guienne, on the W. by the Garonne, which divides it from Gaſcony, on the S. by Rouſſillon, Foix, and the Mediterranean; it is ſubdivided into upper and lower Languedoc. Its capital city is Toulouſe. *Syſt. Geogr.*

LANZO, an inconſiderable town of Piedmont in Italy, belonging to the king of Sardinia, 18 miles N. of Turin. Lat. 45. 26. N. long. 7. 28. E. *Buſching.*

LAODICEA, an ancient city of Aſia Minor, now in ruins, ſituated to the E. of Epheſus.

LAON,

LAON, a well built city of Laonnois, in the isle of France, situated on a steep eminence, surrounded by a large plain, and defended by an old castle; it is the see of a bishop, who is the second duke and peer of France, and lies 27 miles N. W. of Rheims. The neighbouring country produces excellent wine. Lat. 49. 56. N. long. 3. 52. E. *Busching.*

LAOS, a country of the further India in Asia, bounded by China on the N. by Tonquin on the E. by Siam and Cambodia on the S. and by Ava and Pegu on the W.

LAOTUNG. See LEAOTUNG.

LAPLAND, the most northerly part of Europe, encompassed by the frozen ocean on the N. E. and W. The N. E. part of it belongs to Russia, and is called Russian Lapland; the N. W. part to Denmark, and called Norwegian Lapland; and that part which lies S. of these is Swedish Lapland. But the precise limits of these respective divisions are not ascertained. The inhabitants lead a wandering life, having very few towns, but live in huts under snow about two thirds of the year. Here are few vegetables, and the most useful animal they have is the rein deer, which draws their sledges over the snow with amazing celerity; his skin serves them for cloathing, and his flesh for food. They hunt bears, wolves, beavers, foxes, martens, ermins, and other animals suitable to their climate, the skins of which they sell to their southern neighbours. In Swedish Lapland, about Torne and the Bothnick gulf, are mines of copper and iron, which the Swedes work, who boast of their converting several Laplanders to christianity; but their morals are not improved, for they are seldom sober when they can get strong liquors. The country is full of high peaks that reach the clouds, large morasses, and waste barren plains; yet corn is found to grow in some parts of Lapland. *System Geogr.*

LAR, a city of Fars in Persia, 372 miles S. E. of Ispahan. Lat. 28. 31. N. long. 54. 12. E.

LAREDO, a small town of Biscay proper in Spain, having a very commodious harbour, 27 miles W. of Bilboa. Lat. 43. 46. N. long. 3. 51. W. *Busching.*

LARINA, an inconsiderable little town of Molise and Naples in Italy, and is the see of a bishop, 55 miles N. E. of the city of Naples. Lat. 41. 56. N. long. 15. 51. E. *Busching.*

LARISSA, a city of Turkey in Europe, the capital of Janna or Thessaly, situated on the river Peneus, a good trading place, the see of a Greek archbishop, and the birth place of the celebrated Achilles. In 1669, the Turkish emperor held his court here; it lies 54 miles S. of Salonichi, and 75 N. of Athens. Lat. 38. 51. N. long. 23. 36. E. *Busching.*

LARTA, a large well built town of Epirus, in Turkey in Europe, having an harbour on a bay of the same name, at the entrance of the Adriatick, subject to the Venetians. It lies 35 miles S. of the isle of Corfu. Lat. 39. 27. N. long. 21. 31. E. *Busching.*

LAVAMUND, a city of Carinthia, in Austria, in Germany, situated at the conflux of the Drave and Lavamund, 38 miles E. of Clagenfurt. Lat. 47. 26. N. long. 14. 56. E. *Busching.*

LAUBACH, a city of Austria in Germany, and the capital of Carinthia; it is the see of a bishop, and lies 68 miles S. W. of Gratz. Lat. 46. 30. N. long. 14. 57. E. *Busching.*

LAUDA, a town of Wurtsburg in Franconia in Germany, 22 miles S. W. of the city of Wurtsburg. Lat. 49. 46. N. long. 9. 39. E. *Busching.*

LAUDER, a royal burgh in Lauderdale, and the shire of Merse in Scotland, 26 miles S. E. of Edinburgh. It was one of the first

burghs of Scotland, that petitioned againſt the union in 1707; has a fine ſeat belonging to the earl of Lauderdale, and noted for juſtice executed on the wicked counſellors of Charles II. of Scotland, by the nobility and gentry in the camp there.

LAVENHAM, or LANHAM, a market town of Suffolk, ſituated on a branch of the river Brett, 61 miles from London.

LAUFFEN, a town of Wirtemburg, in Suabia in Germany, ſituated on the Neckar, 12 miles S. of Hailbron, belonging to the duke of Wirtemburg. Lat. 48. 56. N. long. 9. 21. E.

LAUFFENBURG, one of the foreſt towns of Suabia in Germany, ſituated on the Rhine, belonging to the houſe of Auſtria; it lies 28 miles S. of Friburg. Lat. 47. 38. N. long. 8. 15. E. *Keyſler.*

LAUNCESTON, properly LAUSTUPHADON, i. e. St. Stephen's church, a borough town of Cornwall, ſituated on the Tamar; it ſends 2 repreſentatives to parliament, and lies 38 miles from Exeter, and 208 from London.

LAUSANNE, a city of Bern in Switzerland, ſituated on the N. ſide of the lake of Geneva. It has an univerſity, and lies 38 miles S. W. of the city of Bern. Lat. 46. 41. N. long. 6. 43. E.

LAUTERBURG, a ſmall town of Culmerland in Poliſh Pruſſia, 68 miles S. E. of Dantzick. Lat. 53. 46. N. long. 20. 31. E. *Buſching.*

LAUTERBURG, a ſmall town of Alſace in the circle of the Upper Rhine, in Germany, ſituated on the Lauter not far from the Rhine, 8 miles S. E. of Weiſſenburg. Here the Germans threw up lines for the defence of their frontiers againſt France, till Landau was taken, but now theſe are of no uſe to them. Lat. 48. 51. N. long. 8. 15. E. *Buſching.*

LAWENBURG, a duchy of lower Saxony in Germany, bounded by Holſtein on the N. and W. by Mecklenburg on the E. and by Lunenburg, from which it is divided by the Elbe, on the S. It is about 35 miles in length, and 20 in breadth; ſubject to the elector of Hanover, now king of Great-Britain.

LAWENBURG, the capital of a duchy of the ſame name in Germany, ſituated on the Elbe, 18 miles N. E. of Lunenburg. Lat. 53. 55. N. long. 10. 51. E. *Buſching.*

LAWINGEN, a town of Suabia, in Germany, ſituated on the Danube, where the duke of Bavaria fortified his camp in order to defend his country againſt the Britiſh forces and their confederates, under the duke of Marlborough, in 1704. It lies 12 miles S. W. of Hochſtet, and 35 N. E. of Ulm. Lat. 48. 41. N. long. 10. 40. E.

LAXEMBURG, a town of Auſtria in Germany, having a palace belonging to the Auſtrian family; it lies 12 miles S. of Vienna. Lat. 48. 21. N. long. 16. 35. E. *Buſching.*

LEA, a river of England, riſing near Luton in Bedfordſhire, from whence it runs S. E. by Whetamſtead in Hertfordſhire, then E. through Hertford and Ware, afterwards S. dividing Eſſex from Hertfordſhire, and Eſſex from Middleſex, falling into the Thames a little below Blackwall. By this river great quantities of corn and malt are brought from Hertfordſhire to London.

LEAGUES of the Griſons, a part of Switzerland, conſiſting of 3 ſubdiviſions, namely, the upper league that of the houſe of Gad, and the league of the ten juriſdictions, each forming a ſovereign independent republick, but united for their common defence in 1473: they have a general aſſembly, which is compoſed of the deputies of every province, like the States-General of the United Provinces. See SWITZERLAND.

LEAOTUNG, the moſt northerly

province of China in Asia, bounded by Chinese Tartary on the N. by the sea of Corea on the E. by the great wall, which separates it from the rest of China, on the S. and by another part of Tartary on the W.

Learmouth, a small town of Northumberland, 14 miles from Berwick, and 326 from London.

Lebus, a town of Brandenburg in Germany, situated on the Oder, 51 miles E. of Berlin. Lat. 52. 42. N. long. 15. 12. E.

Leccie, anciently Aletium, one of the most beautiful and stately towns in Italy; it is the see of a bishop, and lies 18 miles N. of the city of Otranto in Naples. Lat. 40. 38. N. long. 19. 12. E. *Busching.*

Lecco, a town in the territory of Como, in Milan, in Italy, situated on an arm of the Como-lake; 22 miles N. of the city of Milan. Lat. 45. 51. N. long. 9. 46. E.

Lech, a river of Germany. It has its source in Tirol, runs N. dividing Suabia from Bavaria, and after passing by Landsprug and Augsburg, falls into the Danube below Donawert.

Lech, a river of Holland, formed by the Rhine, which running from E. to W. through Guelderland and Utrecht, and uniting with the Maes, falls into the German ocean near the Briel.

Lechlade, or Letchlade, a populous market town of Gloucestershire, near the influx of the Lech, into the Thames, 12 miles from Cirencester, and 74 from London.

Lechnich, a town of the electorate of Cologne, and circle of the Lower Rhine in Germany, 14 miles S. W. of the city of Cologne; subject to that elector. Lat. 50. 48. N. long. 6. 41. E.

Lecluse, a town of Flanders in the French Netherlands, 6 miles S. of Douay. Lat. 50. 31. N. long. 3. 12. E.

Lectour, a fortified town of Gascony in France; it has a good castle, is the see of a bishop, and lies 12 miles S. E. of Condom. Lat. 44. 3. N. long. 53 min. E. *Busching.*

Ledbury, a well built market town of Herefordshire, situated on the Liden, 14 miles from Hereford and 118 from London.

Ledesma, a fortified town of Leon in Spain, very old, and formely called Bletisa, on the river Tormes, near the bank of which is a warm bath; it lies 18 miles W. of Salamanca. Lat. 41. 15. N. long. 6. 35. W.

Leeds, a well built and large town in the W. riding of Yorkshire, on the Aire, over which river is a bridge of such length and breadth, as to hold the cloth market upon it, which is the largest in England. Great quantities are bought up every week and sent into Russia, Germany, and other countries. Leeds is very populous, and all the neighbouring villages are employed in this manufacture. It lies 20 miles S. W. of York. Lat. 53. 48. N. long. 1. 17. W. It gives title of duke to the noble family of Osborne.

Leek, a market town of Staffordshire, 18 miles from Stafford, and 137 from London.

Leerdam, a town of Holland in the United Provinces, 20 miles N. E. of Dort. Lat. 51. 46. N. long. 5. 19. E.

Leerwick, the capital of Mainland, or Shetland, properly in the stewarty of the isles of the Orkneys and Zetland in Scotland, situated on a sloping rock in Brassa's sound; contains about 300 houses all of stone, there being no timber in the neighbourhood. It lies 130 miles N. E. of Caithness. These islands of Zetland, or Shetland, formerly belonged to Denmark, but were ceded to Scotland upon the marriage of James VI. of that kingdom, and I. of England with Anne of Denmark. The Dutch begin to fish here for herrings annually on the 24th of June, and continue till the beginning of September,

tember, having ſometimes 2000 buſſes employed in a ſeaſon. The Free Britiſh fiſhery alſo, employs no inconſiderable number of veſſels and hands on this and the Orkney coaſts; but the Dutch herrings ſeem ſtill to have the preference, owing to their manner of curing and packing them, which the Britiſh may in time, it is to be hoped, equal. The natives of Shetland are originally Norwegians and Danes. Leerwick lies in Lat. 61. 25. N. long. 38. min. W.

LEEUWE, a little fortified town of Brabant in the Low Countries, with a caſtle on the Gheet, near the borders of Liege. This ſtrong place ſtanding in a moraſs almoſt inacceſſible, was taken by the allies after forcing the French lines in 1705; it lies 21 miles W. of Maeſtricht. Lat. 50. 53. N. long. 4. 52. E. *Buſching.*

LEEWARD ISLANDS. See CARIBEES.

LEFFINGEN, an inconſiderable village in the neighbourhood of Oſtend in the Netherlands, where general Earl poſted ſome troops in the campaign of 1708, in order to keep a communication open to the beſiegers of Liſle, with the grand army of the confederates, and from whence the duke of Vendoſme could not drive them without attacking them in form. *Buſching.*

LEGHORN, or LIVORNO, anciently PORTUS LIBURNUS, a city in the territory of Piſano, and great duchy of Tuſcany in Italy, not remarkably large, but regularly built and in the modern taſte. It is well fortified, and, beſides, it has 2 ſmall fortreſſes on the ſea-ſide, and on that of the land a citadel. It contains about 40,000 inhabitants, among which are 20,000 Jews, who have moſt of the trade in their hands, beſides Armenians, Greeks, and Turks. Leghorn is a free port, which makes the traffick here very conſiderable, conſequently a great reſort of merchants from all nations, by which the place is rich and populous. It has a ſecure harbour, but apt to be choaked up, ſo that the grand duke's ſlaves are continually employed in clearing it; and the marſhes about the place, filled with the ſand they take out of the harbour; by which means, the city is rendered more healthful than formerly. Foreigners pay only two piaſtres, or ſcuds, for a bale of goods of what bulk or quality ſoever it be, yet the quantity of merchandize imported is ſo large, that even this trifling duty is no ſmall revenue to the duke. But the inland duties are very high, nothing paſſing in or out of Leghorn by land, but the inhabitants pay large taxes for it. Great-Britain imports from this city, ſilks, wine, and oil. For the conveniency of navigation, there is a light-houſe lanthorn, with 30 lamps, erected on a rock without the harbour, and on the ſhore a lazaretto, where ſuſpected perſons, or goods, muſt perform quarantine. Leghorn is the ſee of a biſhop, and lies 46 miles W. of Florence, and 154 N. W. of Rome. Lat. 43. 33. N. long. 10. 27. E. *Keyſler.*

LEICESTER, the county town of Leiceſterſhire, called, in the time of the Romans, RATÆ CORITANORUM; is a pretty large populous place, ſituated on the river Soare, 98 miles from London; it ſends 2 members to parliament, and gives title of earl to the noble family of Coke.

LEIGH, a market town of Lancaſhire, 24 miles from Liverpool, 36 from Lancaſter, and 244 from London.

LEIGHTON BUZZARD, a market town of Bedforſhire, 17 miles from Bedford, and 39 from London.

LEININGEN, a town of the palatinate in Germany, 9 miles S. W. of Worms. Lat. 49. 46. N. long. 7. 45. E.

LEINSTER, one of the 4 provinces of Ireland, bounded by Ulſter on the N. by the Iriſh or St.

George's channel on the E. and S. by Connaught and Munſter on the W. the capital city of the province and of the whole kingdom is Dublin.

Leipsick, a city of Miſniar, or Meiſſen, in Upper Saxony in Germany, ſituated on the river Pleiſs, 46 miles N. W. of Dreſden; it is a rich and populous town with a very conſiderable trade, and famous univerſity. Here German is ſpoken in the greateſt purity. Here are ſeveral famous libraries and muſeums, and the exchange is an elegant building, and the ceiling of the great hall is very well painted. Leipſick properly ſignifies a grove of linden-trees, being derived from the ancient word leipo, a linden-tree. Lat. 51. 26. N. long. 12. 34. E. *Keyſler.*

Leith, a populous trading town of Midlothian in Scotland, having an excellent harbour on the frith of Forth, near the mouth of a river of the ſame name, 1 mile N. of Edinburgh, and ſerves as the port town of that capital. Lat. 55. 58. N. long. 2. 59. W.

Leman Lake, or the Lake of Geneva, that city ſtanding at its W. extremity, a large collection of waters 62 miles long and 13 broad, and in ſome places ſaid to be 400 fathoms deep. It reſembles the ſea, both for the colour of its waters and the ſtorms raiſed in it: and has a kind of tide or ſwelling of its waters in ſummer, which proceeds from the melted ſnow running into it more plentifully from the Alps that encompaſs it, at noon, than in the morning and evening. It abounds with variety of fine fiſh, and through it runs the river Rhone, which carries a vaſt quantity of water with it in ſummer, when the ſnow melts, at which time the lakes and rivers of Switzerland are much higher than in winter.

Lemberg, anciently Leopolis, a large and rich trading city of Red Ruſſia in Poland, the capital of a palatinate of the ſame name; it is pretty well fortified, though with wood, and ſituated on the little river Peltew; has 2 caſtles, and the fortified convent of barefooted monks may be conſidered as a citadel. It is the ſee of a Roman catholick archbiſhop, and alſo that of a Ruſſian and Armenian biſhop. The inhabitants are a mixture of various nations, but the proteſtant religion is not toleraled. In 1665 the town was unſucceſsfully beſieged for two months, by the Ruſſians and Coſſacks; in 1672 it ſtood out a ſiege againſt the Turks, whom they at length bought off for 80,000 dollars, and in 1704 it was ſtormed, and taken ſword in hand, by Charles XII. of Sweden. It lies 212 miles S. of Warſaw. Lat. 49. 21. N. long. 23. 51. E. *Buſching.*

Lemgow, a town of Lippe, in Weſtphalia, in Germany, 24 miles S. of Minden. Lat. 52. 21. N. long. 8. 54. E.

Lemnos, or Stalimene, an iſland of the Archipelago in European Turkey. In ſome parts of the W. and S. coaſts, which abound with corn and wine, ſprings are produced in plenty; the E. parts are barren, with a ſcarcity of wood and water. It is famous for a ſort of earth or mineral, called Terra Lemnia, and the ſeal upon it Terra Sigillata, much uſed in medicine, and from hence ariſes its principal wealth. In this iſland, which lies 46 miles S. W. of the entrance of the Dardanells, or Helleſpont, is a town of the ſame name, anciently called Myrina, and is the ſeat of a Greek metropolitan. Lat. 40. 2. N. long. 25. 38. E.

Lemington. See Limington.

Lemster, or Leominster, a large populous borough of Herefordſhire, ſituated on the Lug; in the neighbourhood, wool and wheat are produced equal to any in England; it

it ſends 2 members to parliament, and lies 15 miles from Hereford, and 136 from London.

LENA, a large river in the eaſtern part of Siberia in Aſiatick Ruſſia, iſſuing from the N. ſide of the Baikal lake; after running through a vaſt tract of country, it divides itſelf into 5 branches, 3 of which continue their courſe to the weſtward, and the other 2 to the eaſtward, and ſo falls into the frozen ocean. The courſe of this river throughout is ſlow, without any rocks in its channel, and in its way receives ſeveral other ſtreams. The Ruſſians ſeem to have ſome expectations of finding a paſſage to Japan and China by this river. *Buſching.*

LENCICIA, or LENCZICZ, a city of Great Poland, and the capital of the palatinate of the ſame name, lying in a moraſs on the Bſura, with a wall, ditch, and caſtle. In 1294 it was laid in aſhes by the Lithuanians, and in 1656 it alſo underwent the ſame fate from the Poles, when the Swedes were in poſſeſſion of it, and all the inhabitants, eſpecially the Jews, were put to the ſword. It lies 74 miles W. of Warſaw. Lat. 52. 21. N. long. 18. 51. E. *Buſching.*

LENOX. See DUNBARTONSHIRE.

LENS, formerly ELENE, a ſmall inconſiderable town of Artois, in French Flanders, ſituated on the Souchet, was formerly fortified, and held out ſeveral ſieges. In its neighbourhood the Spaniards were defeated by the French in 1648. It lies 9 miles N. of Arras. Lat. 50. 31. N. long. 2. 36. E. *Buſching.*

LEO, ST. a ſmall town of Urbino, in the eccleſiaſtical ſtate; it is the ſee of a biſhop, and lies 24 miles N. W. of the city of Urbino. Lat. 44. 21. N. long. 13. 34. E. *Buſching.*

LEOMINSTER. See LEMSTER.

LEON, a city of Spain, and the capital of the province of the ſame name, built by the Romans in the reign of the emperor Galba, and called Legio ſeptima Germanica, whence its preſent name. It lies between the two ſprings of the Elſa, and is the ſee of a biſhop, immediately ſubject to the pope; in the cathedral, famed for its beauty, lie buried ſeveral ſaints, 37 kings and one emperor. It was the firſt conſiderable city taken from the Moors, who were defeated by Pelago in 722, and fortified by him; from which time it became the royal reſidence of the firſt chriſtian kings of Spain, till the year 1029. It lies 160 miles N. W. of Madrid. Lat. 43. 10. N. long. 6. 20. W. *Buſching.*

LEON, a city of Mexico, in America, and capital of Nicaragua, ſituated at the W. extremity of a lake of the ſame name, and 24 miles E. of the S. ſea, at the foot of a burning mountain, which often occaſions earthquakes. It contains about 1000 houſes with ſeveral monaſteries, and is the ſee of a biſhop. In 1684 it was burnt by the Buccaneers, for refuſing to pay the contributions exacted of the inhabitants. Dampier was among theſe ſea-robbers, but had not the command of the expedition. Lat. 11. 45. N. long. 91. 46. W.

LEONARD, ST. a ſmall town of Limoſin, in France, ſituated on the Vienne, 18 miles E. of Limoges. Lat. 45. 56. N. long. 1. 52. E.

LEONHART, ST. a town of Carinthia and Auſtria, in Germany, 46 miles E. of Clagenfurt. Lat. 47. 20. N. long. 15. 16. E.

LEONTINI, a very old town of the Val di Noto, in Sicily, 20 miles N. W. of Syracuſe; it was almoſt entirely deſtroyed by an earthquake in 1693. Lat. 37. 46. N. long. 15. 10. E. *Buſching.*

LEOPOLSTADT, a regular fortification in upper Hungary, ſituated on the Wag, in a moraſs, but in 1663, by the emperor Leopold, inſtead of the diſmantled Newhauſel, for the defence of the country againſt an invaſion. It was dexterouſly relieved by count Starenberg, in March 1707, when juſt ready to fall into the

the hands of the Hungarian malecontents. It lies 42 miles N. E. of Preſburg, and is ſubject to Auſtria. Lat. 48. 46. N. long. 18. 41. E. *Buſching.*

Lepanto, anciently Naupactus, a city of Livadia in European Turkey, having an harbour on the N. ſide, and a gulf of the ſame name, formerly called the Corinthian bay; on the uppermoſt peak of the mountain, on the declivity of which the place is ſituated, ſtands a ſmall caſtle. The fruitful vallies on each ſide abound with olives, vines, corn, oranges, citron, and lemons; it alſo produces tobacco, and its wine is reckoned equal to any in Greece. It lies 14 miles E. of the ſtreight or entrance of Lepanto bay, and 26 miles N. of the oppoſite ſhore of the Morea. Near this place, namely, off the cape of Lepanto, the Venetians obtained a ſignal victory at ſea over the Turks, in 1571. Many of the inhabitants are Greek chriſtians, and the place is the ſee of a biſhop, but ſubject to Turkey. Lat. 38. 20. N. long. 23. 15. E. *Buſching.*

Lerena, a city of Eſtremadura. See Ellerena.

Leria, or Leiria, a city of Eſtremadura, in Portugal, ſituated on the Liz, which here unites with the Lena; it has a caſtle, contains upwards of 3500 inhabitants, is the ſee of a biſhop, and was formerly the reſidence of the Portugueſe monarch. It lies 14 miles E. of the ocean, and 64 N. of Liſbon. Lat. 39. 46. N. long. 9. 26. W. *Buſching.*

Lerida, anciently Ilerda, a well built and fortified city of Catalonia, in Spain, ſituated on the river Segre; has a good citadel; is the ſee of a biſhop, under the archbiſhop of Terragona, and has an univerſity: here a council was held in the year 528. This city declared for K. Charles III. on the reduction of Barcelona, in 1705; but the duke of Orleans took it by ſtorm after the unfortunate battle of Almanza, in 1707; the garriſon, conſiſting principally of Britiſh troops, retired into the caſtle, and ſurrendered on honourable terms, on the 12th of November following. It lies 114 miles W. of Barcelona. Lat. 41. 43. N. long. 3 min E. *Buſching.*

Lerins, two iſlands called St. Margarete, and St. Honorat, ſituated on the coaſt of Provence, in France, very fruitful and pleaſant, forming a good road with the continent called Gourjean. They were taken by the Spaniards in 1635, and retaken by the French in 1637. The former was anciently called Lero, and the latter Lerina; the former has three ports, and the latter a ſtrong caſtle for its defence. They lie about 7 miles S. of Antibes. *Buſching.*

Lerma, a ſmall town of old Caſtile, ſituated on the river Arlanza, defended by a caſtle. *Buſching.*

Lesbos, or Metelene, an iſland of the Archipelago, in Aſiatick Turkey, 64 miles N. W. of Smyrna, in Aſia Minor; it is 54 miles long, and 30 broad, abounding in corn, wine, figs, and oil. Arion, who charmed the dolphins with his muſick, was a native of this iſland; as were alſo Pittacus, one of the ſeven wiſe men of Greece; and Sappho, the celebrated poeteſs. Ariſtotle, Strabo, and Horace, recommend its wines; the firſt of whom, and Epicurus, read lectures here. Its capital is Caſtro, the ancient Metelene, where a cadi or Turkiſh eccleſiaſtick has the civil adminiſtration, and an aga of the janizaries commands the ſoldiers. In the iſland are upwards of 100 villages, one of which, called Eriſſo, is ſuppoſed to be the ancient Eriſſus. Lat. 38. 41. N. long. 26. 35. E. *Buſching.*

Lescar, a city of Bearn, in France, ſituated on a hill, 36 miles E. of Bayonne; it is the ſee of a biſhop, and has an univerſity. Lat. 43. 31. N. long. 38. min. W. *Buſching.*

LESKARD, a fine borough of Cornwall, 18 miles from Launceſton, and 229 from London. It ſends 2 members to parliament.

LESSINES, a town of Hainault, in the Auſtrian Low Countries, ſituated on the Dender, 16 miles N. of Mons. Lat. 50. 46. N. long. 3. 37. E. *Buſching.*

LESTWITHIEI, a borough of Cornwall, 25 miles from Launceſton, and 239 from London. It ſends two repreſentatives to parliament.

LETCHLADE, a market town of Glouceſterſhire, ſituated on the Lech, 74 miles from London.

LETRIM, a county of Ireland, conſiſting of 5 baronies in the province of Connaught. Its capital is of the ſame name.

LETTENLAND, LETTLAND, or LETTONIA, the ſouth diviſion of Livonia, lying between the Baltick and Novogorod government in Ruſſia, and ſubject to that empire.

LETTERE, a ſmall city of the hither principality of Naples, in Italy, ſituated on the gulf of Naples, 18 miles ſouth of that city; it is the ſee of a biſhop. Lat 40. 51. N. long. 14. 45. E. *Buſching.*

LEVANT, ſo called as being the E. part of the Mediterranean ſea; it is bounded by Natolia or Aſia Minor on the N. by Syria and Paleſtine on the E. by Egypt and Barca on the S. and by the iſle of Candia and the other part of the Mediterranean on the W.

LEUCATE, an old but formerly fortified town of Languedoc, in France, lying between a bay of the Mediterranean and a lake, the latter of which is often called by the ſame name, and ſometimes Salſes, 16 miles S. of Narbonne. Lat. 43. 20. N. long. 2. 34. E. *Buſching.*

LEUCHTENBERG, a town of the Bavarian palatinate, in Germany, 18 miles N. E. of Amberg. Lat. 49. 46. N. long. 12. 33. E. *Buſching.*

LEUE, a town of Brabant, in the Auſtrian Low Countries, ſituated on the Gheet, near the borders of Liege, 18 miles E. of Louvain. Lat. 51. 10. N. long. 5. 10. E.

LEVERPOOL, a large town of Lancaſhire, ſituated at the mouth of the Merſey, on a bay of St. George's channel, having a commodious harbour, defended on the ſouth ſide by a caſtle, and on the W. by a tower; it has a dock, and a very conſiderable foreign trade, and conſequently is rich and populous. It lies 17 miles from Cheſter city, 38 from Lancaſter, and 183 from London; it ſends two repreſentatives to parliament. Lat. 53. 22. N. long. 2. 30. W.

LEVROUX, a little town of lower Berry, in France, 40 miles S. W. of Bourges. Lat. 47. 20. N. long. 1. 41. E.

LEUSE, a town of Hainault, in the Auſtrian Low Countries, ſituated on the Dender, 16 miles N. W. of Mons. Lat. 50. 54. N. long. 3. 38. E.

LEUTKIRK, a town of Suabia, in Germany, 37 miles S. of Ulm. Lat. 47. 51. N. long. 10. 12. E.

LEUTMERITZ, a city of Bohemia, ſituated on the Elbe, 27 miles N. of Prague; it is the ſee of a biſhop. Lat. 50. 31. N. long. 14. 12. E. *Buſching.*

LEWARDEN, a city and the capital of W. Frieſland, in the United Provinces, 68 miles N. E. of Amſterdam. It is an elegant place, and the uſual reſidence of the prince of Orange, and where the provincial ſtates aſſemble. From this city to the ſea are navigable canals, extending to almoſt every conſiderable town in the province, ſo that it enjoys a briſk trade. Lat. 53. 31. N. long. 5. 46. E. *Buſching.*

LEWES, a borough of Suſſex, ſituated on the Ouſe, along the banks of which are ſeveral founderies and iron-works. In the neighbourhood of this town, are the ſeats of a great many noblemen and gentlemen. It lies 6 miles N. of the Engliſh channel, 50 S. of London, and ſends two members to parliament.

LEWIS,

LEWIS. See FORT LEWIS.

LEWIS, one of the weſtern iſlands of Scotland, diſtant about 68 miles W. from the main land of that kingdom, and 22 W. of the iſle of Sky; it is about 104 miles in length from N. to S. and 14 in breadth from W. to E. It belongs to the family of Seaforth, to whom it yields annually a revenue of about 1000l. ſterling. Its bays abound with fiſh, and are extremely well adapted to the cod and herring fiſhery. The principal place on the iſland is the town or village of Sternaway, which has an excellent road where ſhips lay at anchor. The iſland is very fertile in corn; ſo that the inhabitants have all the neceſſaries and conveniences of life. Their cattle are good, and in great plenty: and near the village of Claſſerniſs is a remarkable piece of antiquity, namely, a temple of the Druids. To the ſouth lie the iſles of Harries, and further, both north and ſouth, Uiſt, Barra, &c,

LEWISBOURG, or LOUISBOURG, the capital of the iſland of Cape-Breton, in N. America; it was taken from the French by the Engliſh fleet, under ſir Peter Warren, and our American forces, commanded by ſir William Pepperell, in 1745, but reſtored to France by the treaty of Aix-la-chapelle, in 1748; and taken again by the Engliſh, under the command of admiral Boſcawen, and lieutenant-general Amhurſt, July 27th, 1758.

LEWISPORT. See PORT LOUIS.

LEYDEN, one of the moſt elegant cities of the United Provinces, and the largeſt belonging to the Dutch, except Amſterdam and Rotterdam. It ſtands on the old channel of the Rhine, near the ſouth extremity of Harlem-meer, or lake; but the air is bad, by reaſon of the ſtagnation of the waters of that river, part of which forms the ſaid meer; and the reſt have found new channels, called the Waal, and the Lech. In this city are ſaid to be 30 iſlands, 24 canals, 180 ſtreets, and 95 bridges, ſeveral large hoſpitals, with an univerſity conſiſting of 2000 ſtudents, tho' but two colleges: moſt of the young men board in the town, wear no diſtinguiſhing habits, have no exhibitions while ſcholars, nor expect any fellowſhips when they have taken degrees. The ſchools are a large pile of brick-buildings, three ſtories high, in the uppermoſt of which the famous Elzevir had his printing-houſe: contiguous to theſe is a phyſick-garden, where botanical lectures are read. The profeſſors wear gowns only in their ſchools, and when they preſide at the publick diſputations. The library is very famous for its manuſcripts, and the anatomical theatre reckoned to exceed that of Padua in Italy, and ſurgeon's-hall in London, having a greater variety of ſkeletons and mummies of all ſorts. The late famous Boerhaave was a profeſſor here. Leyden has conſiderable woollen manufactories, and lies 45 miles E. of the German ocean, and 22 S. of Amſterdam. Lat. 52. 15. N. long. 4. 10. E.

LEYNA, a river riſing on the borders of Heſſe in Germany, from whence it runs N. through the dutchy of Brunſwick, and paſſing by the cities of Gottingen, Calenberg, and Hanover, empties itſelf into the Aller at Batmar.

LEYTE, one of the Philippine iſlands in Aſia, ſeparated from the iſland of Philippina by a narrow channel on the N. E. as it is from thoſe of Boholand Celu, by another channel on the S. W. Lat. 11. 12. N. long. 123. 15. E.

LEZINA, a ſmall city of the capinata of Naples in Italy, ſituated on a bay of the ſame name, in the Adriatick; it is the ſee of a biſhop, and lies 78 miles N. E. of the city of Naples. Lat. 41. 51. N. long. 16. 12. E.

LHANVILLIN, a market town of Montgomeryſhire, in N. Wales, 12 miles from Montgomery.

LHON, a river riſing in Heſſe-Caſſel, from whence it runs S. W. and paſſing by Marpurg, Wetzlar, and Naſſau, falls into the Rhine nearly oppoſite to Coblents.

LIBANUS, or LEBANON, a chain of mountains in Aſiatick Turky, lying between Syria and Paleſtine, and extending from Sidon on the Levant ſea, eaſtward, beyond Damaſcus. This chain is famous both in ſacred and profane hiſtory for their fine tall cedars; but their number is of late years very greatly decreaſed.

LIBAU, an open town of Courland proper, in Poland, having a harbour on a bay of the eaſt-ſea, or Baltick gulf, very commodious for light veſſels, but thoſe that are loaded muſt anchor in the road; the town conſiſts of pretty wooden houſes, one ſtory high. It belongs to the duke of Courland, and lies 84 miles E. of Mittau. Lat. 56. 54. N. long. 21. 26. E. *Buſching.*

LIBOURNE, a ſmall well-built town of Guienne, in France, commodiouſly ſituated on the Dordogne, near the influx of the iſle. The country between this place and Bourdeaux is called the land between two ſeas, from the breadth of the Garonne and Dordogne. It lies 12 miles N. E. of Bourdeaux. Lat. 45. 21. N. long. 26 min. W. *Buſching.*

LIBYA, the ancient name of a large tract of Africa, S. W. of Egypt.

LIVER, LIZIER, or LEGAR, St. anciently called AUSTIA, a ſmall city of France, the capital of Conſerans in Gaſcony, ſituated on the river Salat; it is the ſee of a biſhop, and lies 18 miles E. of St. Bertrand. Lat. 43. 14. N. long. 1. 5. E. *Buſching.*

LICH, or LICHA, a town of Solms, and landgraviate of Heſſe, in Germany, 20 miles N. of Frankfort. Lat 50. 36. N. long. 8. 24. E.

LICHTENBERG, a town of Cullembach in Franconia, in Germany, 18 miles N. of the city of Cullembach. Lat. 50. 31. N. long. 11. 48. E.

LICHTENFELS, a town of Bamberg and Franconia, in Germany, ſituated on the Maine, 18 miles N. E. of the city of Bamberg. Lat. 50. 35. N. long. 11. 20. E.

LIDA, a town of Lithuania proper, in Poland, ſituated on the Deta, 44 miles S. of Troki. Lat. 53. 47 N. long. 46. 47. E.

LIDD, or LYDD, a market-town of Kent, near the Engliſh channel, 24 miles from Canterbury, and 75 from London.

LIDDESDALE, one of the three ſubdiviſions (of which Eſkdale and Eaſdale are the other two) of the ſhire of Tiviotdale or Roxburgh, in Scotland; bounded by Tiviotdale proper on the N. by Cumberland on the S. E. and by Annandale on the S. W.

LIDKOPING, a ſmall, well-built, and pleaſantly ſituated town of W. Gothland, in Sweden, where the Lida falls into the Wener lake; it has one of the largeſt and moſt delightful market places in the whole kingdom, and lies 68 miles N. E. of Gottenburg. Lat. 58. 51. N. long. 13. 41. E. *Buſching.*

LIECHTENAU, a town of Anſpach and Franconia, in Germany, 19 miles S. E. of Nuremberg, and ſubject to that city. Lat. 49. 21. N. long. 10. 56. E

LIEFKINSTOCK, a fortreſs of Dutch Flanders, ſituated on the W. ſide of the Schelde, oppoſite to Lillo, and 8 miles N. W. of Antwerp; near this place general Cohorn forced the French lines, in 1703. Lat. 51 30. N. long. 4. 10. E. *Blainville.*

LIEGE, biſhoprick of, a territory of Weſtphalia, in Germany, by ſome reckoned a province of the Low-countries, which in a manner ſurround it. It is bounded by Brabant on the N. and W. by Limburg on the E. and by Luxemburg and Namur on the S. The river Maes or

Mues

Mues running along the ſouth-eaſt frontiers of the biſhoprick, divides it from Limburg. Its length from N. to S. is about 72 miles, and its breadth from E. to W. 27, and in ſome places 48. It is a very delightful country, abounding in corn and meadow-grounds; has ſome mines of lead and iron, with marble quarries; but moſt remarkable for large quantities of brimſtone and vitriol, as well as mineral ſprings, particularly near the Spa.

LIEGE, a populous, wealthy city in the biſhoprick of the ſame name, in Germany, ſituated on the Maes, 14 miles S. of Maeſtricht, and 28 N. E. of Namur; it is about 4 miles in circuit; two branches of the Maes, with other rivulets or canals, run through many of the ſtreets, forming little iſlands. It exceeds all the cities in Germany or France for fine churches and convents; of the former are no leſs than a hundred of all ſorts, with a very numerous body of eccleſiaſticks belonging to the churches and monaſteries: the city is ſo pleaſantly ſituated, and has ſuch rich endowments, that it is ſtiled the paradiſe of the clergy. Among other religious foundations here is one of Engliſh nuns; and here is alſo a famous univerſity. The fortifications are not conſiderable, being overlooked and commanded by the contiguous hills; but the citadel is ſtrong, and capable of making a good defence. In the beginning of the confederate war in the reign of queen Anne, the then biſhop, who was alſo elector of Cologne, put it into the hands of the French, from whom the duke of Marlborough took it in 1702; and the French, inveſting it in 1705, were by the ſame general obliged to raiſe the ſiege, upon his expeditious return from the Moſelle. The magiſtrates of Liege have ſometimes pretended that it is an imperial city, but they have been ſeverely handled for diſputing the authority of their biſhop, who is in effect abſolute ſovereign both of the city and biſhoprick. He is choſen by the 60 major canons, who are generally of noble extraction. The biſhop of Liege is one of the moſt conſiderable eccleſiaſtical princes of the Germanick body, their being within his dioceſe 52 baronies, 18 walled towns, and 400 villages, all well peopled, with a yearly revenue of 300,000 ducats or nobles; and he can maintain a ſtanding body of 8000 troops, without oppreſſing his ſubjects, the bulk of which are Roman-catholicks. Liege lies in lat. 50. 46. N. long. 5. 28. E. *Buſching*.

LIERE, a town of Brabant, in the Auſtrian Low-countries, ſituated on the Nethe, 8 miles N. of Mechlin or Malines, and 14 S. E. of Antwerp; it was abandoned by the French May 26, 1706, namely three days after their defeat at Ramillies. Lat. 51. 20. N. long. 4. 55. E.

LIERS, a village of the Biſhoprick of Liege in Weſtphalia, in Germany, 5 miles N. of the city of Liege, and 12 S. of Maeſtricht; in the neighbourhood a battle was fought between the Allies, commanded by prince Charles of Lorrain, and the French, under Marſhal count Saxe, in October 1746. Lat. 51. 38. N. long. 5. 48. E. *Buſching*.

LIFFY, a river of Ireland, riſing in the county of Wicklow, from whence it runs W. to Kildare, then winding N. E. paſſes through the county of Dublin, and after waſhing the capital of Ireland falls a little below it into the Iriſh channel.

LIFFORD, a little town in the county of Donegall and province of Ulſter, in Ireland, ſituated on the Lough Foyle, 26 miles N. E. of Donegall.

LIGNE, a town of Hainault, in the Auſtrian Low-countries, ſituated on the Dender, 14 miles N. W. of Mons. Lat. 50. 52. N. long. 3. 46. E.

LIGNITZ, a city of Silesia, in Bohemia, 31 miles N. W. of Breslaw. Lat. 51. 21. N. long. 16. 20. E.

LIGNY, the capital of a county of the same name, in the duchy of Bar, on the river Orner; it has a college, and lies 8 miles S. E. of Bar-le-duc. Lat. 48. 51. N. long. 5. 22. E. *Busching.*

LILLERS, a small town of Artois, in the French Low-countries, formerly fortified, 20 miles N. W. of Arras. Lat. 50. 41. N. long 2. 42. E.

LILLO, a fortress of Dutch Brabant, in the Netherlands, situated on the E. side of the Scheld, 10 miles N. of Antwerp, commanding the navigation of that river. Here the Dutch take toll. Lat. 51. 41. N. long. 4. 12. E. *Busching.*

LIMA, a province of Peru, in America, bounded by Quito on the N. by the country of the Amazones on the E. by Los Charcas on the S. and by the pacifick ocean on the W. It is about 800 miles in length from N. to S. but not 400 broad in any place.

LIMA, or Los Reyes, the metropolis of the whole empire of Peru, situated on the banks of the river bearing its name, 7 miles E. of the S. sea, and of the port town of Calao, in the center of a spacious and fertile plain, called Rimac, which is the true name of the city itself, its present appellation being formed from a corrupt pronunciation of that Indian word. The form of the city is triangular, the base or longest side extending along the banks of that river, 1920 toises; and its greatest breadth, namely from the river to the angle opposite to the base, is 1080 toises. It is surrounded with a brick-wall, flanked with 34 bastions, but without platforms or embrasures, the intention of it being merely to inclose the city, and render it capable of resisting any sudden attack from the Indians. It has in its whole circumference seven gates and three posterns. On the side of the river opposite to the city is a suburb, called S. Lazaro, which has within these few years greatly increased. All the streets of this suburb are, like those of the city, broad and parellel, or at right angles, some running from north to south, and others from east to west. The streets are paved, and along them run streams of water, conducted from the river a little above the city. The houses are low, built only of wood, wild canes, &c. but make a good appearance, their front being painted of a free stone colour, and appear to a spectator as if really built of stone; the roofs are flat, and only covered so far as is necessary to keep out the wind, and intercept the rays of the sun, no violent rains being ever known here. By this means the buildings are more capable of resisting the shocks of earthquakes, which are very frequent here, and have more than once laid the whole city in ruins. Towards the east and west parts of the city, but within the walls, are a great many fruit and kitchen gardens; and most of the principal houses have gardens for entertainments, being continually refreshed with water, by means of canals. The churches, chapels, &c. are large, and constructed partly of stone, and adorned with paintings and other decorations of great value, and many of them so splendidly decorated on solemn festivals, as to surpass description: the altars, from their very bases to the borders of the paintings, are covered with massive silver, wrought into various kind of ornaments; the walls are hung with velvet, or tapestry of equal value, adorned with fringes of gold and silver, and on it are fastened pieces of plate in various figures. The whole country round the city is a perfect paradise, abounding in corn, wine, oil, sugar, fruits, &c. both of Europe and the Indies. Lima is the residence of the vice-roy, and the superior courts and

officers; it has a celebrated university, is the general ſtaple of the kingdom, the common factory for commerce of every kind, and the center of the products and manufactures of the other provinces; together with thoſe of Europe, brought over by the galleons, or regiſter-ſhips. Lat. 12°. 2′. 31″. S. long. 75°. 52′. W. *Ulloa's Voyage.*

LIMALE, a town of Brabant in the Auſtrian Low-countries, ſituated on the Dyle, 15 miles S. E. of Bruſſels. Lat. 50. 56. N. long. 4. 43. E.

LIMBURG, a duchy and province of the Auſtrian Low-countries, bounded by Juliers on the N. and E. by Luxemberg on the S. and by Liege on the W. it is about 28 miles in length, and 26 in breadth, with good arable and paſture grounds, plenty of wood, and ſome of the beſt iron mines in the Low-countries. *Buſching.*

LIMBURG, the capital of a duchy of the ſame name in the Low-countries, ſituated on the river Veſe, 20 miles S. of Aken, or Aix-la-Chapelle. It is built upon a rock, almoſt inacceſſible. This city belongs to the houſe of Auſtria; but the other ſtrong towns in the ſame duchy, as Dalem, Rolduc, and Fauguemont, or Fauconberg, are in the poſſeſſion of the Dutch. Lat. 50. 46. N. long. 6. 14. E.

LIME, a borough of Dorſetſhire, 23 miles from Dorcheſter, and 144 from London. It has an harbour for ſmall veſſels, and ſends 2 members to parliament. Here the unfortunate duke of Monmouth landed in 1685, in order to oppoſe king James II.

LIMERICK, or LOUGH MEATH, a conſiderable, populous, and well fortified city, the capital of the county of the ſame name, in the province of Munſter in Ireland, ſituated on the Shannon; it is the ſee of a biſhop, and lies 54 miles N. of Cork, and 115 S. W. of Dublin; is the ſtrongeſt fortreſs in the kingdom. In 1690 it was beſieged by king William III. and though there was no army to relieve the garriſon, it obliged the king to raiſe the ſiege. The Engliſh and Dutch forces inveſted Limerick again, Sept. 21, 1691, and loſt a great many men before it; and upon the town's capitulating on the 13th of October following, the garriſon obtained very honourable and advantageous terms, and were allowed to retire wherever they pleaſed. Lat. 52. 22. N. long. 9. 48. W.

LIMMINGTON, or LEMINGTON, a borough of Hampſhire, having an harbour on a bay of the Engliſh channel, oppoſite to Yarmouth in the iſle of Wight; it ſends 2 members to parliament, and lies 14 miles from Southampton, and 85 from London. Here they make large quantities of fine ſalt.

LIMNE, anciently LEMANIS, an harbour of Kent in the time of the Romans; but the ſea has withdrawn from it, and is now 2 miles from the beach.

LIMNEVADY, a town in the county of Londonderry, and province of Ulſter in Ireland, ſituated on the Roe-water, 16 miles N. E. of Londonderry.

LIMOGES, the capital of Limoſin in France, ſituated on the river Vienne; it is meanly built, but the ſee of a biſhop, and lies 112 miles N. E. of Bourdeaux. Lat. 45. 59. N. long. 1. 31. E. *Buſching.*

LIMOUX, a town of lower Languedoc, and the capital of the county of Rezez, ſituated on the river Aude. The neighbouring country produces excellent white wine. It lies 38 miles W. of Narbonne. Lat. 43. 22. N. long. 2. 10. E. *Buſching.*

LIMPURG, a town of Triers in Germany, ſituated on the river Lhon, 23 miles N. of Mentz. Lat. 50. 32. N. long. 7. 52. E.

LINCH, or LINKE, a town of French Flanders in the Netherlands, 15 miles S. W. of Dunkirk. Lat. 50. 54. N. long. 2. 18. E.

LINCOLN, anciently LINDUM COLONIA, the capital of a county of the ſame name in England; it is a city and county of itſelf, and the ſee of a biſhop. It ſtands on the river Witham, which runs through it, 52 miles from York, and 128 from London. It was formerly one of the largeſt cities in England, but is not very conſiderable at preſent, having only 15 churches, though its dioceſe is ſtill the greateſt in England for extent. It gives title of earl to the noble family of Clinton, and ſends 2 repreſentatives to parliament.

LINCOLNSHIRE, a county of England, conſiſting of 3 ſubdiviſions, namely Holland, Keſteven, and Lindſey. The county is fruitful to the N. W. and breeds excellent horſes.

LINDENFELS, or LINDENFELD, a town in the palatinate of the Rhine in Germany, 17 miles N. of Heidelberg. Lat. 49. 41. N. long. 8. 52. E.

LINDKOPING, or LIDKOPING, a town of W. Gothland in Sweden, 96 miles S. W. of Stockholm. Lat. 58. 41. N. long. 15. 27. E.

LINDOW, a city of Algow and Suabia in Germany, ſituated on a ſmall iſland, at the extremity of the lake of Conſtance, 32 miles S. E. of the city of Conſtance. Lat. 47. 32. N. long. 9. 51. E.

LINDSEY, the N. diviſion of Lincolnſhire, giving title of marquis to the noble family of Bertie, dukes of Ancaſter and Keſteven.

LINGEN, a town of Weſtphalia, and capital of a county of the ſame name in Germany, ſituated on the river Ems, 48 miles N. of Munſter. Lat. 52. 25. N. long. 6. 46. E. *Buſching.*

LINLITHGOW, a well-built town of W. Lothian in Scotland, and the capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name, 18 miles W. of Edinburgh. Here the kings of Scotland had a palace, and it ſtill gives title of earl to the noble family of Levingſton.

LINTON, a ſmall market-town of Cambridgeſhire, 12 miles from Cambridge, and 46 from London.

LINTZ, the capital of upper Auſtria in Germany, ſituated on the Danube, 108 miles W. of Vienna. It is a very elegant city, to which the Auſtrian family with the nobility retire uſually in ſummer. Lat. 48. 21. N. long. 14. 12. E.

LINTZ, a town of Cologne, and circle of the lower Rhine in Germany, ſituated on the river Rhine, 19 miles S. of the city of Cologne, and ſubject to the elector of that name. Lat. 50. 43. N. long. 6. 48. E.

LIONS, or LYONS, the capital of the Lionnois in France. See LYONS. There is alſo a town of Normandy, ſurrounded by a foreſt, the largeſt in this province, called by the ſame name. *Buſching.*

LIPARI, iſlands in the Mediterranean, 42 Italian miles S. of Sicily. Lat. 39. 12. N. long. 14. 30. E. The volcanos in ſome of theſe iſlands contributing not a little to the continuance of the wind in theſe parts, made the ancient poets imagine that Æolus preſided here, and from him called them Æoliæ, and Vulcan being their titular God of all ſuch volcanos, they alſo gave them the name of volcaniæ. The largeſt and moſt populous iſland is Lipari, with a ſmall town of the ſame name, ſituated on a ſteep rock defended by a caſtle; it is the ſee of a biſhop. Two of theſe iſlands, namely, Hiere and Stromboli, are volcanos, the flames of which are ſeen at a great diſtance off at ſea. *Buſching.*

LIPPA, a ſmall, but well fortified town, in the banat of Temeſwaer in Hungary proper, ſituated on the river Maros, now almoſt in ruins. It has been often taken and retaken

retaken by the Turks and imperialists, and lies 18 miles N. of Temeswaer, and 48 E. of Segedin. Lat. 46. 20. N. long. 22. 12. E. *Busching*.

LIPPE, or LIPSTADT, a city of Westphalia, and capital of a county of the same name in Germany, situated on the river Lippe, 32 miles S. of Munster. Lat. 51. 51. N. long. 8. 12. E. *Busching*.

LIQUE, a town of Artois in French Flanders, and an old premonstratensian abbey, not far from Ardres, and 10 miles W. of St. Omers. Lat. 50. 51. N. long. 2. 16. E. *Busching*.

LIS, a river of the Low-countries, rising near the village of Lysburg in Artois, from whence it runs N. E. into Flanders, and passing by Aire, St. Venant, Menin, and Courtray, empties itself into the Scheld near Ghent.

LISBON, a city of Estremadura, the capital of Portugal, and the royal residence, situated on the N. shore of the Tagus, about 10 miles from its mouth, 78 W. of the borders of Spain. It is about 6 miles in length, built upon 7 hills, winding with the river, from which it rises in the form of an amphitheatre with an easy ascent. The town is surrounded with a wall, on which are 77 towers, and 36 gates, and is reckoned to contain 30,000 houses, and 150,000 inhabitants; on one of the 7 hills is a citadel or castle commanding the town. The streets, being the valleys between the hills, are narrow, dirty, and some of them very steep, for which reason they are inconvenient for coaches, so that litters are generally used. The citizens houses are generally mean with lattice windows, though those of the nobility are elegantly built with stone, and large gardens belonging to them. Besides the cathedral, are 37 parish churches, and 23 cloisters and convents for monks and nuns. The W. part of Lisbon is under a patriarch, by virtue of a papal bull in 1716, which contains 21 parishes, and the E. part is under the archbishop whose diocese contains 16 parishes. The churches in this capital are very handsome, particularly the ornaments and plate of the patriarchal cathedral, has cost the crown the treasure of several flottas from the Brasils. Here are several handsome squares, on the largest and finest of which is the king's palace called Paço de Ribeira, a large and commodious structure on one side, and on the other the river, from which may be seen large fleets of ships at anchor in the harbour, which is very large, deep, secure, and commodious, and others are continually coming in and going out. In this square are held their bull baitings, at which all persons of distinction assemble; and here also is the dominican church, a large structure, near which the officers of the inquisition perform the auto de fe, when many unhappy persons, of a different persuasion from the Romish church are cruelly tortured. At these terrible executions people of rank, both ladies and gentlemen assemble, who are taught to rejoice at the torturing and murdering of a poor helpless innocent man. The city viewed from the river or southern shore, affords a noble prospect from the gradual ascent of the buildings; nor is the prospect less agreeable from the town, the river which is 3 miles over being full of ships of every nation in Europe, and beyond that a fine country interchangably mixed with towns and villages. The harbour of Lisbon will contain several thousand sail of ships, which ride securely in 18 fathom water, but it has 2 entrances difficult of access, which render the assistance of a pilot necessary; the northern passage called Corredor, lies between the sand bank and rock Cachopes, and the tower of S. Julian; the southern called Carreira de Alcoçova is between Cachopes and the tower of S. Lorenza, being broader

and

and more commodious than the other. No port town of Europe, except London and Amſterdam, has a more conſiderable foreign trade, ſo that the cuſtom-houſe on the bank of the Tagus brings the king of Portugal a prodigious revenue, and here are uloaded all the goods from their American and other ſettlements. Such was the ſtate of the city of Liſbon, when on Nov. 1, 1755, it was almoſt entirely deſtroyed by an earthquake, and has not yet, namely, June 1758, been rebuilt. According to F. Capaſſi, its lat. 38°. 45'. 25''. N. long. 8°. 2'. 15''. W. from the meridian of Paris, or 5°. 37'. 15''. from London. *Buſching.*

LISBURN, or LISNAGARVY, a little town in the county of Antrim, and province of Ulſter in Ireland, ſituated on the Lagen-water, 8 miles S. W. of Belfaſt.

LISIEUX, ſo called from the Lexovii, a city of Lower Normandy in France, near the confluence of the Orbec and Gaſſey; it is the ſee of a biſhop, and lies 29 miles E. of Caen, and 41. S. W. of Rouen. Lat. 49. 21. N. long. 18 min. E. *Buſching.*

LISLE, L'ISLE, LILLE, or RYSSEIL, a large populous city and capital of French Flanders, ſituated on the Duele, beautifully built and ſtrongly fortified, with a citadel and fort, as the Engliſh and their allies experienced when prince Eugene took it 1708, having loſt a great number of men before the place, though they took it at laſt after a 3 months ſiege. It was again ceded to the French by the peace of Utrecht in 1713, in conſideration of their demoliſhing Dunkirk. Lewis XIV. took it in 1667. It manufactories of ſilk, cambrick, fine linen, and other ſtuffs, are very conſiderable, and their camblets are much admired. It lies 14 miles W. of Tournay, and has its name L'iſle, the iſland, from its being formerly ſurrounded by a lake, which has been long ſince drained. Lat. 50. 46. N. long. 3. 12. E. *Blainville.*

LISMORE, an iſland in the weſtern highlands of Scotland, ſituated at the mouth of the bay of Lochyol in Argyleſhire; it is about 8 miles long and 2 broad, and was formerly the reſidence of the biſhop of Argyle.

LISSA, a ſmall, fine and populous town of Great Poland, and the capital of the palatinate of Poſna, inhabited chiefly by proteſtants, and is the reſidence of the general ſenior, or ſuperintendant of the Lutherans in Great Poland. In 1656 the inhabitants forſook it, for fear of the Poliſh troops, who plundered and laid it in aſhes; in 1707 it was alſo deſtroyed by the Ruſſians, but afterwards rebuilt and much improved; it lies 54 miles W. of Kaliſh. Lat. 52. 26. N. long. 16. 41. E. *Buſching.*

LISSA, a ſmall but celebrated iſland of Venetian Dalmatia in the Adriatick; it anciently carried on a conſiderable trade, and for a long time the Romans had their arſenal here; it lies 40 miles S. W. of Spalatto, and 68 W. of Raguſa. Lat. 42. 54. N. long. 17. 5. E. *Buſching.*

LISSA, a village of Sileſia, 16 miles from Breſlaw, famous for a battle between the Pruſſian and Auſtrian armies on the 5th of December 1757, when the latter was entirely defeated.

LITCHFIELD, or LICHFIELD i. e. the field of dead bodies, a city of Staffordſhire, which, next to Cheſter, is the moſt conſiderable in the N. of England: the ſee is united with that of Coventry; it ſends two repreſentatives to parliament, and gives title of earl to the noble family of Lee, and lies 14 miles from Stafford, and 118 from London.

LITHUANIA, Little, a territory of Memel in Regal Pruſſia, full of woods, 26 miles long and between

8 and 12 broad; it was in 1710 almoſt totally ſtript of its inhabitants by a plague, which king William Frederick new peopled with 20,000 Switzers, &c. at the expence of five millions of rix dollars, and again in 1732, with 12,500 Saltzburghers at the charge of 350,000, who have cultivated and greatly improved this waſte ſpot of ground. *Buſching.*

LITHUANIA, great duchy of, a province of Poland, bounded by Samogitia, Livonia, and part of Ruſſia on the N. by another part of Ruſſia on the E. by Volhinia and Polefia on the S. and by Pruſſia and Polachia on the W. it is of a circular form, and nearly 249 miles over, containing 9 palatinates or counties. It is in ſome reſpects, an independent ſtate in alliance with Poland, having its own laws and magiſtrates, though under one ſovereign, who is titular head of both nations, though both are in reality republicks; and each ſends their repreſentatives to the general diet or aſſembly of the States, and each has its diſtinct provincial diet, where laws are enacted for their reſpective ſubjects. *Buſching.*

LIVADIA, the ancient Greece proper, or Achaia, a province of Turkey in Europe, extending from the Ionian ſea to the Archipelago, bounded by Theſſaly on the N. by the Archipelago, or Egean ſea on the E. by the Morea, or Peloponneſus on the S. from which it is ſeparated by the gulphs of Lepanto and Engia, and the iſthmus of Corinth on the S. and by Epirus, or Janna, on the W. It is in general a mountainous country, having among others mount Oeta in Bæotia, famous for the paſs of Thermoply not above 25 feet broad, Parnaſſus in Phocis, as alſo Helicon and Cythæron, the firſt dedicated to Apollo, and the two laſt to the Muſes, and all highly celebrated by the Poets. The capital city of Livadia is the celebrated Athens now called Setine. *Buſching.*

LIVADIA, a city of European Turkey, in a province of the ſame name, ſituated on the N. ſhore of the gulph of Lepanto, 24 miles W. of the iſthmus of Corinth. Lat. 37. 41. N. long. 23. 26. E.

LIVERPOOL. See LEVERPOOL.

LIVONIA, duchy of, anciently a province of Poland, afterwards of Sweden, then conquered by Ruſſia, of which it is now a part; is bounded by the gulph of Finland on the N. by Ingria and great Novogorod on the E. by Lithuania and Courland on the S. and by the Baltick or Livonian ſea on the W. it is about 165 miles in length, from N. to S. and 118 in breadth, from E. to W. and ſubdivided into two parts, that on the N. called Eſthland, and that on the S. Lettenland, the principal towns of which are Narva, Revel, and Riga, having all excellent harbours. This country abounds in grain, ſupplying Sweden, Germany, and other countries with that commodity: and being very well ſituated for trade, and having ſeveral commodious harbours, it has occaſioned a long contention between the neighbouring princes, being ſometimes in the poſſeſſion of one and ſometimes in that of another; ſo that the inhabitants are a mixture of Germans, Poles, Danes, Swedes, Ruſſians, &c. But the former calamities were light in compariſon of what this country ſuffered about the beginning of the preſent century, when Ruſſia and Sweden contended for the ſovereignty of it, the czar, Peter the great, doubting whether he could maintain the poſſeſſion of that part of Livonia he had taken from the Swedes, ſent his Calmucks, and the other Tartars of his army into this country, where they committed unparalleled brutalities. And, at laſt, after he had made an entire conqueſt of Livonia, finding

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the natives more inclined to their old maſters the Swedes than to the Ruſſians, he forced them to abandon their country, and drove multitudes of them in chains to the borders of the Caſpian ſea, though the empreſs Katharine, who was a native of Livonia, prevailed afterwards on the czar to recall them; but moſt of them periſhed before the publication of that edict. The Livonians had been alſo extremely diminiſhed by the plague and famine, and their duchy miſerably waſted before they were driven from their country which is inhabited by Ruſſians, and the empreſs left in the quiet poſſeſſion of all Livonia. *Buſching.*

LIZARD, anciently OCRINUM, or DANMONIORUM PROMONTORIUM, a cape of Cornwall, well known to ſeamen, it being the uſual headland from whence they take their departure; it lies 12 miles S. of Helſton, and 17 of Falmouth. Lat. 49. 57. N. long. 5. 14. W.

LLANBEDOR, a ſmall market-town of Cardiganſhire in S. Wales, ſituated on the Teivi, over which it has a bridge, and lies 22 miles from Cardigan, and 200 from London.

LLANDILOVAWR, a ſmall town of Caermarthenſhire in S. Wales, on the river Towy, over which it hath a good ſtone-bridge, 12 miles from Caermarthen, and 172 from London.

LLANIDLAS, a ſmall town of Montgomeryſhire, near the head of the Severn, 8 miles from Newton, and 161 from London.

LLANIMDOVERY, a little town of Caermarthenſhire in S. Wales, near the river Towy, 24 miles from Caermarthen, and 190 from London.

LLANROST, a town of Denbighſhire in N. Wales, 16 miles from St. Aſaph, and 220 from London.

LLANTRISSENT, a town of Glamorganſhire in S. Wales, 10 miles from Llandaff, and 150 from London.

LLANVILLING, a town of Montgomeryſhire in N. Wales, 14 miles from Montgomery, and 162 from London.

LOANDO, the capital of all the Portugueſe ſettlements in Angola, in Africa, ſituated on a very ſmall iſland near the coaſt of Angola. Lat. 7. 12. S. long. 14. 23. E.

LOANGO, the capital of a province of the ſame name in Africa, and the reſidence of the Negro king, who with the reſt of the inhabitants of that country, is ſubject to the Portugueſe governor. Lat. 2. 41. S. long. 11. 12. E.

LOBOS, or LORAO, a town of Eſtremadura in Spain, ſituated on the Guadiana, 30 miles E. of Badajox. Lat. 38. 52. N. long. 6. 49. W.

LOCARNO, or LUCARNO, a town of Milan in upper Italy, ſituated on the W. ſide of the Lago Maggiore, belonging to Switzerland, and 14 miles W. of Lugano. Lat. 45. 41. N. long. 8. 38. E.

LOCHABAR, a territory of the ſhire of Inverneſs, belonging to the N. highlands of Scotland, bounded by Inverneſs on the N. by Badenoch and Athol on the E. by Lorn on the S. and by the Weſtern or Deucalidonian ocean on the W. The only town in it is Glenco, beſides Magyburgh ſince demoliſhed, and the barracks of fort William and fort Auguſtus. The chief inhabitants in this country are the Camerons and Macdonalds, ſubdivided into ſeveral branches, the former under Lochiel, and the latter under Glengerry and Cole. Theſe are ſome of the beſt highland clans in Scotland; but their country has ſuffered greatly ſince the late rebellion.

LOCHEM, a town of Zutphen in the United Provinces, ſituated on the river Borkel, 15 miles E. of Zutphen; it was taken from the biſhop of Munſter in 1665. Lat. 52. 21. N. long. 6. 30. E. *Buſching.*

LOCHES, an inconſiderable town of

of Tourain in France, ſituated on the Judre, over which is a bridge, and near it a caſtle on a ſteep rock, formerly an important fortreſs, where Lewis Sforza, duke of Milan, was kept priſoner above ten years. In a large tower are two caſes or moveable repoſitories made of very ſtrong pieces of oak, plated over with iron, in one of which cardinal Balve, biſhop of Angers, was ſhut up by Lewis XII. It lies 29 miles S. E. of Tours. Lat. 47. 26. N. long. 1. 21. E. *Buſching.*

LOCHFINHAGAN. See ILA.

LOCHFYN. See ARGYLSHIRE.

LOCHLOMOND, a large inland lake in the ſhire of Lenox, in Scotland, running almoſt the whole length of the county, with ſeveral iſlands in it. See DUNBARTON.

LOCHMABEN, a royal burgh of Annandale in the ſhire of Dumfries, in Scotland, almoſt ſurrounded with freſh water lakes, abounding with fiſh; it lies 16 miles E. of Dumfries, and was noted for a ſtrong caſtle, belonging to the crown, now in ruins.

LOCHTA, a town of Sweden, having a good harbour on the Bothnick gulf, 86 miles S. of Torne. Lat. 65. 20. N. long. 22. 16. E.

LOCRIDA, a town of Albania, in European Turkey, 62 miles S. E. of Durazzo. Lat. 41. 20. N. long. 20. 48. E.

LODEVE, an old city of lower Languedoc in France, ſituated at the foot of the Cevennes mountains; it is the ſee of a biſhop, and lies 40 miles W. of Montpelier. Lat. 43. 51. N. long. 2. 56. E. *Buſching.*

LODI, a pretty large city of the Milaneſe in Italy, having a ſtrong caſtle on the Adda, and near 12,000 inhabitants. Here, and in the neighbourhood, is made the famous Parmeſan cheeſe. It lies 26 miles S. E of Milan, and 3 from Lans Pompeia, now an inconſiderable place on the Lambro, having been demoliſhed by the Milaneſe out of envy in 1158. Lat. 45. 31. N. long. 10. 20. E. *Buſching.*

LODRONE, a town in the biſhoprick of Trent in Italy, ſituated at the N. extremity of the lake Idra, 31 miles S. W. of Trent. Lat. 46. 20. N. long. 10. 29. E. *Buſching.*

LOEMEL, a town of Brabant in the Auſtrian Low countries, 28 miles S. of Boiſleduc. Lat. 51. 31. N. long. 5. 15. E.

LOGRONNO, a fortified town of Old Caſtille in Spain, ſituated on the Ebro, in a large delightful and fertile plain, on the borders of Navarre, 53 miles S. E. of Bilboa. Lat. 42. 46. N. long. 2. 41. W. *Buſching.*

LOHN river. See LHON.

LOIRE, the fineſt river in all France, riſing in mount Gerbier le jour, one of the Cevennes on the borders of Nivarais and Velay, from whence running N. and N. W. through Lyonnois and Orleannois, paſſes by Nevers and Orleans, after which it runs due W. by Tours, Angers, and Nants in Britanny, and about 40 miles below the latter, falls into the bay of Biſcay. It is navigable near Rouanne, but at its entrance into Le Forez it waters are ſhallow, and at Sant de Piney, above Rouanne, are ſeveral rocks. It receives many rivers, and is alſo united to the Seine, by the canals of Briare and Orleans. Its whole courſe is computed to be about 500 miles. *Buſching.*

LOMBARDY, a kingdom which anciently compriſed almoſt the whole northern part of Italy; namely, Piedmont, Milan, moſt of the Venetian territories, Mantua, Parma, Modena, and ſome other provinces. It was erected by the Longobards, or Lombards, a nation of Germany, upon the declenſion of the Roman empire. Albion their firſt king began his reign in 568, being ſucceeded by 21 princes of his family, who kept poſſeſſion of Lombardy about 200 years; but their laſt king

Aſtulphus

Aſtulphus being at war with the pope, and beſieging Rome, Pepin, king of France, came to that prelate's aſſiſtance and raiſed the ſiege; and in the year 760 his ſon Charlemain put an end to the kingdom of the Longobards, and laid the foundation of a new empire, comprehending Germany, France, Italy, and part of Spain, having been ſolemnly declared Roman emperor at Rome December 25, in the year 800. *Buſching.*

LOMBEZ, a ſmall city of lower Comenges in Gaſcony, in France, ſituated on the river Saave; it is the ſee of a biſhop, and lies 23 miles S. E. of Augh. Lat. 43. 46. N. long 39 min. E. *Buſching.*

LOMMOND. See LOCHLOMOND.

LONDON, a city of Middleſex, the ſee of a biſhop, and the metropolis of Great-Britain, ſituated on the banks of the river Thames, part of it being in Surry. Its form, including the city of Weſtminſter and borough of Southwark, is nearly oblong, being about 5 miles in length from W. to E, if meaſured in a direct line from Hyde-park-corner, to the end of Limehouſe, and upwards of 6 if the ſtreets be followed, or from Limehouſe to the end of Tothill-ſtreet in Weſtminſter 7 miles and a half; its greateſt breadth from S. to N. is 2 miles and a half; its whole circuit is 17 miles, but from the irregularity of its form, its dimenſions cannot be aſcertained, without an exact menſuration. The greateſt part of the town lies on the N. ſide of the Thames, riſing gradually from the river ſide, ſituated on a gentle eminence; but the S. E. and S. W. parts of the town, particularly that on the S. ſide of the river, ſtand low, and are at ſpring tides, liable to inundations, which have ſometimes happened near Weſtminſter-hall. Its new buildings are daily increaſing, ſo that in time Chelſea and Kenſington will probably join to London. The ſtreets are generally level, and the principal ones open and extremely well built, extending a conſiderable length. Theſe are chiefly inhabited by tradeſmen, whoſe houſes and ſhops make a much better appearance than thoſe of any others in Europe. People of rank commonly reſide in large elegant ſquares, of which are great numbers at the W. end of the town, not far from the royal palace of St. James, which indeed makes no ſplendid appearance, but is ſituated near a delightful park, where, in fine weather, vaſt numbers of people of the firſt quality and faſhion are ſeen walking. But what adds moſt to the affluence and ſplendor of this great city is its port, whither many thouſand ſhips of burthen annually reſort from all countries, and can come up as far as London-bridge, while large barges and W. country boats go beyond a great diſtance up the Thames, carrying goods of all kinds. London is reckoned to have two-thirds of the whole trade of England, and contains about a million of ſouls. The ſtrength of London, having no fortifications, unleſs we reckon the tower as its citadel, conſiſts in the number of its inhabitants, who are computed to be one ſeventh of all the people in England, and one eighth of the whole in Great-Britain. In this city are 128 churches of the eſtabliſhed religion, nearly an equal number of other denominations, 3 Jewiſh ſynagogues, 13 hoſpitals, beſides a magnificent one for all foundlings and expoſed children, near Lamb's conduit fields, 100 poor houſes, 8 ſeminaries or free ſchools, 3 colleges, 15 inns of court for the ſtudy of the law, 2 play-houſes, namely, one in Drury-lane, and the other in Covent-garden, one opera-houſe in the Hay-market, 20 publick priſons, 42 markets, 8 large city gates, and 27 ſquares with very genteel buildings. Wood being ſcarce and dear, the uſual firing are pit coal, brought from Newcaſtle upon Tyne, of which

which at leaſt 600,000 chaldrons, or 21,600,000 buſhels are annually conſumed, whence the town appears at a diſtance always ſhrouded in ſmoke. The city is well ſupplied with water from the Thames, the new river brought from Ware in Hertfordſhire, and the ſprings at Hampſtead. London annually conſumes above 700,000 ſheep and lambs, and 100,000 head of black cattle, beſides vaſt numbers of hogs, pigs, &c. In the ſtreets ply daily 800 hackney coaches, beſides great numbers of ſedan chairs. The penny poſt for carrying letters or ſmall packets within the bills of mortality, or 10 miles round London is a great conveniency. Here is a royal ſociety, founded by king Charles II. who hold their meetings at their houſe in Crane-court in Fleet-ſtreet; and in 1751, a ſociety of Antiquarians obtained a charter. The places for amuſement in this city are numerous, as in ſummer Ranelagh, Vaux-hall, Marybone, St. James's, and Hyde-park, with a great variety of others, and in the winter, plays, operas, balls, concerts, &c. London conſiſts of 72 companies, each of which has a maſter and wardens, or aſſiſtants, annually choſen. The city is divided into 26 wards, and over each preſides an alderman, who has his deputy, and of the aldermen is annually choſen a lord mayor, whoſe juriſdiction extends eaſtwards on the Thames as far as Yendale, to the mouth of the Medway, and weſtwards to Colney-ditch beyond Stains-bridge. He reſides during his mayoralty, in an elegant ſtructure, finiſhed in 1752, and called the Manſion-houſe, but from its not having a ſufficient opening, great part of its beauty is loſt to the eye. Under the lord mayor are 2 ſheriffs who are alſo annually choſen. London ſends 4 members to parliament, has an old bridge of hewn ſtone, conſiſting of 19 arches, which was 33 years a building, and finiſhed in 1209; the houſes upon it are now taken down to render the paſſage more commodious, and ſome of the middle arches are to be widened: but Weſtminſter bridge is a much grander and more elegant piece of architecture. See WESTMINSTER.

In the tower of London, which is a mile in circuit, are kept the records and ſtate priſoners; it has an arſenal with arms for 60,000 men; here are alſo the crown jewels, a mint, &c. Not far from it is the cuſtom-houſe, a ſpacious building, and near London bridge is the monument of the fire of London, September 2, 1666, being a fluted pillar of hewn ſtone 274 feet high to the cupola, with ſtairs in the inſide leading up to the balcony. The Royal Exchange is a grand building, with the ſtatues of all the kings from Edward I. down to the preſent time, a very few only excepted, which are arranged round the inner area; with cellars below, that bring in 4000l. per annum. Behind this is the royal bank of England, which is thought to have 4 millions ſterling, in ready ſpecie. The church of St. Stephen Walbrook, near the Manſion-houſe, is reckoned a maſter-piece of architecture. Greſham-college in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, ſo called from its founder ſir Thomas Greſham, has 7 profeſſors for reading lectures in the ſciences. Bethlem in Moorfields, is a ſpacious madhouſe, and a handſome building, the 2 figures at the entrance, in alluſion to the unhappy objects confined in this place, are very well worth ſeeing. Guildhall is a piece of ancient architecture. St. Mary-le-Bow, has a very elegant tower or ſteeple, as has alſo St. Bridget's near Fleet-ditch. The cathedral of St. Paul, ſtands on the higheſt part of the city, and may be ſeen at a great diſtance; it is a very grand ſtructure, built in imitation of St. Peter's at Rome, by the famous architect ſir Chriſtopher Wren; it is 500 feet long, 250 broad in front, 340 high

to the croſs a-top, the diameter of the inſide of the cupola is 100 feet, and the outſide 145, covered with lead, and the inſide elegantly painted, by ſir James Thornhill. The college of phyſicians is a fine ſtructure, but in a crowded ſituation. Temple-bar, the next gate to the city of Weſtminſter, is the fineſt in London, but has nothing ſtriking, except the heads of ſtate criminals, which are commonly placed upon it. The Temple, now an inn for lawyers, formerly belonged to the knights of Jeruſalem, or knights templars. The Temple church is reckoned the beſt remains of Gothick architecture in London. For the other curioſities, ſee WESTMINSTER. It lies 221 miles S. of Edinburgh, 202 N. W. of Paris, 186 W. of Amſterdam, 520 S. W. of Copenhagen, 613 N. W. of Vienna, 264 S. E. of Dublin, 865 N. E. of Madrid, 841 N. W. of Rome, and 1389 N. W. of Conſtantinople. Lat. 51. 32. N. and under the firſt meridian of our Engliſh maps.

LONDONDERRY, a city of Ireland, and the capital of a county of the ſame name, in the province of Ulſter, near the mouth of the river Mourn, 8 miles S. of the lough or lake Foyle; it is the ſee of a biſhop, and famous for the long ſiege it ſuſtained from the forces of king James II. in 1689, at a time when he was in poſſeſſion of almoſt the whole kingdom beſides. It has a commodious harbour, and lies 54 miles W. of Carrickfergus, and 115 N. W. of Dublin. Lat. 54. 51. N. long. 7. 31. W.

LONGFORD, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinſter, conſiſting of 6 baronies, bounded by Letrim and Cavan on the N. by Meath on the E. and S. and by Roſcommon on the W. Its capital has the ſame name.

LONG ISLAND, a large American iſland, belonging to the colony of New-York; it is divided from the continent of N. America, by a narrow channel, about 100 miles long and 12 broad, and contains 3 counties, namely, Queen's, Suffolk, and Richmond; it lies in lat. 41 N. and between long. 70. and 75. W. In the middle of this iſland, is a fine level tract of land, called Saliſbury-plain, where horſe-races are held, in which the gentlemen of New England, and the neighbouring colonies reſort, as thoſe of Old England do to New-market. This iſland principally produces Britiſh and Indian corn, beef, pork, fiſh, &c. which they ſend to the ſugar colonies, from whence they receive in return, ſugar, rum, cotton, and indigo; they alſo have a whale fiſhery, ſending the oil and bone to England, in exchange for cloaths and furniture. Their other fiſheries here are very conſiderable. One of the weſtern iſlands of Scotland, is alſo called Long Iſland.

LONGINICO, or LANGANICO, anciently OLYMPIA, now a mean town of the Morea, in European Turkey, ſituated on the river Alpheus, but was formerly a very famous city, near which were celebrated in the plain of Olympus, the famous Olympic games, firſt inſtiſtituted by Pelops, in honour of Jupiter, and afterwards reſtored by Atreus and Hercules. Theſe were held every 4th year for the ſpace of 5 days with great ſolemnity, and a numerous reſort of people from all parts; whence the æra of meaſuring time by Olympiads, was introduced in Greece, and theſe began A. M. 3228, and before Chriſt 776. In this city was alſo a fine temple of Jupiter Olympus, with a celebrated ſtatue of this god, 50 ells high, reckoned one of the 7 wonders of the world, and in the neighbourhood was a famous grove, dedicated to that deity. It lies 54 miles S. of Lepanto. Lat. 37. 41. N. long. 21. 52. E. *Buſching.*

LONGUEVILLE, a town of upper Normandy in France, 24 miles N.

of

of Rouen. Lat. 49. 46. N. long. 1. 15. E. *Buſching.*

Longwi, a ſmall town in the duchy of Bar, and government of Metz in France; it is divided into two parts, called the upper or new town, and the lower or old town; the former ſtands on a hill, and is regularly fortified; the latter in a valley, and is only ſurrounded with a wall. It lies 12 miles S. of Luxemburg. Lat. 49. 41. N. long. 5. 32. E. *Buſching.*

Lonsdale, or Kirkby Lonsdale, a market town of Weſtmoreland, ſituated on the river Lone, 27 miles from Appleby, and 232 from London.

Loo, a town of Gueldерland, in the United Provinces, 10 miles W. of Deventer. The prince of Orange has here a beautiful palace. Lat. 52. 19. N. long. 5. 48. E. *Blainville.*

Loots, or Borchloen, a town of Liege in Germany, 15 miles W. of Maeſtricht. Lat. 50. 5. N. long. 5. 21. E.

Loquabar. See Lochaber.

Lora, anciently Axalita, or Elavium Axalitanum, a ſmall town of Andaluſia in Spain, ſituated on the Guadalquivir, 29 miles N. E. of Seville. Lat. 37. 31. N. long. 5. 16. W.

Lora, a town of Granada in Spain, 17 miles N. of Malaga. Lat. 37. 12. N. long. 5. 2. W.

Lora, a town in the county of Hohenſtein, in upper Saxony, in Germany, 26 miles N. of Saxe-Gotha. Lat. 51. 33. N. long. 10. 51. W.

Lorca, a pretty large but decayed city of Murcia in Spain, ſtanding on an eminence, at the foot of which runs the Guadalantin, and in a fruitful country. The inhabitants are moſtly what the Spaniards call new chriſtians, or baptized Moors. It lies 29 miles W. of Carthagena. Lat. 37. 51. N. long. 1. 46. W. *Buſching.*

Lorido, a town of the Poleſine di Rovigo, in the Venetian territories, ſituated on the river Adige, 18 miles E. of Rovigo. Lat. 45. 10. N. long. 12. 47. E.

Loretto, a ſmall city of the marquiſate of Ancona, in the eccleſiaſtical ſtate in Italy, very delightfully ſituated on a hill, about 2000 paces W. from the Adriatick ſea, with a moſt charming proſpect, 17 miles S. of Ancona, and 157 E. of Rome; it is ſurrounded with deep ditches and ſome towers, but of inconſiderable ſtrength. It conſiſts of one ſtreet within the gate, and another without, and ſaid to contain 7000 inhabitants. It is reckoned the richeſt town in the world, and famous for the Santa Caſa, or holy houſe, where the bleſſed virgin was born, ſaluted by the angel, and brought up her ſon till he was 12 years of age, and which the Roman catholicks pretend was carried thro' the air by angels from Galilee to Terſato in Dalmatia, on the E. ſide of the Adriatick ſea, in the year 1291, and in three years and a half afterwards, tranſported over the gulf of Venice into Italy, and after 2 or 3 ſhort removals, was at length fixed in its preſent ſituation at Loretto. Over this holy houſe, a magnificent church, the preſent cathedral, is built, and in the center of which, under the cupola, it now remains. Four walls of white Parian marble have been erected to ſurround the holy chamber, which itſelf is built of bricks of unequal ſize; it is 40 feet long, 20 broad, and 20 high, without any roof or covering; in it is an image of the bleſſed virgin, placed in a niche, with the heavenly infant on her right arm, and a triple crown on her head; the whole ſtatue is covered with diamonds and pearls, and round it a ſort of rainbow of precious ſtones of divers colours; all the altars, utenſils, and ornaments in the place are immenſely rich. The ſacriſta or treaſury, is filled

with jewels, gold veſſels and ornaments, more precious than gold itſelf, the votive preſents of emperors, kings, princes, queens, popes, and other perſons of both ſexes for theſe many hundred years paſt. Works in ſilver are not thought worthy to be admitted here. The whole is reckoned to be worth 9 millions of rixdollars. To this holy houſe 500,000 pilgrims have often reſorted in one year, between Eaſter and Whitſuntide; and during 2 days in September, at the feſtival of the virgin's nativity, no leſs than 200,000 have viſited Loretto; this prodigious concourſe of people, was indeed before the reformation, but the uſual number now, is between 40 and 50,000; and as none of theſe come empty handed, but contribute ſomething to augment the treaſure of the holy houſe, we may eaſily conclude that its riches are ſtill increaſing. The annual revenue of the Sancta Caſa in land, &c. is between 27 and 30,000 crowns, beſides preſents and votive donations. On the area before the church, is a curious braſs ſtatue of pope Sixtus V. who firſt erected Loretto into a city and biſhop's ſee, and round this is the papal palace; and laſtly, we ought not to omit the wine cellar, belonging to the holy houſe, which is very richly ſtored. Loretto is computed by all good catholicks, to be the moſt ſacred place under heaven. The chief buſineſs of the inhabitants is making roſaries, images of the virgin, &c. and theſe are ſold cheap in booths or ſtands, on each ſide the principal ſtreet, in which the importunity of numerous beggars, is no ſmall trouble to a traveller. Lat. 43. 20. N. long. 15. 5. E. *Keyſler.*

LORN, the moſt pleaſant and fruitful part of Argyleſhire, bordering on Lochaber to the N. on Eradalbin to the E. the reſt of Argyleſhire to the S. and the ſea to the W. The caſtle of Dunſtaſage was formerly a royal ſeat, where ſeveral kings are buried.

LORRAIN, duchy of, was once part of the upper Rhine in Germany, but is at preſent bounded on the E. by Deuxponts, on the S. by the lower palatinate and Alſace, from which laſt, and Burgundy, it is divided by the Vauge mountains; on the N. by Luxemburgh and the Netherlands; on the W. by Champagne, and on the S. by Burgundy or Franche Comté. It is nearly of a circular form, and upwards of 100 miles over. Its E. and S. parts are mountainous, but yield excellent paſture; and on the N. W. are ſome uncultivated foreſts: the reſt of the country is very fruitful in corn, wine, and excellent cattle. In its hills are mines of iron, copper, tin, and ſilver, and the ſalt ſprings are ſo plentiful, that they yielded the duke annually 200,000l. It has lakes abounding with fiſh, which produces a revenue of 16,000 livres. In the Vauge mountains are found ſeveral precious ſtones, as agates, granates, chalcedones, &c. Its principal rivers are the Maes, Moſelle, and Saar, which have their ſource in the S. part of the country, and runs N. through it; beſides the ſmaller rivers Voloy, Mortaire, and Meurtre. It is divided into three parts, namely, Lorrain proper, the duchy of Bar, or Bar-le-duc, and French Lorrain, conſiſting of the biſhopricks of Mentz, Toul, and Verdun, the laſt confirmed to France by the peace of Munſter in 1684; the reſt of Lorrain which the French had poſſeſſed themſelves of, was reſtored to the duke, and confirmed to him by the treaty of the Pyrenees in 1660, but the French reſerved to themſelves a liberty of garriſoning ſome towns, and marching through Lorrain into Alſace, when they pleaſed. In 1670, Lewis XIV. ſeized Lorrain again, and kept it till the peace of Ryſwick, in 1698, when it was reſtored to the duke, a few

ſmall towns excepted, and at the ſame time it was ſtipulated, that the fortifications of Nancy, the capital of Lorrain, ſhould be demoliſhed. The French king poſſeſſing himſelf again of Lorrain, in the war with the allies in 1702, was obliged to reſtore it to the duke by the treaty of Radſtat, in 1714. In the laſt war between France, and the emperor Charles VI. which ended with a peace, concluded in 1735, a ſtipulation in the preliminaries of it was, that king Staniſlaus, father of the queen of France, ſhould have the dominion of the duchies of Lorrain and Bar, the county of Falkenſtein excepted, with the title of duke during life; and that after his deceaſe, it ſhould be for ever united to the crown of France; in conſideration of which, on the other hand, duke Francis Stephen, was to have the grand duchy of Tuſcany, or Florence, after the death of the then reigning duke, which happened in 1737; and this his father-in-law the emperor Charles VI. undertook in 1736, to ſee performed. Accordingly Staniſlaus took poſſeſſion of Lorrain and Bar, as did duke Francis at the ſame time of Tuſcany, of which he ſtill remains ſovereign, and has ſince been elected to the imperial throne.

LOTHIAN, one of the moſt fruitful and populous ſhires in all Scotland, bounded by the firth of Forth on the N. by the German ocean on the E. by Clydeſdale, Tweedale and Merſe on the S. and by Stirlingſhire on the W. It is ſubdivided into E. Lothian, Mid-Lothian, the capital of which, and of the whole kingdom is Edinburgh, and into W. Lothian or Linlithgow.

LOUDUN, a town of upper Poictou in France, 28 miles N. of Poictiers. A great deal of pains has been taken to bring over the reformed of this place, to the Romiſh church. Lat. 47. 10. N. long. 15 min. E.

LOVEUDEGEN, a fortreſs of Flanders, in the Auſtrian Low Countries, ſituated on the canal between Ghent and Bruges, 7 miles W. of the former. Here baron Spar in 1705, forced the French lines, though defended by ſeveral forts, and advanced within a league of Bruges. Lat. 51. 31. N. long. 3. 43. E. *Blainville.*

LOUGHBOROUGH, a market town of Leiceſterſhire, 12 miles from Leiceſter, and 107 from London.

LOUISA, or DEGERBY, a well ſituated town of Sweden, on the angle of the gulf of Finland, with a commodious harbour; it was in 1745 made a frontier againſt the Ruſſian territories, in conſequence of the laſt treaty of partition between Ruſſia and Sweden. *Buſching.*

LOUISBOURG. See LEWISBURG.

LOUISIANA, or NEW FRANCE, a country of N. America, which, according to the French maps, is bounded by the river and lake Illenois on the N. by Carolina on the E. and by the gulf of Mexico on the S. They have however planted only a very ſmall part of this country; indeed the weſtern parts belong to the Spaniards, and the eaſtern to the Engliſh, which laſt are impowered by their royal patents to extend their colonies of Carolina, Virginia, and Penſylvania, as far weſt as they pleaſe: but if the French be allowed to plant all Louiſiana which lies W. of the Engliſh colonies, they will be circumſcribed within very narrow limits.

LOUITZ, a populous town, with a famous annual fair, in the palatinate of Rawa in great Poland; it has a palace belonging to the archbiſhop af Gneſna, and lies 67 miles E. of that city. Lat. 52. 31. N. long. 19. 12. E. *Buſching.*

LOURBRANDER, a town of the hither India, in Aſia, with a harbour at the mouth of the Indus, 28 miles S. of Tatta. Lat. 25. 5. N. long. 68. 1. E. *Syſtem Geogr.*

LOURDE, a town of Bigorre in Gaſcony, in France, in the valley of Lavedan on the Gave, with a ſtrong

caſtle on a rock, almoſt 15 miles S. of Tarbes. Lat. 43. 6. N. long. 2. min. E. *Buſching.*

LOUTH, a market town of Lincolnſhire, 26 miles from Lincoln, and 133 from London.

LOUTH, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulſter, bounded by Monaghan and Armagh on the N. by the Iriſh channel on the E. by Eaſt Meath on the S. and by Cavan on the W. Its capital is Drogheda.

LOUVAIN, a city of Brabant, in the Auſtrian Low Countries, ſituated on the Dyle, 14 miles S. E. of Mechlin, and 15 N. E. of Bruſſels. The walls are between 6 and 7 miles in circuit, but of no conſiderable ſtrength, being generally obliged to ſubmit to that army which is maſter of the field, without any formal ſiege. The French abandoned it May 24, 1706, the next day after the battle of Ramillies, and the duke of Marlborough took poſſeſſion of it May 25. It has been formerly conſiderable for its manufactories, and ſtill carries on a good trade in fine linens. It has an univerſity, which is reckoned the firſt in the Netherlands, having 43 colleges, and ample privileges. It lies 14 miles S. E. of Mechlin. Lat. 51. 12. N. long. 4. 40. E. *Blainville.*

LOUNESTEIN, a fortreſs of Holland, in the United Provinces, ſituated on the confluence of the Waal and Maes, 18 miles E. of Dort. Lat. 51. 36. N. long. 4. 52. E.

LOUVO, a city of Siam, in the further India, in Aſia, 74 miles N. of Siam city. Lat. 15. 20. N. long. 101. 12. E.

LOUVRE, a magnificent palace of the king of France, in Paris, but now ſomewhat decayed, the court not having reſided in it for many years. The whole forms a perfect ſquare, with a court in the center, 63 toiſes on each ſide. In the large gallery, which joins the Louvre to the palace of the Tuilleries, are 180 exact models of French and other fortified places, repreſenting the ſmalleſt particular about them. And here is the royal printing-houſe; and in the apartments of it the ſeveral academies hold their meetings.

LOWLANDS, in contradiſtinction to the highlands, the level or leſs mountainous parts of Scotland. Between the inhabitants of theſe diviſions, otherwiſe called the north and ſouth of Scotland, is a remarkable animoſity, but prevailing chiefly among the middling and lower claſs; for the highlanders term the others, in their language, by way of contempt, the *breeched bodies*; and in return the lowlanders call them *gilligapuſes*, or great ſtaring fellows. The truth is, the bulk of the irregulars of the lowlands have nothing of the warlike ferocity or martial courage of the natives of the higher grounds; but, on the other hand, the lowlanders, by their trade with other nations, are better adapted to purſue agriculture, and the other peaceful arts. It muſt however, upon the whole be acknowledged, that the Scots in general, whether they inhabit the highlands or lowlands, when properly diſciplined, form ſome of the beſt troops in the world; for, from their natural fierceneſs, and their method of living at home, they are able to endure hardſhips of any kind; and from a national ſpirit of honour, which actuates the whole kingdom from the higheſt to the loweſt, are proof againſt all dangers. And accordingly they have eminently diſtinguiſhed themſelves, as ſoldiers, in foreign countries, particularly in Sweden, France, and Germany. And, in proportion to the ſmall extent of their country, they can boaſt of as many ſcholars as any other nation in Europe. The original language in the highlands is Erſe, which is ſpoken in great purity in ſome of the weſtern iſles of Scotland, and ſeems to be a dialect or ſomething analogous to the Iriſh: the

the language of the lowlands is broad Scots, and a dialect of the Engliſh. A highlander often ſpeaks both Scots and Erſe; but a lowlander only the former.

Loxa, a city of Peru, in America, 215 miles E. of Payta. Lat. 5. 10. S. long. 77. 10. W.

Loya, Loja, or Loxa, a town of Granada, in Spain, ſituated at the foot of the mountains on which are large flocks of ſheep, near the river Xenil, 30 miles W. of Granada. Lat. 37. 30. N. long. 4. 12. W.

Luban, a town of Livonia, belonging to Ruſſia, 68 miles E. of Riga. Lat. 56. 52. N. long. 27. 41. E.

Lubanskin Sea, or Lubansee, a conſiderable lake in the S. of Livonia, near the borders of Poland, abounding with excellent fiſh, which are the chief ſupport of the inhabitants. *Buſching.*

Lubec, an imperial city of the duchy of Holſtein, in lower Saxony, in Germany, having an harbour on the Trave; it was once the capital of the Hanſe-towns, and is ſtill a rich, populous place, delightfully ſituated, finely decorated with elegant buildings, and has 20 pariſhes-churches, beſides the cathedral. It is a ſovereign ſtate, governed by its own magiſtrates. The territories of the biſhoprick have been enjoyed by proteſtant princes ever ſince the year 1561, when Lutheraniſm was eſtabliſhed in this biſhoprick, and has devolved as an appendage or inheritance to a younger ſon of the duke of Holſtein-Gottorp, ſtyled duke of Holſtein-Eutin, from the uſual place of his reſidence, 5 miles from this city, the biſhop of which has been raiſed to the throne of Sweden. Lubec has ſtill a conſiderable foreign trade; but ſhips of burthen can come up no higher than the town of Travemund, lying at the mouth of the Trave. It ſtands 15 miles S. W. of the Baltick, and 38 N. E. of Hamburg. Lat. 54. 31. N. long. 10. 42. E.

Luben, a town of Sileſia, in Bohemia, 26 miles N. W. of Breſlaw; it was taken by the king of Pruſſia in 1744. Lat. 51. 31. N. long. 16. 32. E.

Luben, a town of Luſatia and upper Saxony, in Germany, ſituated on the Spree, 40 miles S. of Berlin, belonging to the elector of Saxony. Lat. 52. 10. W. long. 14. 31. E.

Lublin, a trading city and capital of a palatinate of the ſame name in little Poland; it is a pretty large city, ſurrounded with a wall and ditch, and defended by a caſtle on a high rock, on the banks of the little river Byſtzna. It has ſeveral churches and covents; and in its ſuburbs are great numbers of Jews, who have a conſiderable ſynagogue. It has three annual fairs, each of which hold a month, and to which there is a great reſort of German, Greek, Armenian, Arabian, Turkiſh, and other foreign merchants. Here are two great courts of juſtice for little Poland. In 1240, the town was deſtroyed by the Tartars, and afterwards long in the poſſeſſion of the Ruſſians; in 1447 and 1606, it was greatly damaged by an accidental fire, and burnt down by the Swedes in 1656. In 1703 an extraordinary diet was held here. It lies 121 miles N. E. of Cracow, Lat. 51. 26. N. long. 22. 31. E. *Buſching.*

Lubow, a town in the palatinate of Cracow, in little Poland, 46 miles S. E. of Cracow. Lat. 49. 51. N. long. 20. 46. E.

Loyola, a diſtrict of Biſcay proper, in Spain, famous for having belonged to St. Ignatius Loyola, the founder of the order of jeſuits, from whom it takes its name. *Buſching.*

Luc, a town of Dauphiné, in France, ſituated on two ſmall lakes, formed by the river Drome, 34 miles S. of Grenoble. Lat. 44. 51. N. long. 5. 30. E.

Luc, a town of Provence, in France, 36 miles E. of Toulon. Lat. 43. 33. N. long. 6. 20. E.

Lucar,

LUCAR, ST. DE GUADIANA, a town of Andaluſia, in Spain, ſtanding high on the W. ſide of the river Guadiana, defended by three towers, and on the other ſide by a fort of two baſtions; it has a ſmall tide-harbour near the borders of Portugal, and 4 miles E. of Faro. Lat. 37. 32. N. long. 8. 20. W. *Buſching.*

LUCAR, ST. LA MAJOR, a ſmall city of Andaluſia, in Spain, ſituated on the river Guadiana, 18 miles W. of Seville. Lat. 37. 21. N. long. 6. 32. W.

LUCAR, ST. DE BARRAMEDA, a well built city of Andaluſia, in Spain, with a good harbour at the mouth of the Guadalquivir, defended by two batteries; before the place is an excellent road, where a whole fleet may ride in ſafety. It is the port town to Seville, ſhips of burden not going higher up the river. It was the moſt conſiderable port of Spain before the galleons unloaded their treaſure at Cadiz; but is now in a declining ſtate. It lies 26 miles N. of Cadiz, and 44 S. W. of Seville. *Buſching.*

LUCARNO, a town of the Milaneſe, in upper Italy, ſituated on the Lago Maggiore, 14 miles W. of Lugano, belonging to Switzerland. Lat. 45. 52. N. long. 1. 51. E.

LUCAYA. See BAHAMA ISLANDS.

LUCCA, a city of upper Italy, anciently a Roman colony, now the capital of a republick of the ſame name, ſituated in a delightful and very fertile plain, 14 miles broad, ſurrounded with hills, near the Secchia, 12 miles N. of Piſa, and 14 E. of the ſea of Tuſcany. It is regularly fortified with 11 baſtions, is three Italian miles in circuit, has ſeveral well built houſes, but the ſtreets in general irregular; the inhabitants are thought to amount to upwards of 40,000, among which are great numbers of mechanicks and manufacturers, eſpecially in ſilk and gold and ſilver ſtuffs, whence it has acquired the name of "Lucca the induſtrious." Their olive oil is highly eſteemed, and they have plenty of wine, tho' but little corn; the common people here, as in other parts of Italy, uſually eating cheſnuts inſtead of bread. This republick has been eſtabliſhed upwards of 300 years, and the legiſlative authority lodged in the great council of 240 noblemen, or very rich merchants and tradeſmen; one half of which is the ordinary council, and the other the extraordinary, being changed every two years, the executive power is in the hands of the Gonfaloniere, or ſtandard-bearer, who is the principal officer of the ſtate, and equivalent to the doge of Venice, or Genoa. Here is alſo a council of 9 members, called Anziani, who are changed every two months, and taken from the great council, and during their regency live in the palace, at the publick expence. The election of all officers is performed by balloting in the ſenate, the ſtate being an ariſtocracy. Its ordinary revenues amount to 30,000 l. and they can raiſe and pay 10,000 men. The whole number of its ſubjects are reckoned upwards of 120,000, of which, on any preſſing exigency, between 20 and 30,000 are able to bear arms, which can be furniſhed them out of the arſenal within the palace, being a ſpacious building. The greateſt ſecurity of this ſtate is the protection of the houſe of Auſtria. They oblige all travellers to leave their arms at the city gate, and ſuffer none to wear a ſword within the city. The biſhop of Lucca is immediately ſubject to the pope, and conſequently wears a pallium and crucifix, like an archbiſhop. The cathedral is a Gothick ſtructure, but has a richly furniſhed chapel. The territories of this republick are about 25 miles long, and 20 broad, bounded by Modena on the N. by Tuſcany on the E. and S. and by the Tuſcan

ſea and the republick of Genoa on the W. Lat. 43. 52. N. long. 11. 27. E. *Keyſler.*

LUCERA, anciently LUCERIA, a little city of the Capatinata, in Naples and lower Italy; it is the ſee of a biſhop, and lies 67 miles N. E. of the city of Naples. Lat. 41. 31. N. long. 16. 20. E.

LUCERN, an elegant fortified town, and the capital of the canton of the ſame name in Switzerland, ſituated on the Lucern lake, in a plain almoſt ſurrounded with mountains, 25 miles S. W. of Zurich. Lat. 46. 52. N. long. 8. 22. E.

LUCERN, canton of, a diſtrict of Switzerland, bounded by Soleure on the N. by Zurich, Zug, and Underwald on the E. and by the canton of Bern on the S. and W. It is 54 miles in length, and 32 miles in breadth. Its inhabitants are in general Roman catholicks.

LUCERNA, a town of Piedmont, in upper Italy, 20 miles S. of Turin. All the proteſtant inhabitants were driven from this city in 1655. It belongs to the king of Sardinia. Lat. 44. 51. N. long. 7. 31. E. *Buſching.*

LUCHEN, a town of Valencia, in Spain, 28 miles S. of the city of Valencia. Lat. 39. 14. N. long. 27 min. W.

LUCIA, one of the Caribbee iſlands, in America, 23 miles in length, and 12 in breadth; ſome part of it is hilly, but moſtly a rich ſoil, well watered with ſmall ſtreams, and furniſhed with wood, and having ſeveral good bays and harbours. This iſland properly belongs to England; but the French have taken poſſeſſion of it, and built ſeveral fortifications on it. Lat. 13. 45. N. long. 61. 0. W.

LUCIA, ST. one of the iſlands of cape Verde in Africa. Lat. 17. 25. N. long. 24. 9. W.

LUCINGANNO, a town of Tuſcany in Italy, 12 miles S. of Siena. Lat. 43. 21. N. long. 12. 37. E.

LUCON, a town of lower Poictou in France, ſituated in a moraſs, conſequently an unwholeſome air; it is the ſee of a biſhop who is lord of the place, and lies 18 miles N. of Rochelle. Lat. 46. 31. N. long. 16. 12. W. *Buſching.*

LUCONIA, or MANILLA, the principal of the Philippine iſlands in Aſia, upwards of 410 miles long, and in ſome places 217 broad; but in others not above 97. The country is not ſo hot as might be expected from the climate, being well watered by large inland lakes and rivers, alſo by the periodical rains which overflow all the level country. In its mountains are ſeveral volcanos cauſing earthquakes, and giving riſe to a variety of hot ſprings. The inhabitants are a mixture of Chineſe, Malagans, and blacks, the laſt inhabiting the mountains and inland parts, and reckoned to be the Aborigines. Beſides theſe, great numbers of Spaniards, Portugueſe, Meſtizos, &c. are found on the iſland. The blacks have long hair with good features, not at all reſembling the negroes of Africa: and one claſs of the inhabitants are ſo little fond of their natural complexion that they paint their ſkin, whence they are ſtyled Pintadoes or Picts. Luconia lies in ſuch a manner between the rich kingdoms of Aſia and America, that its ſituation is reckoned the beſt in the world for traffick: ſilver being imported from Mexico and Peru in America, diamonds from Golconda in India, and formerly ſpices from the ſpice iſlands in their neighbourhood (but theſe at preſent are monopolized by the Dutch) ſilks, tea, Japan, and China ware, with gold duſt, from China and Japan. Two large ſhips ſail annually to Acapulco in Mexico, whence they return loaded with ſilver, by which the merchants gain 400 per cent. No ſoil in the world produces greater plenty of neceſſaries, as appears from the

the multitude of inhabitants ſubſiſting on the mountains, either on the ſpontaneous productions of the earth, or the game they catch; in the ſands of their brooks is found plenty of gold duſt. The American fruits, particularly the cacao, or chocolate-nut, thrive here as well as in their native climate. This, and in general all the reſt of the Philippine iſlands are ſubject to the Spaniards, whoſe viceroy is as arbitrary here as in any of their ſettlements, and is one of the moſt profitable poſts belonging the crown of Spain. In eccleſiaſtical matters it is ſubject to the archbiſhop of Manilla, who has ſeveral ſuffragans under him, and here, as in other popiſh countries, the inquiſition exerciſes its authority; but the natives, the Chineſe and Mahometans, are permitted the exerciſe of their reſpective religions. Near this iſland commodore Anſon took the rich Acapulco ſhip, the treaſure of which he happily brought to England in 1744, on board the Centurion, the only ſhip remaining of his whole ſquadron. Lat. 14. 30. N. long. 120. 30. E.

LUCRINE LAKE, a large collection of waters in Naples, in Italy, anciently celebrated by the Romans for its fine oyſters, and a variety of other fiſh; it lies near the ſea, but is very ſmall at preſent, reſembling a pond, by reaſon of its being moſtly filled up by a new mountain formed by an earthquake in one night, between the 19th and 20th of September, 1538. This mountain is 3 Italian miles in circuit. *Buſching.*

LUDLOW, a ſmall well built borough of Shropſhire on the river Temd, near its conflux into the Corve; it has an old caſtle on a rock, ſends 2 repreſentatives to parliament, and lies 20 miles from Shrewſbury, and 136 from London.

LUG, a river of Wales riſing in Radnorſhire, from whence it runs S. through Herefordſhire, and paſſing by Monmouth falls into the Severn at Chepſtow.

LUGANO, a town of the Milaneſe in Italy, ſituated on a lake of the ſame name, 22 miles N. W. of Como, now a part of Switzerland, having ſome years ſince been ceded to that republick. Lat. 46. 10. N. long. 8. 51. E. *Buſching.*

LUGGERSHALL, a ſmall borough of Wiltſhire, 12 miles from Saliſbury; it ſends two repreſentatives to parliament.

LUGO, anciently LUCUS AUGUSTI, an old city of Galicia in Spain, ſituated on the Minho; it is the ſee of a biſhop, and has ſeveral warm ſprings, ſome of a moderate warmth, others boiling hot; it lies 58 miles E. of Compoſtella. In 564 a council was held here. Lat. 43. 10. N. long. 7. 47. W. *Buſching.*

LULA, a town of Swediſh Lapland, ſituated at the mouth of the river of the ſame name on the W. ſide of the gulf of Bothnia, 45 miles S. W. of Torne. Lat. 64. 41. N. long. 20. 57. E. *Buſching.*

LULA-LAPMARK, a province of Lapland in Sweden, ſituated by the river Lula; it is bounded by Weſt-Bothnia on the E. by Pitlea-Lapmark on the S. by Norway on the W. and by Torne-Lapmark on the N. it conſiſts chiefly of foreſts and high mountains. *Buſching.*

LUMELIA, or LUMELLINA, the S. W. diviſion of the Milaneſe in Italy, lying 38 miles S. W. of the city of Milan; it was ceded to the duke of Savoy by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713.

LUMELLO, a ſmall town in the territory of the Lumellina, and the Milaneſe in Italy. Lat 45. 21. N. long. 9. E.

LUNDEN, LUND, or a city of Schonen and S. Gothland in Sweden, ſaid to have been built before the birth of Chriſt; it was formerly the reſidence of the kings of this country,

country, and once a considerable place; it is still the see of a bishop, has a famous university, and a handsome Gothick cathedral. It lies 28 miles E. of Copenhagen. In 1676 Charles XI. obtained a victory over the Danes near this city, and in 1679 a peace was concluded between those crowns. On a hill in its neighbourhood called Slipare-hog, the kings of Denmark were formerly chosen. Lat. 55°. 41'. 6''. long. 14. 15. E. *Busching*.

LUNDEN, a town of Holstein in lower Saxony, in Germany, situated on the Eyder, 35 miles N. of Gluckstadt, belonging to the duke of Holstein. Lat. 54. 51. N. long. S. 52 E.

LUNDY, a small island at the entrance of the Bristol channel, 12 English miles N. W. from the coast of Devonshire, and in the midway between that county and Pembrokeshire in Wales; is is about 5 miles long and 2 broad, and surrounded with inaccessible rocks, except at one narrow entrance, where hardly 2 men can go a-breast. It has several springs of fresh water. Lat. 51. 20. long. 4. 4. W.

LUNEL, a small town of Languedoc in France, anciently fortified, but now dismantled. It lies 18 miles E. of Montpelier. Lat. 43. 37. N. long. 4. 18. E. *Busching*.

LUNENBURG, duchy of, a province of lower Saxony, in Germany, which, including Zell, is bounded by the Elbe, which divides it from Holstein and Lawenburg on the N. by Brandenburg on the E. by Brunswick on the S. and by Bremen and Westphalia on the W. it is 105 miles in length and 69 in breadth; one part of it is barren sandy land, and another covered with forests and woods, but has some fruitful lands near the banks of its rivers: it is however, in general, a cold, comfortless country, the inhabitants of which are reckoned the greatest churls in Germany: but as it abounds with wild hogs, deer, and other game, the German quality frequently resort thither in the hunting season. On the demise of George William, the last duke of Lunenburg and Zell in 1705, these duchies devolved on the electress of Hanover, his only daughter and heiress, and from her to his present majesty king George II. as heir of the said princess by king George I. elector of Hanover, her consort.

LUNENBURG, the capital of a duchy of the same name in Germany, situated on the Ilmenow; it is of an oblong figure, about 2 miles in circuit, its streets broad and pretty well built. From the salt springs near this city, are made large quantities of salt, which is the chief employment of its inhabitants, and yields the sovereign a considerable revenue. It lies 34 miles S. E. of Hamburgh. Lat. 53. 40. N. long. 10. 24. E. *Busching*.

LUNEVILLE, a small, very old, and anciently fortified town of Lorrain, lying in a low and marshy country; it has been the general residence of the two last dukes, and of king Stanislaus, since the cession of it, with the duchies of Lorrain and Bar to France; it lies 18 miles S. E. of Nancy the capital. Lat. 48. 40. N. long. 6. 30. E.

LURE, a town of Franche Comté in France, situated on the river l'Ongnon, 33 miles N. E. of Besançon. Lat. 47. 51. N. long. 6. 31. E. *Busching*.

LUSATIA, once a part of Bohemia, but now subject to the elector of Saxony.

LUSIGNAN, an old small town of Poictou in France, situated on a hill, 16 miles S. W. of Poictiers. Lat. 46. 28. N. long. 4. min. E.

LUSITANIA, the ancient name of Portugal.

LUSSON. See LUCON.

LUSUC, LUCK, or LUCKO, a city of Volhinia in little Poland, and

and the capital of the palatinate of Lucko, situated on the Stur, 182 miles S. E. of Warsaw; it is the residence of the bishop of Volhinia, and here is also a Russian bishop. It was almost destroyed by fire in 1752. Lat. 51. 18. N. long. 24. 56. E. *Busching.*

LUTENBURG, a town of Stiria in Austria, in Germany, situated on the river Muer, 36 miles S. E. of Gratz. Lat. 47. 10. N. long. 16. 41. E.

LUTON, a market town of Bedfordshire, 8 miles from St. Albans, and 29 from London.

LUTTER, a town of Hildesheim, in lower Saxony in Germany, 16 miles S. of the city of Hildesheim. Lat. 52. 10. N. long. 10. 14. E.

LUTTERWORTH, an old market town of Leicestershire, 12 miles from Leicester, and 84 from London. The famous John Wickliff, the first reformer in England, and professor of divinity at Oxford, was many years rector of this parish. He died in the year 1383; but 40 years afterwards, in the reign of Henry IV. his remains were dug up by an act of the council of Constance and burnt.

LUTZEILSTEIN, an old town of Alsace in Germany, defended by a castle, 18 miles N. of Strasburg. Lat. 48. 42. N. long. 7. 31. E.

LUTZEN, a town of upper Saxony in Germany, 10 miles W. of Leipsick. Here the Swedes obtained a victory over the Germans in 1632, but lost their king Gustavus Adolphus, who was killed in the field of battle. Lat. 51. 31. N. long. 12. 34. E.

LUXEMBURG, a province of the Austrian Netherlands, bounded by Liege and Limburg on the N. by the Moselle, which divides it from Triers on the E. by Lorrain on the S. and by the Maes, which parts it from Champaign, Hainault, and Namur, on the W. it is about 70 miles in length and 90 in breadth. Its N. part is fruitful, but the S. is incumbered with mountains, and the forest of Ardenne. In its mountains are some iron mines. The states, whose concurrence is requisite for making laws and raising money, consists of the prelates, nobilty, gentry, and representatives of towns, annually assembled at Brussels by the governor general of the Low Countries. This province was for many years in the hands of the French who had seized it, after which it was ceded to them by the peace of Pyrenees in 1659, but were obliged to restore it to the house of Austria at the treaty of Utrecht in 1713, retaining only the district and city of Montmercy, with a little of the southern territory.

LUXEMBURG, the capital of a province of the same name, 24 miles S. W. of Triers; it lies on the river Else, or Alsat; is a small but strong place, the fortifications having been greatly strengthened while it was in the possession of the French. Lat. 49. 52. N. long 6. 10. E. *Busching.*

LUYCK. See LIEGE.

LUZZARA, a town of the Mantuan, in upper Italy, not far from the influx of the Crostollo into the Po, 14 miles S. of Mantua, belonging to the house of Austria. Here an obstinate and bloody battle was fought between the Germans, commanded by prince Eugene, and the French and Spaniards under Lewis duke of Vendosme, on the 4th of August, 1702, in which several thousand men were killed on both sides, each claiming the victory. And here also was fought another battle, in 1734. Lat. 45. 10. N. long. 11, 14. E. *Busching.*

LYBIA, the ancient name of all the coast of Barbary, according to some; but Lybia proper is that part of Africa lying W. of the kingdom of Egypt.

LYCAONIA, the ancient name of

a province of Asia Minor; its capital is Iconium, now Cogni.

LYCHAM, or LITCHAM, a market town of Norfolk, 20 miles from Norwich.

LYCIA, the ancient name of a province of Asia Minor, on the Mediterranean sea, between Caria and Pamphylia.

LYDIA, the ancient name of a province of Asia Minor, lying N. of Caria, in which was the city of Philadelphia.

LYESSE, a town of the French Low Countries, 25 miles S. of Mons, and 18 E. of Landrecy. Lat. 50. 21. N. long. 3. 51. E.

LYME, a borough of Dorsetshire. See LIME,

LYNN, or LYNN REGIS, formerly LYNN EPISCOPI, as belonging to the bishop of Norwich; it is a populous port town of Norfolk, situated at the mouth of the Ouse, and enjoys a very good trade: thro' the streets run two rivers, over which are 15 bridges; it is defended towards the sea by St. Anne's fort, and on the land side by a wall with regular bastions. It contains about 2400 houses, and in the large market place is a statue of king James II. It stands on a bay of the German ocean, 34 miles from Norwich, and 98 from London. It sends two representatives to parliament. Lat. 52. 55. N. long. 32 min. E.

LYONNOIS, a government of France, subdivided into three small provinces, namely, Lyonnois, Forez, and Beaujolois. It is bounded by Maconnois and Burgundy on the N. by the rivers Saone and Rhone, from Bresse to Dauphiné, on the E. by Vivarais and Velais on the S. and by Auvergne on the E.

LYONS, LUGDUNUM SEGUSIANORUM, the capital of a province of the same name, in France, situated near the confluence of the Rhone and Saone; it is very populous, containing about 90,000 souls, but the streets narrow. It has however two fine squares, and is the see of an archbishop. It has thirteen parish-churches besides the cathedral, three collegiate churches, and two colleges of Jesuits, the largest of which is one of the finest in the kingdom. Most of the inhabitants are manufacturers of silk, gold and silver stuffs, &c. Formerly, 18,000 looms were reckoned in this city: but in 1698 their number was reduced to 4000. Its trade extends throughout all France, and their commerce is very great with Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, the Low Countries, and England. Next to Paris, it has the greatest trade of any place in the kingdom; tho' some think Rouen has a more extensive foreign trade. It is a town of great antiquity, having been the seat of the Roman government in Gaul, and has still the ruins of some Roman palaces. It lies 46 miles W. of Chamberry, in Savoy, and 231 S. E. of Paris. Lat. 45. 52. N. long. 4. 46. E. *Busching.*

MAC

MACAO, an island of Canton and China, in Asia, situated at the mouth of the river Ta, 47 miles S. of the city of Canton. The Portuguese left a colony here when they first visited this coast, and have still a large town on the island, but are obliged to submit to the Chinese, tho' the emperor allows them to be governed by their own magistrates and laws. Lat. 22. 13. N. long. 113. 51. E.

MACAO, a small town of Estremadura, in Portugal, containing 1400 inhabitants. *Busching.*

MACASSAR, a large island of the E. Indies, lying E. of Borneo. Lat. 4. 40. S. long. 119. 5. E.

MACCLESFIELD, a market town of Cheshire, situated on the river Bollin, 37 miles from Chester, and

151 from London. It gives title of earl to the noble family of Parker.

MACEDONIA, a very fruitful province of Turkey, in Europe, bounded by the river Neſſus or Neſtus on the N. by the Archipelago on the E. by Theſſaly and Epirus on the S. and by Albania on the W.

MACERATA, a ſmall city of Ancona, in Italy, in the pope's territories, ſituated near the Chiento. Its pincipal gate is built in the form of a triumphal arch with three entrances; it is the ſee of a biſhop, united with that of Tolentino, and has an academy called la Reta. It lies 16 miles S. W. of Loretto. Lat. 43. 21. N. long. 15. 5. E. *Buſching.*

MACHIAN, a ſmall iſland, one of the Moluccas, in Aſia, producing the beſt cloves, of which, and of the other clove iſlands in its neighbourhood, the Dutch have uſurped the dominion, and built three forts on inacceſſible rocks for maintaining their poſſeſſion. It lies under the equator, and in 125. 10. E. long.

MACHIAN, CAPE, a promontory or head-land of Old Spain, in the bay of Biſcay. Lat. 43. 44. N. long. 3. 5. W.

MACHINLETH, a market town of Montgomeryſhire, in N. Wales, ſituated on the river Dovie, 30 miles W. of Montgomery.

MACKERAN, or MACKAN, a province of Perſia, in Aſia, bounded by Sigiſtan on the N. by Tata in India on the E. by the Indian ocean on the S. and by Kherman on the W.

MACKERAN, the capital of a province of the ſame name, in Perſia, 112 miles N. W. of Tata. Lat. 26. 15. N. long. 65. 51. E.

MACRO, or MACRONISSA, anciently HELENA, MACRIS, and CRANE, a craggy iſland of the Archipelago, famous for its plants; it lies near the coaſt of Achaia, and 24 miles E. of Athens.

MADAGASCAR, or ST. LAURENCE, an iſland of Africa, about 1122 miles in length from N. to S. and between 2 and 300 generally in breadth; lies between 12 and 26 S. latitude, and between 43 and 51 E. long. It abounds in corn, fiſh, fowl, and all ſorts of animals, and vegetables, common on the continent of Africa. Here is a variety of hills, dales, woods, and champaign country, well watered with ſprings and ſtreams, and has good harbours: yet no European nation has planted colonies here, it producing no merchandize to defray the expences of ſo long a voyage, negroes excepted, which trading veſſels purchaſe here, as on the continent. Beſides theſe, ſome of the inhabitants are white, and others tawny; they dwell on the coaſt, and are deſcended from the Arabs, as appears from their language and religious rites, being a mixture of Mahometaniſm, Judaiſm, and Paganiſm; but without moſques, temples, or ſtated worſhip. The country is divided among ſeveral petty ſovereigns, ſtyled kings and princes by the ſeamen that touch here: theſe make war on one another, as they do on the continent, and ſell the priſoners for ſlaves to ſhips that call here, taking cloths, utenſils, and other neceſſaries, in return.

MADERAS, iſlands in the Atlantick ocean, lying between lat. 32 and 33 N. and long. 16 W. in Africa. The largeſt of theſe is called Madera, (ſee AZORES) or rather Mattera, which name was given it by Gonzalves Zarco, a Portugueſe, who diſcovered it July 2, 1419, from its being covered with thick woods. It is about 18 miles long, upwards of 4 broad, and 120 in circuit. The woods being burnt down, and the iſland fructified by the aſhes, the Portugueſe planted it with vines, from which incredible quantities of wine are produced, that keeps beſt in the hotteſt weather and climate, where other wines turn ſour; for which

which reaſon hardly any other is uſed in Jamaica, and the Carribee iſlands. The others are very ſmall, yielding but little wine. Theſe were planted by the Portugueſe in 1425, and are ſtill ſubject to that crown.

MADRAS A PATAN. See GEORGE FORT.

MADRE DE POPA, a town and convent of Terra Firma, in S. America, on the river Grande, 54 miles E. of Carthagena; to it is as great a reſort of the Roman catholick pilgrims of America, as of thoſe in Europe to the holy houſe of Loretto; and numerous miracles are ſaid to have been wrought, by the bleſſed Virgin here, in favour of the Spaniſh fleets, and ſeamen; whence they are liberal in their donations, at her ſhrine. Lat. 10. 51. N. long. 76. 15. W.

MADRID, the capital of New Caſtile, and of all Spain, being the royal reſidence of the Spaniſh monarch; it lies in the middle of a large ſandy plain, ſurrounded with hills, but has neither wall nor ditch. On its W. ſide runs the river Manzanares, over which is a ſtately ſtone bridge, built by king Philip II. It is a large city, containing 150,000 inhabitants, has fine ſquares, broad and ſtrait ſtreets, but exceſſively dirty; the ſtench of which may be ſmelt above a mile off. The large market called Place Mayor, would be a very fine ſquare were it kept clean, but it is commonly full of ſmall ſtalls and proviſions; here are celebrated the bull-baitings in memory of their victories and ſucceſſes, for which reaſon the ſtately uniform houſes of 5 ſtories that ſurround it, have balconies and galleries to each ſtory, for the convenience of the ſpectators, the whole ſupported by an arched cloiſter or collonade; but their beſt houſes have only lattice-windows, and thoſe of the nobility have no courts before them, ſtanding even with the ſtreet. Here proviſions are very good, and not dear, and the continual reſidence of the court at Madrid, cauſes a briſk trade. Here are 3 royal palaces, namely, that on the W. ſide of the city, which ſtands high, the Buen Retiro, and the Caſſa del Campo, with the high courts of juſtice, and 3 royal academies. It lies 289 miles E. of Liſbon, 91 S. W. of Paris, and 820 in the ſame direction from London. Lat. 40. 25. N. long. 3. 39. W. There is alſo a royal palace in France, now falling to decay, called Madrid; it lies in the neighbourhood of Paris, and was built by Francis I. in 1529, after the plan of that of the ſame name in Spain, where he had been priſoner. *Buſching.*

MADRIGAL, a city of Popagan, in S. America, 126 miles S. of the city of Popagan, belonging to Spain. Lat. 30. min. N. long. 75. 36. W.

MADRIGAL, a town of New Caſtile in Spain, in a very fruitful country, abounding with corn and excellent wine. *Buſching.*

MADURA, a province of hither India in Aſia, bordering on Tanjour to N. E. the Indian ſea, which ſeparates it from the iſland of Ceylon to the S. E. the mountains of Balagat, which part it from Malabar to the W. The prince of this country is tributary, if not ſubject, to the great mogul. Its capital is Madura, 12 miles N. of cape Comorin, the moſt ſouthern headland of the hither India. The natives are moſtly blacks.

MAELA, a ſmall town of Aragon in Spain, lying in a deſolate country on the borders of Catalonia, 56 miles S. E. of Saragoſſa. Lat. 41. 21. N. long. 20. min. W. *Buſching.*

MAES, a river of Burgundy, riſing near the villages of Meuſe and Montigny le roi, from whence it runs N. through Lorrain and Champagne, into the Low Countries; is navigable at St. Thibaud, and after paſſing Toul, Verdun, Sedan, and

Dinant, and afterwards by Luxemburg and Namur, at which laſt place receiving the Sambre, it afterwards runs N. E. by Liege, Maeſtricht, Venlo and Grave, in the United Provinces, and then W. to Gorcum, and after uniting with the Wahal, below the iſland of Bommel, takes the name of Meruve, and then running W. to Dort, at laſt falls into the N. or German ocean, a little below the Brill. *Buſching.*

MAESLAND SLUICE, a town of Delftland and Holland, in the United Provinces, 7 miles S. of Delſt. Lat. 51. 45. N. long. 3. 39. E. *Buſching.*

MAESTRICHT, a large city of the Low Countries, lying on the river Maes, 14 miles N. of Liege, and 38 E. of Louvain. The town which ſtands on the W. ſide of the river, is the biſhoprick of Liege, but the wycke or ſuburb, which is on its E. ſide, lies in Limbourg. The whole is garriſoned by the Dutch, who have alſo the civil government of that part called the town, which is about 4 miles in circuit, and ſtrongly fortified. In it are three Dutch churches, but more belonging to the Roman catholicks, who are the moſt numerous. It was taken by the Dutch from the Spaniards in 1632, but retaken from them by Lewis XIV. in perſon, anno 1673, who reſtored it again to the Dutch by the peace of Nimeguen in 1679, and has ever ſince continued in their poſſeſſion. Lat. 50. 51. N. long. 8. 38. E. *Blainville.*

MAESYCH, a town of Liege in Germany, ſituated on the Maes, 18 miles N. E. of Maeſtricht. Lat. 51. 21. N. long. 5. 50. E.

MAGADOXA, the capital of a territory of the ſame name, ſituated at the mouth of the river Magadoxa, on the coaſt of Anian in Africa, 236 miles S. of Adea. Lat. 2. 12. N. long. 41. 12. E.

MAGDEBURG, DUCHY OF, a province in lower Saxony in Germany, bordering on Brandenburg to the N. and E. Anhalt and Halberſtadt to the S. and the duchy of Brunſwick to the N. W. is ſixty miles in length, and thirty in breadth. It is ſeparated by the Elbe; its E. ſide is moſtly foreſt, and the W. a fertile country.

MAGDEBURG, the capital of the duchy of the ſame name, on the Elbe, 74 miles W. of Berlin. This duchy was the ſee of an archbiſhop, till the peace of Weſtphalia in 1648, at which time it was aſſigned to the elector of Brandenburg, who ſecularized the archbiſhoprick, and converted it into a duchy, the annual revenue of which is 100,000 l. In the univerſity of Magdeburg, the reformer, Luther, was educated. Lat. 52. 21. N. long. 12. 14. E. *Syſt. Geogr.*

MAGDELENA, a large river of S. America, which having its ſource near the equator, runs N. through Terra Firma, and uniting its ſtream with the Cance, takes the name of the river Grande, and falls into the N. ſea below the town of Maudre de Popa.

MAGELLAN, STREIGHTS OF, a paſſage into the S. ſea, lying between lat. 52 and 54 S. and between 76 and 84 W. long. being upwards of 300 miles in length, from the Atlantick ocean to the Pacifick, is in ſome places ſeveral leagues over, and in others not half a league; the land on both ſides mountainous. Theſe ſtreights were diſcovered, and paſſed by Ferdinando Magellan, a Portugueſe, in the ſervice of the crown of Spain, in 1520, in his attempt for finding a W. paſſage to the E. Indies, which he accordingly performed; but having been killed in the Molucca iſlands, his ſhip returned by the cape of Good Hope, round Africa; and was the firſt ever known to have ſurrounded the globe. Admiral Drake alſo paſſed theſe ſtreights in his voyage round the world. But ſhips that have ſailed to the S. ſea of late years, particularly commodore Anſon, have gone round

round cape Horn, in which paſſage fewer inconveniencies are met with than in the other through the ſtreights of Magellan.

MAGGIORE LAKE, LAGO MAGGIORE, anciently LACUS VERBANUS, a collection of waters lying partly in the Milaneſe, and partly in the country of the Griſons; it is about 56 Italian miles in length, and in moſt places 6 broad, is 80 ells in depth at the middle, has a ſtrong bottom, and clear greeniſh water abounding with fiſh; it is quite ſurrounded with hills, from which are fine natural water-falls: a canal goes from it towards Switzerland, and near Seſto the river Teſſino iſſues from it, and is alſo united to the city of Milan by the canal of Ticinello, or Navilio, made by king Francis I. In this lake the 2 moſt conſiderable iſlands are Iſola Bella and Iſola Madre. *Keyſler.*

MAGNA VACCA, a town of Ferrara, and the eccleſiaſtical ſtate in Italy, with an harbour on the Adriatick, 18 miles N. of Ravenna. Lat. 44. 55. N. long. 12. 56. E.

MAGNELONE, a lake in the S. of Languedoc in France, not far from the Mediterranean, with which it runs parallel from the city of Agde to Aigne Mortes, being 40 miles in length, and 1 in breadth. *Buſching.*

MAGNY, a ſmall town in the iſle of France, 29 miles N. W. of Paris. Lat. 49. 21. N. long. 2. 4. E.

MAHON. See MINORCA and PORT MAHON,

MAIDENHEAD, a ſmall town of Berkſhire, ſituated on the Thames, over which is a large wooden bridge, 13 miles from Reading, and 28 from London.

MAIDSTONE, a large town of Kent, ſituated on the Medway, over which is a fine bridge. It ſends 2 repreſentatives to parliament, and here the archbiſhop of Canterbury has a palace; it lies 24 miles from Canterbury, and 36 from London.

MAILEZAIS, a ſmall town of Poictou in France, on an iſland formed by the rivers Seure and Antize, formerly the ſee of a biſhop, but removed to Rochelle, which lies 24 miles N. of it. Lat. 46. 31. N. long. 38. min. W. *Buſching.*

MAINE, a government of France, bordering to the N. on Normandy, to the E. on Perche, to the S. on Touraine and Vendomois, and towards the W. on Anjou and Bretagne. It is divided into upper and lower Maine. Its capital is Mans.

MAINE, a river of Germany, having its ſource on the E. ſide of Franconia, from whence it runs from E. to W. through that province, then paſſing by Bamberg, Wurtſburg, Aſchaffenburg, Hanau, and Franckfort, empties itſelf into the Rhine, near Mentz. *Buſching.*

MAINE, a river of France in the county of Maine, riſing at Linieres on the borders of Normandy, ſoon after which it receives the Sarte, and falling into the Loire, is navigable partly of itſelf, and partly by means of ſluices, from Lavol to its mouth. *Buſching.*

MAINE, a province of New England in America, bordering on Nova Scotia to the N. E. the Maſſachuſet bay to the S. and New Hampſhire to the S. W. and N. W.

MAINLAND, or POMONA, the former name it takes from its being the principal and the largeſt iſland of the Orkneys in Scotland; it is 24 miles long, in ſome parts 9 miles broad, in others 6. Its capital Kirkwall, which ſee

MAINTENON, a town of Orleannois in France on the Eure, with the title of a marquiſate belonging to the famous miſtreſs, afterwards wife of Lewis XIV. *Buſching.*

MAJORCA, or MALLORCA, an iſland in the Mediterranean belonging to Spain, and the principal of

thoſe anciently called Baleares, or inſulæ Baleariceæ, famous for their ſlingers, 60 miles in length and 45 broad; its 4 principal capes lying towards the 4 cardinal points are Pedra, Groſſer, Salinas, and Formentor. Its N. and W. part is mountainous but fruitful, and that to the E. and S. is level, producing corn, oil, wine, honey, ſaffron, great and ſmall cattle, with fruit and wild game. The whole iſland is ſurrounded with towers, from which an enemy can be ſeen at ſome diſtance off. It has ſeveral good harbours, lies 86 miles S. of the coaſt of Catalonia. Its capital is

MAJORCA, anciently PALMA, ſituated on a bay between two capes on the S. W. part of the iſland, fortified after the modern manner and large, has 22 churches beſides the cathedral, and ſeveral chapels and oratories. It contains 6000 houſes, ſome of them large and of ſtone, and the number of its inhabitants is reckoned at 10,000. In the ſquare Born, which is the largeſt in this city are ſtately houſes, with galleries for ſeeing the bull-fights and other publick ſpectacles. It is the ſee of a biſhop and has an univerſity. Lat. 39. 30. N. long. 2. 36. E. *Buſching.*

MAIRE, STREIGHT OF, a paſſage to cape Horn, ſo called from its diſcoverer Le Maire; it lies between Terra del Fuego in S. America, and the iſland of Staten. At preſent but little uſed, ſhips going round Staten, as well as cape Horn, into the S. ſea.

MALABAR, coaſts of, a large diſtrict in the mogul's country, lying on the S. W. part of the peninſula of the hither India in Aſia, bordering on Viſapour to the N. the mountains of Baligate to the E. and the Indian ocean to the W. and S. being about 400 miles long and 100 broad; it belongs to ſeveral petty princes or ſtates, but all tributary to the great mogul. Here are ſeveral European colonies and ſettlements, from which pepper is principally exported.

MALACCA, the moſt ſoutherly part of the further peninſula of India in Aſia, bordering on Siam, of which kingdom it is ſometimes reckoned a part, to the N. the bay of Siam and the Indian ocean to the E. and on the ſtreights of Malacca, which ſeparate it from the iſland of Sumatra to the S. W. is about 600 miles in length, and generally about 200 broad, but in ſeveral places not ſo much The inhabitants of Malacca are more ſubject to the Dutch, who are in poſſeſſion of all the ſtrong places on the coaſt, than to the king of Siam or any elſe, being compelled by the Dutch to traffick with them on what terms they pleaſe, and excluſively of all the other European nations. Its capital is Malacca city, lying in a level country near the ſea. Its walls and fortifications are founded on a rock, and carried up to a conſiderable height; their lower part is waſhed by the tide, and on the land ſide is a wide canal, or ditch, cut from the ſea to the river, whereby it is made an iſland. Its inhabitants are Dutch, Portugueſe, Chineſe, Moors, Malayans, and ſome Armenian merchants; but at preſent is a place of no great trade. In 1640 the Dutch took it from the Portugueſe, at which time it had a flouriſhing trade, and more frequented than any town in India, Goa excepted; for here was the rendezvous of their ſhips from China, Japan, and the ſpice iſlands; but the Dutch have removed the trade to Batavia, and chiefly uſe this fortreſs for commanding the ſtreights, and bridling the natives. The tawny people here, and in the neighbouring iſlands, are commonly called Malagans. Lat. 2. 12. N. long. 102. 2. E. *Syſt. Geogr.*

MALAGA, an ancient fortified city of Granada in Spain, on the Mediterranean, and at the foot of a ſteep

ſteep mountain, is handſomely built and populous, with a large harbour and conſiderable trade; is defended by two caſtles, one on the top and the other at the foot of the mountain, and is the ſee of a biſhop. Here the Phœnicians firſt built a city called Malacha, or Malaca. Off cape Malaga near this city, the Engliſh with their allies, the Dutch, under the command of Sir George Rook, obtained a ſignal victory over the French fleet, commanded by the count de Thouloufe in Auguſt 1704, ſince which time the French have not attempted to diſpute the empire of the ſea with them. Though this defeat would have been more complete, had not the Engliſh ſpent moſt of their ammunition in taking Gibraltar, and the Dutch ſent part of their ſquadron away in order to convoy their merchant ſhips home. This place is remarkable for its excellent wine. Lat. 36. 51. N. long. 4. 56. W. *Euſching*.

MALAMOCCO, a ſmall iſland with a port town in the Lagunas of Venice in upper Italy, 6 miles S. of that city. *Euſching*.

MALDA, a town of Bengal and India in Aſia on the Ganges, about 122 miles N. of Huegly. Here are factories of ſome European nations. Lat. 24. 36. N. long 87. 52. E.

MALDEGHEM, a village of Flanders in the Low Countries, to which baron Sparr retired with his little army, after forcing the French lines in 1705; it lies 8 miles S. by. E. from Sluys, 9 E. from Bruges.

MALDIVIA ISLANDS OF, a cluſter of iſlands in the Indian ocean, 533 miles S. W. of the continent of the hither India, and the iſland of Ceylon; of theſe are no leſs than 1000 ſmall iſlands extending from lat. 2. S. to lat. 7. N. They are generally flat and low, being ſurrounded with rocks and ſands, and probably they were firſt planted by the Arabians, the inhabitants being of the ſame complexion, and of the Mahometan ſect, and governed by the ſame ſovereign. The channels between them are narrow, and ſome fordable. They produce no corn, rice, or herbage; but the natives live upon cocoa-nuts, with other fruits, roots, and fiſh. They have little or nothing to barter with, unleſs thoſe ſhells called cowries, or blackmoors teeth, of which they have great plenty; and theſe ſerve for ſmall coin in ſeveral parts of India.

MALDEN, a borough of Eſſex, near the confluence of the Chelmer and Blackwater, with a harbour near a bay of the ſea; it conſiſts of one principal ſtreet a mile long, and ſends 2 members to parliament. Here is a publick library for the neighbouring clergy; it was formerly a Roman colony, but whether it was the ancient Comalodunum is diſputed: it lies 12 miles from Chelmsford, and 38 from London.

MALETROIT, a little town of lower Britany in France, on the Ouſe, 40 miles E. of port Lewis. Lat. 47. 56. N. long. 2. 21. W.

MALINES. See MECHLIN.

MALLING, a market town of Kent, 6 miles from Maidſtone, and 29 from London.

MALLO, a ſmall town in the county of Cork, and province of Munſter in Ireland, ſituated on the Blackwater, 20 miles N. of Cork city.

MALMEDY, a town in the biſhoprick of Liege in Weſtphalia, in Germany, 12 miles S. of Limburg. Lat. 50. 36. N. long. 6. 21. E.

MALMOE, a handſome town of Schonen, and S. Gothland in Sweden, with a harbour on the Baltick; is ſurrounded on the land ſide with walls, ditches, and baſtions; on the ſea ſide is a caſtle and fortreſs. It has 1900 inhabitants. Here is a ſociety founded in the 11th century, in memory of king Knut IV. or the St. and called Knut's-gilde, with members of both ſexes, among whom have been ſeveral kings, princes,

princes, and other persons of distinction; it lies 25 miles S. E. of Copenhagen. Lat. 55. 31. N. long. 13. 31. E. *Busching.*

MALMSBURY, a fine old borough of Wiltshire, situated on the Avon, which mostly surrounds it, 34 miles from Salisbury, and 89 from London; it sends two representatives to parliament.

MALO, ST. a small but populous city of Britany in France, on a rocky island in the English channel, but joined to the main land by a causeway, at the beginning of which is a strong castle. The harbour is large, and one of the best on the coast, but of difficult entrance, as being surrounded with several rocks, and at tide of ebb almost left dry; so that it will not admit large vessels. On the neighbouring rocks are 10 different forts. Its inhabitants are chiefly sea-faring people, and in the time of war fit out many privateers, who made several prizes in the war with England during the reign of king William, which brought a bombardment upon the town, but did it little damage. In the year, 1758, a select body of above 20,000 British troops, under the duke of Marlborough, and a powerful squadron commanded by commodore Howe, having landed at Cancalle bay, between the 6th and 7th of June, burnt all the shipping in St. Malo's harbour to the number of 100 great and small, after which finding the town impracticable, re-imbarked and returned to Spithead with little or no loss. In time of peace it drives a considerable trade with England, Holland, and Spain; is the sea of a bishop, and lies 12 miles N. of Dinant, and 40 N. W. of Rennes. Lat. 48. 36. N. long. 2. 15. W.

MALORIA, or MELORA, a small island of Italy in the Tuscan sea, 12 miles W. of Leghorn. Lat. 43. 31. N. long. 12. E.

MALPARTIDO, a town of Spanish Estremadura, 14 miles S. of Placentia, thither the duke of Berwick retired upon the advance of the confederates, after taking Alcantara, April 1706, and near it the allied army forcing the duke's intrenchments, obliged him to fly, May 1, following. Lat. 39. 40. N. long. 6. 12. W.

MALPAS, a genteel market town of Cheshire, situated on a high hill, 12 miles from Chester, and 157 from London.

MALPLAQUET, a village in Flanders, near which a memorable and bloody battle was fought in 1709, between the allies and the French See BLAREGNIES.

MALTA, an island in the Mediterranean, anciently called IPERIA, afterwards OGYGIA, and by the Greeks MELITE, from which the Saracens formed its present name MALTA. We find mention made of it the 28th chapter of the Acts of the apostles. It is of an oval figure, its length is about 20 miles, its breadth 12, and its whole circuit 60. is intirely rocky, and produces no more corn than serves the inhabitants for 6 months; the quantity of wine produced here is not considerable: and what they want of both these articles they import from Sicily. The rock is white and soft, only covered about a foot deep with earth, producing plenty of peas, beans, and other pulse, with melons and garden vegetables. They have no wood here, but that of their fruit-trees. The island produces indigo, figs, cotton, honey, grapes, olives, lemons, oranges, and all kinds of good fruit. Here are excellent pastures, with considerable fisheries, sea-salt, and a profitable coral fishery. The number of its inhabitants amount to about 60000, and the annual revenue of the island to 76,000 scudi. The oldest inhabitants of this island, of which any accounts are extant, were the Phæacians;

Pheacians; who were driven out by the Phœnicians, and these were obliged to give place to the Greeks; after this it seems to have been subject to the Carthaginians, who were routed from it by the Romans: but upon the declension of the Roman empire, at first it fell under the dominion of the Goths, and afterwards of the Saracens, who were driven out of it by the Normans in the year 1090, since which time it was subject to the same sovereign with Sicily, till the emperor Charles V. gave it in 1529 to the knights of St. John at Jerusalem, after having the succeeding year lost the island of Rhodes, which since 1308, they had very gallantly defended for 213 years against the whole power of the Turks. In 1566, Solyman the Turkish emperor attacked them in the island of Malta, but he was obliged to quit the island after the loss of above 20,000 men in the attempt. The order formerly consisted of 8 tongues or nations, the principal of which were the French, Italian, English, and German, but now only of 7, the English having withdrawn themselves on account of their superstitious rites; and the number of its knights in other countries may be about 3000 in all; but the order has lost considerably by the reformation, and accidents of war, besides the English, Danish, Swedish, and Hungarian priories, also a good deal in Germany and the Netherlands. The knights must be of ancient noble families, and legitimate. The heads of each nation, or the grand crosses are called grand priors, having each their convents of knights, and estates appropriated for their maintenance in every popish nation, and these are stiled commanderies. The principal of these is the grand prior of Germany, or Teutonick order, who was created a prince of the empire by the emperor Charles V. in 1546, and has a seat and vote among the princely abbots in the diet. His residence is at Keitersheim in the Brisgau. The priors chuse a grand master, and in spirituals they are all subject to the pope; living according to the rule of St. Augustine, and also depend pretty much on those princes where their lands or commanderies lie. They are obliged, besides several other engagements, to maintain a continual war with the Turks, Algerines, and other Mahometans, and likewise with pirates. The knights take vows of celibacy, chastity, &c. and as to matrimony, they generally keep their vow, but they introduce, however, a great many Greek girls, who serve them as concubines. The capital of the island is

MALTA, MEDINA, or CITTA VECCHIA. It is well fortified, standing on a hill in the middle of the island; it consists of 3 towns separated by channels, forming so many peninsulas of solid rock, which rise to a considerable height above the sea, having secure harbours within them, capable of receiving whole fleets; and as the situation is naturally strong, no art is wanting to render the fortifications impregnable. Anciently the town was twice as large as it is at present. The streets are open and spacious, and the houses built of the white stone hewn out of the rocks, of which the island consists. Besides the city, the island has 26 parishes, 4 or 5 towns standing close to each other, which may be looked upon as one, and between 30 and 40 villages, containing 50,000 souls, one half of which are military and unmarried men. Malta is the see of a bishop, who is suffragan to Palermo in Sicily. Lat. 35. 54. N. long. 14. 34. E. *Busching*.

MALTON, a large borough in the N. riding of Yorkshire, situated on the river Derwent; it consists of 2 parts, namely, the old and new town,

town, ſends 2 repreſentatives to parliament, and lies 24 miles from York, and 199 from London.

MALVA, a province of hither India in Aſia, ſituated in the middle of that country under the tropick of Cancer, and ſubject to the great mogul.

MALVASIA, or NAPODI DE MALVESIA, anciently EPIDAURUS, a city of the Morea in European Turkey, on the gulf de Neopoli in the Archipelago, not far from the modern Monembaſia, and is the ſtrongeſt fortreſs in all the Morea; its excellent wine has been celebrated in ancient times; it has a pretty good harbour, is the ſee of a Greek metropolitan, and lies 34 miles E. of Lacedemon, and 75 S. W. of Athens. Lat. 36. 40. N. long. 23. 40. E.

MALVERN-HILL, a chain of eminences in Worceſterſhire, near the borders of Herefordſhire, on which are two villages, namely, Great and Little Malvern, each anciently containing a benedictine abbey. Here alſo are two medicinal ſprings.

MAN, ISLE OF, an iſland in the Iriſh ſea, by Cæſar called MONA, by Ptolemy MONOEDA, or MONEITHA, and by Pliny MONABIA. It lies 12 miles S. of the coaſt of Galloway in Scotland, 26 N. of Angleſey in Wales, 40 W. of the coaſt of Cumberland, and 44. E. of that of Down in Ireland, ſo that England, Scotland, and Ireland may be eaſily ſeen from it at the ſame time. It is ſituated between Lat. 53. 50. and 54. 25. N. and long. 4. 30. W. is near 30 miles in length, and between 8 and 9 in breadth. It is entirely ſurrounded with rocks, and conſequently has a dangerous coaſt: the ſoil in its N. part is ſandy and heathy, but the S. part has good paſture ground with arable land, producing all ſorts of grain more than is ſufficient for the natives, and the air is reckoned healthful, the inhabitants living to a great age. They are a mixture of Engliſh, Scotch, and Iriſh, and have a governor of their own called KING IN MAN, who is at preſent duke of Athol, and to whom it has deſcended by marriage from the earls of Derby; but the crown of England has the ſovereignty over it. Their ſtaple commodities are principally wool, hides, and tallow, and they are extremely well ſituated for foreign trade, but more ſo for running of goods, brandies and wines eſpecially; for which reaſon, they were brought under the ſame laws as England with regard to the cuſtoms. Here is the ſee of a biſhop, a ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of York, who is ſtyled biſhop of Sodor and Man, the former being a biſhoprick of the iſland of Jona, or St. Columba, commonly Columbkyle, one of the weſtern iſlands of Scotland, united to Man in 1098. The biſhop is choſen by the duke of Athol, and confirmed by the king; he has neither voice, nor ſeat in the houſe of Britiſh peers but performs every other part of the epiſcopal functions by ordaining prieſts and deacons. Dr. Hilderſley is the preſent biſhop, having lately ſucceeded the pious Dr. Wilſon, whoſe devotional pieces will endear his name to poſterity, as a worthy and religious man, and ſome of theſe he tranſlated into the Manck language, in order to render them more generally uſeful to his dioceſe. The principal place on the iſland is Ruthin, defended with a ſtrong caſtle. The biſhop's reſidence is at the village of Bal-Curi. The moſt populous place is Douglaſs, near which is the beſt harbour in the iſland. On the little iſle of Peel, near the W. ſide of Man, is a town of the ſame name, with a fortified caſtle. The horſes in this iſland are of a remarkably ſmall ſize, being no bigger than aſſes, but very mettleſome and hardy, and of much the

ſame

same kind are those in the Orkney islands of Scotland, called Shalties; but found no where else in Great-Britain.

MANAR, an island of Asia in the Indian sea, lying between that of Ceylon and the continent. Lat. 9. 12. long. 79. 12. E.

MANCHA, LA, a mountainous territory, forming the S. part of New Castile in Spain, situated between the springs of the rivers Guadiana and Guadalquivir, famous as giving title to Cervantes's Don Quixote, and the feigned scene of some of this knight's humourous adventures.

MANCHE, LA, the name given by the French to the English channel.

MANCHESTER, the seat of the anciently MANCUNIUM, a large trading town of Lancashire, yet more handsome, pleasant, and populous than most cities in England, situated on the Irwell, which here receives the Irk; it has a college and library, with great numbers of manufactures, particularly in cotton and Manchester stuffs, as they are called. Here also is one of the most considerable manufactures of haberdashery wares in England. It lies 44 miles from Lancaster, and 165 from London.

MANDERSCHEIT, a city of Triers in the lower Rhine in Germany, and capital of a county bearing its name, 24 miles N. of Triers city. Lat. 50. 26. N. long. 6. 43. E.

MANFREDONIA, a small city of the Capitanata in Naples in Italy, built out of the ruins of the antient city of Sipoutum; it has a harbour on the bay of the same name in the Adriatick, 10 miles E. of Venice, and is the see of an archbishop. In 1620 it was taken and destroyed by the Turks. Lat. 41. 31. N. long. 16. 51. E. *Busching.*

MANGALOR, or MANGRELOR, a town of the hither India in Asia, having a harbour on the Malabar coast, 154 miles N. of Calicut. Here are factories of the Portuguese and Dutch. Lat. 13. 12. N. long. 74. 15. E. *System Geogr.*

MANHEIM, a city of the palatinate of the Rhine in Germany, at the conflux of the Rhine and Neckar, 18 miles N. W. of Heidelburg; and latterly the usual residence of the elector palatine; it was twice burnt by the French in the late wars. Lat. 49. 36. N. long. 7. 32. E. *Busching.*

MANILLA. See LUCONIA.

MANINGTREE, a market town of Essex, on a river near the mouth of the Stour, 26 miles from Chelmsford, and 59 from London.

MANOSQUE, a populous town of upper Provence in France, on the Durance, in a very fertile and delightful valley, with a commandery of the order of Malta, the prior of which calls himself a grand cross of the order of St. John of Jerusalem; it lies 27 miles N. E. of Aix. Lat. 43. 56. N. long. 5. 46. E.

MANRESA, anciently RUBRICATA, an old town of Catalonia in Spain, near the confluence of the Cardonero, and Lobregat, 30 miles N. W. of Barcelona. Lat. 41. 36. N. long. 1. 41. E. *Busching.*

MANS, the capital of Maine in France, situated on an eminence near the river Sarte; it is the see of a bishop, and lies 50 miles N. E. of Angers. It contains 16 parish churches, besides a cathedral, 2 collegates, 4 abbies, 8 convents, and a college. The number of houses in this city are 3200, in which are reckoned to be 15,000 souls. Lat. 48. 20. N. long. 6. min. E. *Busching.*

MANSFIELD, a city of upper Saxony in Germany, and the capital of the county of the same name, 46 miles N. W. of Leipsick. Lat. 51. 46. N. long. 11. 53. E.

MANSFIELD, a large and populous town of Nottinghamshire, famous for its malt, and giving ti-

tle of baron to the honourable William Murray, a ſon of the Stormont family in Scotland. It lies 10 miles from Nottingham, and 136 from London.

MANTAILLE, a town of lower Dauphiné in France, where Boſon had himſelf proclaimed king of Burgundy in the year 979. *Buſching.*

MANTE, a town in the iſle of France, ſituated on the Seine, over which is a large and fine ſtone bridge. Before the town in the river is the pleaſant iſland of Champion, 30 miles N. W. of Paris. Lat. 48. 56. N. long. 1. 50. E. *Buſching.*

MANTUA, DUCHY OF, a province in upper Italy, bordering on the Breſcian and Veroneſe to the N. another part of the Venetian dominions, and the Ferrareſe to the E. the duchies of Modena and Mirandola to the S. and the Cremoneſe to the W. is about 50 miles in length, and from 10 to 30 in breadth. The country is fruitful in corn, excellent fruit, garden vegetables, ſilk, a great deal of flax, ſome wine and paſture grounds; its horſes are of a good kind. The revenues of this duchy bring in their ſovereign 300,000 crowns per annum. The family of Gouzaga enjoyed the Mantuan ever ſince the year 1328, when Lewis of that name expelled the Bonacolſi. Upon the demiſe of Charles II. king of Spain, and Philip duke of Anjou ſucceeding to the vacant throne, the duke of Mantua was prevailed on for 60,000 piſtoles, and a monthly ſubſidy of 36,000 dollars for the maintenance of a French garriſon of 4000 men, to deliver up his capital into the hands of the French, and other advantageous ſtipulations. But this treaty proved the duke's ruin, for he was put under the bann of the empire, and in 1703 the emperor gave that part of Montferat, which the duke of Mantua held as a fief, to the duke of Savoy; and in 1707 the imperialiſts made themſelves maſters of the whole duchy of Mantua, and duke Charles IV. dying in 1708, the houſe of Auſtria ſtill keep poſſeſſion of it under the general governor of Milan. Its capital is

MANTUA, ſituated in the middle of a lake, 24 Italian miles in circuit and 2 in breadth, formed by the river Mincio. The 2 principal bridges which lead to this city are defended, the firſt by 2 citadels, and the other by bulwarks at each end. The river divides the town into two parts, but theſe are joined by 6 bridges. Here is a good citadel, fortified more by nature than art. The city is 5 miles in circuit, with ſtreets moſtly ſpacious, ſtrait, and long, well built ſtone houſes, fine palaces and beautiful churches. Here are reckoned in general 4 collegiate and 21 pariſh churches, 14 other churches and hoſpitals, 11 oratories and 40 convents, beſides thoſe in the ſuburbs, of which laſt Mantua has 3 on the futher ſide of the lake. Formerly the number of its inhabitants not including the garriſon, was computed at 50,000; but at preſent it does not exceed 16,000. In a particular quarter of the city, are between 4 and 5000 Jews. It is the ſee of a biſhop immediately ſubject to the pope, with an univerſity founded in 1625. The cathedral is the work of the famous architect Julio Romano, with paintings of the moſt celebrated maſters. The ancient ducal palace is neither modern nor regular, but large and ſpacious; and its famous gallery and cabinet of curioſities were entirely plundered in 1630, by the imperialiſts, when they took the city by ſtorm. The excellent manufactures of ſilks called Mantuas, with other fabricks, and the trade of the city, which formerly flouriſhed, are now in a declining ſtate. Here the poet Taſſo was born, as was alſo the poet Virgil, at the village of Pietola, anciently Andes, about 2 miles from hence, near which

which is the Virgiliana, or ducal work, where the laſt mentioned great poet is ſaid to have ſtudied in a grotto. Mantua lies 75 miles W. of Milan, and 84 S. W. of Venice. Lat. 45. 31. N. long. 11. 20. E. *Keyſler.*

MAON, or MAHON, a port and town in the iſland of Minorca in the Mediterranean, on a fine bay at the extremity of the iſland, with an excellent harbour. See MINORCA.

MARACAIBO, a city of Terra Firma in the territory of Venezuela, in S. America, on the W. ſide of the lake bearing its name, 338 miles E. of Rio de la Hacha. Lat. 10. 51. N. long. 70. 15. W.

MARACAIBO, LAKE OF, a large collection of waters in S. America, on which the town of the ſame name is ſituated. It is near 208 miles in length and half as broad; running from S. to N. it empties itſelf into the N. ſea, the entrance of which is well defended by ſtrong forts; but ſir Henry Morgan paſſed by them, plundered ſeveral Spaniſh towns on the coaſt, and defeated a ſquadron which had been ſent to intercept him.

MARANA, or MAROGNA, a city of Romania in European Turkey, ſituated on the Archipelago, 47 miles N. W. of the Dardanells, or Helleſpont. Lat. 40. 38. N. long. 26. 35. E.

MARANO, a town of Friuli in the Venetian territories in Italy, with a caſtle giving name to the Laguna di Marano; it is ſituated at the bottom of the Adriatick, 36 miles N. E. of Venice. Lat. 46. 10. N. long. 13. 27. E.

MARANS, a large town in the government of Aunis in France, lying in a ſalt moraſs, 14 miles N. E. of Rochelle. Lat. 45. 36. N. long. 49 min. W.

MARCHE, LA, a government of France, bordering on Auvergne to the E. Limoſin to the S. Poictou to the W. and Berry to the N. It conſiſts of upper and lower Maine, with the ſmall territory of Franc Allen.

MARCHE, LA, a ſmall town in the duchy of Bar, in a territory of the ſame name, 30 miles N. E. of Langres, and belonging to France. Lat 48. 15. N. long. 5. 51. E.

MARCHIENNES, a town of the Auſtrian Low Countries, on the river Sambre, 5 miles W. of Charleroy. Lat. 50. 31. N. long. 4. 30. E.

MARCHIENNES, a ſmall town of the ſame name, in the diſtrict of Orchies in French Flanders, ſtanding in a moraſs on the Scarpe, having a celebrated abbey. *Buſching.*

MARCHPURG, a town of Stiria, in the circle of Auſtria, in Germany, on the Drave, 30 miles S. of Gratz. Lat. 47. 15. N. long. 16. 5. E.

MARDIKE, a village of French Flanders, having a harbour on the ſea, 4 miles W. of Dunkirk; famous for a fort on the ſea, about a mile from Dunkirk, often beſieged and taken, but at laſt diſmantled. La Blanc, after the peace of Utrecht, by order of Lewis XIV. made a famous canal here, which, with Mardike, the French began to fortify, after the demolition of Dunkirk; but they were obliged to deſiſt, upon remonſtrances made by the Britiſh court. Lat. 51. 12. N. long. 2. 26. E. *Buſching.*

MARDIKERS, or TOPASSES, a mixt breed of Dutch, Portugueſe, Indians, and other nations, which are incorporated with the Dutch at Batavia, in the E. Indies.

MARGARETTA, one of the largeſt of the Leeward iſlands in the N. ſea, 68 miles W. of the continent of Paria, or New Andaluſia, in S. America. It is about 50 miles in length, and 24 in breadth; it produces Indian corn, and the uſual fruits of the torrid zone; but has very little wood, or water, and belongs to Spain. Lat. 11. 46. N. long. 64. 12. W.

MARGATE, a ſmall town of

Kent, in the isle of Thanet, situated in a bay a little W. of the N. Foreland, 12 miles from Canterbury, and 14 from Deal.

MARGENTHEIM, or MERGENTHEIM, a city of Franconia, in Germany, on the Tauber, 25 miles S. W. of Wurtzburg; it is the capital of the territory, subject to the grand master of the Teutonick order, now the elector of Cologne. Lat. 49. 41. N. long. 9. 51. E.

MARIANO, or MARANO, a town of the Milanese, in Italy, 18 miles N. of Milan. Lat. 45. 36. N. long. 9. 51. E.

MARIENBERG, a pretty large town of Borzeland, in Transylvania, on the river Aluta. *Busching.*

MARIENBURG, a small town of French Hainault, in the Low Countries; in 1554 it was taken by Henry II. and ceded to France by the peace of the Pyrenees; upon which it was dismantled by Lewis XIV. in 1647, and surrounded with a bare wall in 1681. It lies 8 miles S. of Philipville, and 12 W. of Charlemont. Lat. 50. 21. N. long. 4. 32. E. *Busching.*

MARIENBURG, a well built town in Polish Prussia, on the Noyat, having over it a wooden bridge, the supporting of which is very expensive; it has a strong castle, which was burnt in 1644. The town was taken by the Poles in 1460, and by the Swedes in 1626, and 1655. It lies 23 miles S. E. of Dantzick. Lat. 54. 12. N. long. 19. 12. E. *Busching.*

MARIENBURG, an inland town of W. Gothland, in Sweden, near which the river Tida runs into the Wener lake, 38 miles S. of Carolstadt. Lat. 58. 39. N. long. 14. 32. E.

MARIES, ST. the principal of the Scilly islands in Cornwall, being the largest and most fruitful; it has a good harbour, and a castle to defend it.

MARIEUGE, a well built populous town of Gevaudan in Languedoc, in France, situated in a pleasant valley thro' which runs the Colange, 18 miles N. W. of Mende. Lat. 44. 41. N. long. 2. 56. E.

MARIGALANTE, one of the least of the Caribbee islands, in the Atlantick ocean, near Guadalupe, and subject to Great-Britain. Lat. 16. 32. N. long. 60. 51. W.

MARIGNAN, a city of Brazil, in S. America, and the metropolis of the captainship of the same name, having an harbour at the mouth of the river S. Mary, on the Atlantick ocean, 493 miles N. W. of cape St. Roque, and subject to Portugal. Lat. 2. 27. long. 44. 36. W.

MARIGNANO, a small town of the Milanese, in upper Italy, situated on the Lambro, 17 miles S. of Milan, and belonging to the house of Austria. In the neighbourhood Francis I. king of France, obtained a famous victory over the Switzers, in 1515. Lat. 43. 51. N. long. 9. 47. E. *Busching.*

MARINO, ST. a city of Urbino, in Italy, and the capital of a territory of the same name, situated on a very high craggy mountain, to which there is only one way of approaching. It contains about 5000 souls. This is a little state or republick, inclosed by Romagna and Urbino, and under the protection of the pope. It has lasted upwards of thirteen centuries and a half. The aforesaid mountain, together with some neighbouring eminences lying at its foot, constitute the whole extent of its dominions. It was independent of the pope, till some disaffected citizens agreed to put themselves under his holiness's dominion; but he has lately restored the republick to its ancient liberty. Their government consists of a council of 40, half nobles and half commons; but in matters of the highest importance an arengo or grand council is held, to which each family sends a deputy. The principal officers of the state are two captains, which are changed every half year.

year. St. Marino lies 24 miles N. of the city of Urbino. Lat. 44. 21. N. long. 13. 34. E. *Buſching*.

MARINO, a town of the Campagnia di Romana, in Italy, having a fine caſtle; it lies 10 miles E. of Rome. Lat. 41. 39. N. long. 13. 21. E.

MARK, a county of Weſtphalia, in Germany, belonging to the king of Pruſſia.

MARKET JEW, an inconſiderable ſea port town of Cornwall, in Mount's bay, 12 miles E. of Land's end, and 19 W. of Falmouth.

MARLBOROUGH, anciently CUNETIA, an old but ſtill conſiderable borough of Wiltſhire, ſituated on the Kennet; it gave title of duke to the famous John Churchill, and now to the noble family of Spencer. It ſends two repreſentatives to parliament, and lies 20 miles from Saliſbury, and 75 from London.

MARLBOROUGH FORT, a factory on the W. coaſt of the iſland of Sumatra, in Aſia, belonging to England, 5 miles E. of the town of Bencoolen. Lat. 4. 21. S. long. 101. 12. E.

MARLY, a village in the iſle of France, ſituated on the Seine, one mile from Verſailles, and 12 N. W. of Paris. Here is a fine palace belonging to the French king, with a curious engine for conveying water to Verſailles, Lat. 48. 77. N. long. 2. 20. E.

MARLOW GREAT, a borough of Buckinghamſhire on the Thames, 18 miles from Aileſbury, and 31 from London. It ſends two members to parliament.

MARMANDE, a pretty large town of Guyenne proper, in France, ſituated on the Garonne; it has a good conſiderable trade in corn, wine and brandy, and lies 42 miles S. E. of Bourdeaux. Lat. 44. 31. N. long. 3 min. E.

MARMORA SEA, or MAR DI MARMORA, anciently the PROPONTIS, lying between the Helleſpont or Dardanells, and the Boſphorus Thracius, or ſea of Conſtantinople; it has a communication with the Black or Euxine ſea on the N. E. and the Archipelago or Egæan ſea on the S. W. It is about 123 miles long, and 48 broad, through which all ſhips paſs in their way to Conſtantinople. In it is a little iſland between Aſia and Europe, from whence this ſea takes its name, lying 65 miles S. W. of Conſtantinople.

MARNE, a river of France, riſing at Langres, in the S. E. part of Champagne; from whence it runs N. W. through that province to Chalons, and then W. paſſing by Meaux; is navigable near Vitry, and at Clarenton, a little above Paris, falls into the Seine. *Buſching*.

MARO, a town of Piedmont, in Italy, in the principality of Oneglia, 24 miles W. of the town of Oneglia. Lat. 44. 21. N. long. 7. 56. E.

MAROSCH, or MERISH, a large river riſing in the Carpathian mountains, from whence it runs N. to S. thro' the middle of Tranſylvania, and afterwards turning W. runs into Hungary, and receiving the Stranyes and Rochel, falls into the Teyſe at Segedin. *Buſching*.

MARPURG, a city of Heſſe, on the upper Rhine, in Germany, ſituated on the Lohn, 54 miles N. of Frankfort, and belonging to Heſſe-Caſſel. Lat. 50. 52. N. long. 8. 38. E.

MARR, or ABERDEENSHIRE, a county of Scotland, bounded by Buchan and Bamf on the N. by the German ocean on the E. by Merns and Gowry on the S. and by Badenoch and Athol on the W. It lies between the rivers Dee and Don, and its capital is Aberdeen. It gives title of earl to the noble family of Erſkine.

MARSAL, a town of Lorrain, in a lordſhip of the ſame name, ſituated in a moraſs, having ſeveral ſalt

ſprings, 24 miles E. of Nancy. Lat. 48. 56. N. long. 6. 41. E. *Buſching.*

MARSALA, a ſmall town of the Val di Mazara, at the W. extremity of the iſland of Sicily, near the promontory which takes its name from hence; it is ſaid to have been built out of the ruins of the old Lilybæum, and lies 38 miles S. W. of Palermo. Lat. 37. 48. N. long. 12. 10. E. *Buſching.*

MARSALQUIVER, a town of Algiers, ſituated on the Barbary coaſt in Africa, with an harbour on a bay lying oppoſite to Oran, and taken with that city by the Spaniards, in 1732. Lat. 36. 28. N. long. 10 min. W.

MARSEILLES, the ſecond city of Provence in France, having a very conſiderable trade; it is large and rich, and ſaid to have been built 500 years before the birth of Chriſt; it ſtands at the foot of a high rocky mountain, on a fine bay of the Mediterranean, and is divided into two parts, the old and new town; between which is a beautiful walk of trees. It is ſaid to contain 100,000 ſouls, and is well fortified, has a ſecure capacious harbour, of an oblong form, where the royal galleys are ſtationed; but it will not admit large men of war. It is the ſee of a biſhop, has an academy of the fine arts, and an obſervatory. Its large arſenal is richly provided with all ſorts of ſtores for the royal galleys; and the armoury, which is reckoned the fineſt in the kingdom, has arms for 40,000 men. Beſides a briſk foreign trade, it has a good ſilk manufacture, alſo gold and ſilver ſtuffs. In 1720, and 1722, the plague made terrible havock here. It lies 27 miles N. W. of Toulon, and 356 S. E. of Paris. Lat. 43. 18. N. long. 5. 27. E. *Buſching.*

MARSHFIELD, a market town of Glouceſter, 36 miles from Saliſbury, and 103 from London.

MARSHLAND, the W. diviſion of Norfolk.

MARSIGO NUOVO, to diſtinguiſh it from another place near it, called Marſigo vetere, a ſmall city of the hither principate of Naples in Italy; it is the ſee of a biſhop, and lies 76 miles S. E. of the city of Naples. Lat. 40. 41. N. long. 16. 42. E. *Buſching.*

MARSTRAND, a very old ſtaple-town of Bohus lehn in Gothland, in Sweden, with an excellent harbour, to which is an entrance on the S. and N. ſide, and defended by the impregnable citadel of Carlſtein. It has been ſo reduced, partly by war, and partly by fire, that in the year 1745 there remained no more than 26 poor burghers. *Buſching.*

MARTA, a ſmall town of the duchy of Caſtro, in the eccleſiaſtical ſtate, ſituated at the influx of a river of the ſame name into the Bolſenna lake, 41 miles N. of Rome. Lat. 42. 36. N. long. 12. 51. E. *Buſching.*

MARTABAN, a city of the further India, in Aſia, having an harbour on the E. ſide of the bay of Bengal, 10 miles S. of Pegu. Lat. 17. 19. N. long. 79. 12. E.

MARTEL, a little town of upper Quercy in Guyenne, in France, ſituated on the Dordogne, 20 miles E. of Sarlat. Lat. 44. 51. N. long. 1. 29. E.

MARTHA, ST. a city of Terra Firma, in S. America, having a harbour on the N. ſea, at the mouth of the Guayra, 124 miles N. E. of Carthagena. Lat. 11. 55. N. long. 74. 56. W.

MARTHA, ST. a province of S. America, bounded by the N. ſea on the N. by Rio de la Hacha on the E. by New Granada on the S. and by the territory of Carthagena on the W. It is 300 miles in length, and 200 in breadth; is a mountainous country, and reckoned the higheſt land in the world.

MARTHA'S VINEYARD, an iſland of N. America, near the coaſt of New-England, 76 miles S. of Boſton; the inhabitants of this

iſland,

island, as well as of Nantucket, principally follow their fisheries, in which they have great success. Lat. 4. 12. N. long. 70. 20. W.

MARTIGUES, a small town of Provence, in France, standing on an island at the mouth of a salt lake, near the sea, built out of the ruins of the old city of Genes. It was formerly very strong, and in 1591 taken by duke Charles Emanuel of Savoy, after a long siege. Lat. 43. 36. N. long. 5. 15. E. *Busching.*

MARTIN, CAPE, a head-land of Valencia, in Spain, on the Mediterranean, 38 miles S. E. of the city of Valencia. Lat. 38. 44. N. long. 25 min. E.

MARTINDERO, the most considerable benedictine abbey in all Hungary, situated on an hill called Mons sacer Pannoniæ. The convent is in form of a castle, and round it is a large heath on which formerly stood several villages and churches. It was taken by the Turks in 1594, and recovered by the Imperialists in 1597. *Busching.*

MARTINICO, the principal of all the French Caribbee islands, and the seat of the governor-general. It is about 58 miles in length, but hardly 20 in breadth. The inland parts of the island are mountainous, from which issue numerous small streams. On the coast are several commodious and secure harbours, so strong that the English could not reduce any of them in their descent upon the island, during the late wars. It produces more sugar than Barbadoes, being larger and better peopled; also cotton, ginger, indigo, cacao, aloes, pimento, cocoa, plaintains, and other fruits common to the torrid zone. Lat. 14. 33. long. 60. 54. W.

MARTINS, ST. a small fortress in the isle of Ree, on the coast of France, 12 miles W. of Rochelle. Lat. 45. 20. N. long. 8. 23. W.

MARTINS, ST. one of the Caribbee islands, in America, Lat. 18. 6. N. long. 62. 30. W.

MARTIRANO, a small city of the hither Calabria, of Naples in Italy, 14 miles S. of Cosenza; it is the see of a bishop, and gives the title of count. Lat. 39. 21. N. long. 16. 41. E. *Busching.*

MARTORELL, a little town of Catalonia, in Spain, situated at the confluence of the Noya and Llobregat, 14 miles N. W. of Barcelona. Lat. 41. 31. N. long. 1. 53. E.

MARTOS, a small town of Cordova in Andalusia, in Spain, with a fortress on a rock, and a commandery of the order of Calatrava. *Busching.*

MARVEJOLS. See MARIEUGE.

MARVILLE, a small town in a district of the same name, in the government of Metz, in France, situated on the Ottin, surrounded only with an old wall and some towers. *Busching.*

MARWOOD, a small market town of Durham, situated on the Tees, near Barnard-castle, 255 miles from London.

MARYBOROUGH, a village of Lochaber, in Scotland, contiguous to Fort William; it was demolished in the rebellion of 1695.

MARYLAND, one of the British colonies in N. America, is divided by the N. end of Chesapeak-bay into two parts, called the eastern and western shores. It lies between 38 and 40 deg. of N. lat. and between 47. and 78. W. long. It is bounded by Pensylvania on the N. by another part of the same province, and the Atlantick ocean on the E. and by the Apalachian mountains on the W. It is about 140 miles in length, and the same in breadth. The lands next the sea are low, but rise gradually, till they terminate in the Apalachian mountains; they were almost covered with wood, till cut and cleared by the planters; but interspersed with savannahs and meadows, being watered with several small streams and springs. At present they principally cultivate to-

bacco, as in Virginia; and the planters live in farms all about the country, and not together in towns; and have the like conveniency of ships coming up to their very doors, by means of the Chesapeak bay and navigable rivers. Lord Baltimore is both governor and proprietary of this plantation; the council being nominated by him, and the house of representatives, chosen by the freeholders.

MARZA, LA, an indifferent landing-place in the Val di Noto of Sicily, in the neighbourhood of which is a remarkable salt pit or pond, called Salina della Marza, whose waters being dried up in summer leave a great deal of salt behind, which is gathered into heaps, and sold to great advantage. *Busching.*

MASANDERAN, a province of Persia, usually included in Gilan, the ancient Hyrcania, on the S. coast of the Caspian sea.

MASBATE, one of the Philippine islands in Asia, lying near the centre of all the rest. Lat. 13. 5. N. long. 120. 51. E.

MASCON, or MAZON, a city of Mazonois in Burgundy, in France, situated on the Saone; it is the see of a bishop, and lies 38 miles N. of Lyons. Lat. 46. 31. N. long. 4. 5. E.

MASHAM, a market town in the N. riding of Yorkshire, situated on the Eure, 28 miles from York, and 207 from London.

MASIERS, or MESIERS, a small fortified town of Champagne, in France, situated on an island formed by the Meuse, over which river are two bridges. It was besieged by the troops of the emperor Charles V. in 1521, and lies 40 miles N. E. of Rheims. Lat. 49. 56. N. long. 4. 51. E.

MASSA, a small city, and capital of a principality of the same name, in Italy, situated on the Frigido, 4 miles W. of the Tuscan sea, between the dominions of Lucca and Genoa; it has a ducal palace, is the see of a bishop, and lies thirty miles N. W. of Lucca city, and 67 N. E. of Genoa. Lat. 43. 49. N. long. 10. 51. E. *Busching.*

MASSA, a little town of the territory of Siena, in the grand duchy of Tuscany, the residence of a bishop, but a very unhealthful place. In its neighbourhood is found a colour called mountain-green. It lies 37 miles S. W. of Siena. Lat. 43. 7. N. long. 11. 48. E. *Busching.*

MASSA LUBRENSE, a small city of the Terra di Lavoro, in Naples, on the side of the gulf of the same name. It is the residence of a bishop, and lies 24 miles S. of Naples. Lat. 40. 54. N. long. 15. 10. E. *Busching.*

MASSA, or MAZZI, a town of the Veronese, in Italy, situated on the N. side of the Po, 40 miles E. of Mantua. Lat. 45. 20. N. long. 11. 50. E.

MASSACHUSET, the principal subdivision of New-England, in N. America, bounded by New Hampshire on the N. by the Atlantick ocean on the E. and S. by Connecticut and New York on the W. It is 112 miles in length, and 38 in breadth, produces Indian corn in abundance, but little other grain; here is plenty of mutton, beef, pork, fowl, and fish; and the country produces flax and hemp, and the inhabitants are employed in manufactures of linen, woollen, and leather. They build a great many ships, having timber and materials for that purpose. They have copper and iron mines, and some of the latter they manufacture; but their fabricks of all sorts, as well as that of hats, are discouraged by the mother country. They trade with the sugar islands, furnishing them with salt provisions, and take sugar and molosses in return. They have set up stills for making rum, and among them are some sugar-bakers. The government is a mixture, compounded of the royal and charter kind; for tho' the king appoints the

the governor, the assembly of the representatives appoint the council or uppper house; nor will they fix the governors annual salary, thinking by that means to have the greater influence upon him. This colony is by much the most powerful belonging to the British dominions, both by sea and land; they have a sufficient number of mariners for manning a large fleet, and can raise about 20,000 land-men in case of exigency. With regard to religion, the bulk of the people are of the independent persuasion; but lately several have come over to the church of England. *System Geogr.*

MASSERAN, a town of Piedmont in Italy, 50 miles N. E. of Turin, subject to the king of Sardinia. Lat. 45. 21. N. long. 7. 51. E.

MASSERANO, the capital of a principality of the same name, in upper Italy; it is a small place, but the residence of the prince, and a fief of the house of Ferreri, or properly Acciaioli. *Busching.*

MASSOVIA, or MASURA, a province of Poland. See WARSOVIA. In this duchy the exercise of the Roman catholick religion alone is tolerated, so that it is a capital crime for any Lutheran or reformed minister to appear there. It consists of two palatinates, namely, Czersk and Ploczk. *Busching.*

MASULIPATAN, a city of Golconda and the hither India, in Asia, with an harbour on the W. side of the bay of Bengal, 212 miles N. of fort St. George. Here are several English and Dutch factories, from whence the most beautiful calicoes are exported. Lat. 16. 21. N. long. 81. 12. E. *System Geogr.*

MATAGORDA, a fortress on a neck of land opposite to the Puntal, defending the entrance of the harbour and bay of Cadiz, in Spain; near it, on the E. side, is a small island, on which is a citadel or sconce, and higher up, on the main land is Puerto Real on the bay, in which is a magazine of stores, *Busching.*

MATAMAN, a country in the S. W. part of Africa, bounded by Benguela on the N. by Monomotopa on the E. by Caffraria on the S. and by the Atlantick ocean on the W. It is a waste dreary country, with which European nations have very little commerce.

MATAPAN CAPE, the most southerly head-land of Europe. Lat. 36. N. long. 22. E.

MATARO, a small town of Catalonia, in Spain, on the sea, where in 1708 Charles III. consummated his marriage with the princess of Brunswick, 12 miles E. of Barcelona. Lat. 41. 31. N. long. 2. 31. E. *Busching.*

MATERA, a small city of Terra d'Otranto and Naples, in Italy; it is the see of an archbishop, removed thither from Acerenza, has 5 suffragan bishops, and lies 32 miles S. W. of Bari. Lat. 40. 51. N. long. 17. 21. E. *Busching.*

MATERAN, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, on the S. coast of the island of Java, the sovereign of which, being at a great distance from Batavia, has not yet been subdued by the Dutch, having little commerce with any other people. Lat. 7. 51. S. long. 110. 15. E.

MATTHEW, ST. a small island in the Atlantick ocean, 21 miles S. of cape Palmas, on the coast of Guinea, in Africa, which had been planted with a colony by the Portugueſe, but since deserted. Lat. 2. 31. S. long. 9. 12. W.

MAUBEUGE, a fortress of French Hainault in the Netherlands, on the Sambre, which Lewis XIV. fortified very strongly, upon its being ceded to him by the peace of Nimeguen; it lies 12 miles S. of Mons. Lat. 50. 31. N. long. 3. 51. E. *Busching.*

MAULEON, a town of Gascony, in the valley of Soule, in France, with a castle on the Gave, 18 miles S. E.

S. E. of Bayonne. Lat. 43. 26. N. long. 1. 51. W. There is alſo a town of the ſame name in lower Poictou. *Buſching.*

MAURA, ST. an iſland in the Mediterranean, between the continent of Epirus and iſland of Cephalonia, belonging to Venice. Lat. 38. 42. N. long. 21. 12. E.

MAURICE, or MORITIUS, an iſland in the Indian ocean, in Aſia, 400 miles E. of Madagaſcar, formerly belonging to the Dutch, but now to the French. Lat. 20. 15. S. long. 56. 10. E.

MAURIENNE, ST. JOHN, the capital of the county of the ſame name, in Savoy, ſituated on the Arc, 32 miles S. E. of Chamberry. Lat. 45. 21. N. long. 6. 15. E.

MAURITANIA, the coaſt of Barbary in Africa, anciently ſo called, and extending from the city of Tangier, to that of Algiers; the W. part where Tangier ſtands, bears the name of Mauritania Tingetana, and that further E. Mauritania Cæſarienſis.

MAWES, ST. a borough of Cornwall, having a harbour on the Engliſh channel; it ſends 2 members to parliament, and lies 24 miles N. of the Lizard, and 54 S. W. of Launceſton.

MAY, a ſmall iſland at the entrance of the firth of Forth, near the coaſt of Fife in Scotland.

MAYENNE, MAINE LA JUHELE, or LA JUEE, a town of upper Maine in France, ſituated on a river of the ſame name, 36 miles N. W. of Mans. Lat. 48. 31. N. long. 39 min. W. *Buſching.*

MAYO, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, conſiſting of 9 baronies, is bounded by Slego to the N. and Roſcommon to the S. Its capital is of the ſame name, but in a ruinous condition, and lies at the mouth of the river Mayo or May.

MAYO, one of the cape Verd iſlands in the Atlantick ocean, 400 miles W. of cape Verd in Africa; where ſhips frequently touch in their way to the W. Indies, and take in ſalt.

MAZAGAN, a town of Morocco in Africa, with a harbour, 112 miles N. of the city of Morocco. Lat. 33. 12. N. long. 10. 1. W.

MAZARA, VAL DI, the S. W. diviſion of the iſland of Sicily, with a little fortified city of the ſame name, which is the ſee of a biſhop; it has a harbour, 44 miles S. W. of Palermo. Lat. 37. 51. N. long. 1. 36. E. *Buſching.*

MAZ D'AZIL, a ſmall city of lower Foix, in France; before the revocation of the edict of Nantz, it was entirely inhabited by the reformed, who had fortified and maintained it till the year 1629.

MAZERES, one of the 4 principal towns of the lower Foix, in France, the ancient reſidence of the counts of Foix; it was fortified by the Huguenots in the 16th century, who maintained it till 1629, when they were obliged to ſubmit, and its fortifications were demoliſhed. *Buſching.*

MEACO, a city on the iſland of Niphon or Japan, in Aſia, 312 miles W. of Jeddo. Lat. 36. 1. N. long. 136. 15. E.

MEADIA, a town of Hungary proper, in the Bannat of Temeſwaer, ſituated on the N. ſide of the Danube, 20 miles E. of Belgrade. Lat. 45. 10. N. long. 22. 15. E.

MEADIA, or MIHALYD, a fortreſs, ſconce, or citadel of Walachia, in European Turkey, ſituated on the river Czerna, near which a battle was fought between the Imperialiſts and the Turks in 1738. *Buſching.*

MEATH, EAST, a county in the province of Leinſter, in Ireland, conſiſting of 11 baronies, borders on the counties of Cavan and Louth to the N. the Iriſh channel to the E. Kildare and Dublin to the S. and on W. Meath and Longford to the W.

MEATH, WEST, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinſter, bordering on Longford to the N. on E. Meath to the E. King's county

to the S. and Roſcommon to the W. conſiſts of 11 baronies. *Buſching.*

MEAUX, the capital of Brie Champenoiſe in France, on the river Marne, dividing it into two parts; it is the ſee of a biſhop, of which the famous Arnold was once prelate. Its trade conſiſts chiefly in corn, wool, and cheeſe. Here the reformation in France firſt declared itſelf under Francis I. It lies 27 miles N. E. of Paris. Lat. 49. 12. N. long. 3. 12. E. *Buſching.*

MECCA, the capital of a territory bearing its name, and of all Arabia Felix in Aſia, was the birth place of the grand impoſtor Mahomet, 30 miles E. of Sedin, a port town of the Red-ſea, 200 miles S. E. of Medina. It is a large well-built city, and in the middle of it ſtands the Kaaba or houſe of God, ſuppoſed by the Arabs to have been built by the patriarch Abraham, to which Mahomet obliged all his votaries to perform a pilgrimage once in their lives. The temple is but 15 feet in length, 12 in breadth, and 30 in height; round it is a large court environed with a piazza, where the pilgrims pay their devotions, ſeldom entering the Kaaba, as being too ſmall to admit many. Lat. 21. 27. long. 43. 41. E.

MECHLIN, or MALINES, a province of the Auſtrian Netherlands, ſurrounded by Brabant, being about 10 miles in length, and half that in breadth, is commonly called the lordſhip of Mechlin. Its capital is

MECHLIN, or MALINES, a large city on the Dyle and Demer, 12 miles N. W. of Louvain, 14 N. E. of Bruſſels, and 16 S. E. of Antwerp. It is a large and well-built place, conſiſting of ſeveral iſlands, formed by the Dyle, or artificial canals, over which are ſeveral bridges. It is fortified, but of no conſiderable ſtrength, and the ſee of an archbiſhop, who is primate of the Low Countries. The concurrence of this little lordſhip is neceſſary to the enacting of laws, and raiſing of money, though belonging to Auſtria. Its principal manufacture is lace, the fineſt in Europe, and takes its name from it. Here alſo they have old ſtrong beer, with which they ſerve the other provinces of the Netherlands. Lat. 51. 20. N. long. 4. 31. E. *Buſching.*

MECHOACAN, a province of Mexico in America, bounded by Panuco on the N. by Mexico proper on the E. by the Pacifick ocean on the S. and by Guadalajara or New Galicia, on the W. In this province are ſilver and copper-mines, and it alſo produces the cacao or chocolate nut, and being well watered with rivers and leſſer ſtreams, yields both corn and paſture, and conſequently is one of the moſt pleaſant and fertile provinces of Mexico.

MECKLENBURG, duchy of, a province of lower Saxony in Germany, borders on the Baltick to the N. Pomerania to the E. Brandenburgh to the S. and the duchies of Holſtein, Lunenburg and Lawenburg to the W. being about 100 miles in length, and 60 in breadth. It is a fruitful country, well watered with inland lakes and rivers, and very conveniently ſituated on the Baltick for a foreign trade, ſome of the Hans-towns lying in this duchy, namely Roſtock, Wiſmar, Swerin, &c. It is ſubject to its own duke, who aſſuming an arbitrary power of taxing his ſubjects, they appealed to the Aulick council, which determined that according to the conſtitution of that duchy, the nobility and gentry could not be taxed above a certain ſum; and further decreed, that the duke ſhould reſtore what he had unjuſtly levied, for refuſing which, he was expelled his dominions, and the adminiſtration of the government given his brother, by a decree of the ſame council, for a time. He was reſtored to his dominions about 10 years afterwards, on whoſe demiſe his ſon prince Frederick,

rick the preſent reigning prince ſucceeded him.

MECON, a large river of Aſia, riſing in the N. parts of the further India, runs S. through the kingdoms of Laos and Cambodia, after which it falls into the Indian ocean, in lat. 10 deg. N. and oppoſite to the iſland of Pulo Condor.

MEDELIN, a little town of Spaniſh Eſtremadura, on the Guadiana, at the foot of a mountain, on the top of which is an old ruinous caſtle, 22 miles E. of Merida. Lat. 38. 51. N. long. 6. 12. W. *Buſching.*

MEDELPADIA, a ſubdiviſion of Nordland in Sweden, a mountainous woody province, with fruitful valleys, and fine paſtures, confines on Jempterland to the N. the Bothnick gulf to the E. and Helſingland to the S. and W.

MEDENBLICK, a town of Holland in the united Low Countries, on the Zuyder-ſea, with a harbour, 14 miles N. of Hoorn. Lat. 52. 48. N. long. 4. 51. E.

MEDEWI, the moſt famous medicinal ſpring in all Sweden, in E. Gothland, delightfully ſituated, 3 miles from Wadſtena. *Buſching.*

MEDIA, the N. E. part of modern Perſia, in which were compriſed Aderbeitzan, and ſome part of Gilan and Eyrac Agem. Its capital was Ecbatana, the modern Tauris.

MEDINA TALMABI, a city of Arabia Deſerta, 196 miles N. W. of Mecca, called the city of the prophet; where Mahomet was received, and protected by the inhabitants, when driven from Mecca, and where he was firſt inveſted with regal power. Here is a magnificent moſque or temple, in which is the tomb of Mahomet, ſurrounded with a ſilver palliſade; but the ſtory of his coffin, ſuſpended to the roof by a loadſtone, is a vulgar error. On the flight of Mahomet from Mecca to this city, commences the Mahometan æra, namely July 16, 622. Lat. 24. 46. N. long. 40. 51. E.

MEDINA DEL CAMPO, a very old city of Leon, in Spain, with conſiderable privileges, as exemption from all taxes, &c. It drives a briſk trade; and lies 56 miles N. E. of Salamanca. Lat. 41. 20. N. long. 5. 17. W. *Buſching.*

MEDINA CELL, the capital of a duchy in old Caſtile, in Spain; it was anciently a very conſiderable city, and lies 26 miles N. E. of Siguenca. Lat. 41. 31. N. long. 2. 50. W. *Buſching.*

MEDINA DI RIO SECCO, a city of Leon, in Spain, with the title of duke, belonging to the admirals of Caſtile, 52 miles S. E. of Leon. Lat. 42. 6. N. long. 5. 20. W.

MEDINA SIDONIA, anciently ASSINDUM, or ASSINDGNIA, a genteel, and pretty large city of Andaluſia in Spain, with the title of duke, 26 miles E. of Cadiz. Lat. 36. 34. N. long. 6. 15. W. *Buſching.*

MEDINA DE LYS TORRES, a little town, the capital of a duchy of the ſame name, in Spaniſh Eſtremadura. *Buſching.*

MEDITERRANEAN SEA, extends from the ſtreights of Gibraltar to the coaſts of Syria and Paleſtine, upwards of 2000 miles in length, but its breadth very unequal. The W. part divides Europe from Africa, and the E. or Levant part ſeparates Aſia from Africa, Spain, France, Italy, Turkey in Europe, and Natolia or Aſia Minor, bounding it to the N. and the empire of Morocco, Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli, Barca, and Egypt to the S. Through the ſtreights of Gibraltar, between Europe and Africa, being 16 miles over, ſets a very ſtrong current conſtantly out of the Atlantick ocean into the Mediterranean, for ſtemming of which a good briſk gale is required; but whither theſe waters run, or whether there is any ſubterraneous paſſage for carrying them off is uncertain. Some imagine that the heat of the ſun exhales them, and this is the reaſon they never

riſe

rise higher at one time than another: for no tides are observed in this sea, except in some few places, as at Tunis, Messina, Venice, and Negropont, at which last place they are the most irregular in the world, flowing at some periods of the moon 6 or 7 times in 24 hours.

MEDNICK, a city of Samogitia in Poland, 38 miles E. of Memel. Lat. 56. 10. N. long. 22. 27. E.

MEDWAY, one of the largest rivers in England, rising in Ashdown forest in Sussex, and taking its course mostly N. E. passes by Penshurst, Tunbridge, Maidstone, and Rochester in Kent, beyond which it is parted into 2 branches by the isle of Sheppey, the one called the E. Swale, and the other the W. Swale. The last which is the principal entrance into this river, is defended by the fort of Sheerness. The E. Swale leads to Milton and Feversham, where are the finest oyster beds in the world. But the most remarkable thing about this river, is its being the station for the royal navy of Great-Britain, most of the first and second rate men of war being built and laid up at Chatham, below which it falls into the Thames.

MEGEN, a town of Dutch Brabant on the Maes, 14 miles S. W. of Nimeguen. Lat. 51. 51. N. long. 5. 36. E,

MEGIERS. a town of Transylvania, 41 miles N. of Hermanstadt; subject to the house of Austria. Lat. 47. 51. N. long. 24. 17. E.

MEHAIGN, a river of the Austrian Low Countries, rising in the W. part of Namur, and running E. thro' that province, falls into the Maes a little W. of Huy.

MEISSEN, or MISNIA, a marquisate in upper Saxony in Germany, confining on the duchy of Saxony to the N. Lusatia to the E. Bohemia to the S. and Thuringia to the W. is about 100 miles in length, and 80 in breadth, and subject to the elector of Saxony. It is a fruitful country, yielding corn and wine; is well supplied with wood and water, and in their hills are rich mines. The people are said to be the most hospitable among all the Germans. Its capital at present is Dresden.

MEISSEN, city of, was once the capital of Misnia, or of the province bearing its name in upper Saxony in Germany, on the Elbe, 12 miles N. of Dresden; the elector of Saxony has a palace here, and it is the see of a bishop. Lat. 51. 21. N. long. 13. 43. E.

MELAZZO, a town of Turkey in Asia Minor, on a bay of the Archipelago, 61 miles S. of Smyrna. Lat. 37. 36. N. long. 27. 51. E.

MELCK, a town of lower Austria in Germany, on the Danube. 51 miles W. of Vienna. Lat. 48. 36. N. long. 15. 23. E.

MELCOME REGIS, a large and well built borough of Dorsetshire, situated on the Wey, on the bay of the English channel; it has a good foreign trade, lies 8 miles from Dorchester, and 132 from London, and sends 2 members to parliament.

MELDERT, a town of Brabant in the Austrian Netherlands, 10 miles S. of Louvain. Lat. 50. 56. N. long. 4. 51. E.

MELDORP, a town of Holstein, and lower Saxony in Germany, near the German sea, 27 miles N. of Gluckstadt; belonging to Denmark. Lat. 54. 51. N. long. 8. 48. E.

MELIAPOOR, a city on the Coromandel coast in India. See ST. THOMAS.

MELIDA, an island in the Adriatick, on the coast of Dalmatia, a little S. of Ragusa, to which republick it belongs. Lat. 42. 41. N. long. 18. 31. E.

MELINDA, a town of Zanguebar in Africa, with a good harbour, defended by a citadel on the Indian ocean, 74 miles N. of Mombaze. It is the capital of a province bearing its name, and of all the Portuguese

gueſe ſettlements on the coaſt. It is a large populous city, and with the little iſland whereon it ſtands, contains, it is ſaid, 200,000 inhabitants, great part of which are chriſtians, the reſt negroes, who have a king and religion of their own, but all in ſome ſubjection to the Portugueſe, who have in the city 17 churches and 9 convents; alſo warehouſes ſtocked with European goods, which are bartered with the natives for gold-duſt, elephants-teeth, ſlaves, oſtrich-feathers, wax, Guinea grain, civet, amber-greaſe, aloes, ſena, and other drugs. In this country is produced plenty of rice, ſugar, cocoa, plantains, and the like tropical fruits. Lat. 3. 12. S. long. 39. 10. E.

MELITO, a ſmall city of the farther Calabria in Naples; it is the ſee of a biſhop, and gives title to a principality. *Buſching.*

MELLE, a ſmall town of upper Poictou in France, with a college, and manufactory of ſerges. *Buſching.*

MELLE, a city of Oſnaburg and Weſtphalia in Germany, 12 miles S. E. of Oſnaburg city, belonging to the elector of Cologne, who is preſent biſhop of it. Lat. 52. 31. N. long. 7. 56. E.

MELLER, or MALLER, a freſh water lake of Sweden, ſurrounded by Uplandia, Sudermania, and Weſtmania, having a communication with the Baltick, is 80 miles in length, and 30 in breadth; on the N. ſide ſtands Stockholm the capital of Sweden.

MELLILA, a town with a harbour on the Barbary coaſt, in the province of Fez, 120 miles S. W. of Oran, belonging to Spain. Lat. 35. 50. N. long. 3. W.

MELNICK, a town at the conflux of the Elbe and Moldaw in Bohemia, 20 miles N. of Prague, belonging to the houſe of Auſtria. Lat. 50. 20. N. long. 14. 5. E.

MELROS, commonly MEURES, a town on the borders of Tweedale in Scotland, on the S. ſide of the Tweed, and at the foot of a high mountain, hanging over as if ready to fall upon it, 31 miles S. E. of Edinburgh. Lat. 55. 46. N. long. 2. 41. W.

MELTON MOWBRAY, a market town of Leiceſterſhire, 10 miles from Leiceſter, and 104 from London.

MELVIL, a beautiful palace in Fifeſhire in Scotland, the ſeat of the earl of Leven.

MELUN, a town in the iſle of France, on the river Seine, 28 miles S. E. of Paris. Lat. 48. 41. N. long. 2. 51. E.

MEMERILLO, a town of Spaniſh Eſtremadura, 16 miles S. of Alcantara. Lat 39. 21. N. long. 7. 15. W.

MEMEL, a populous town of Pruſſia in Poland, with an harbour on the Baltick, with a good and deep entrance. It is fortified with 3 whole and 2 half baſtions, and other modern works. It formerly belonged to the Hanſeatick union: the citadel conſiſts of 4 baſtions, moſtly regular, with the neceſſary ravelines and half-moons. It lies 68 miles N. of Koningſberg. Lat. 56. 12. N. long. 21. 36. E. *Buſching.*

MEMMINGEN, a city of Suabia in Germany, on the Iler, 30 miles S. of Ulm. Lat. 47. 46. N. long. 10. 12. E.

MEMPHIS, anciently the capital of Egypt in Africa, ſituated on the W. ſide of the Nile, almoſt oppoſite to grand Cairo.

MENAN, a large river of the further India in Aſia, riſing N. of the kingdom of Siam, runs through that kingdom from N. to S. and paſſing by Siam city falls into a bay of the Indian ocean, below Bancock.

MENCHOU, a town of Champagne in France, 18 miles N. E. of Chalons. Lat. 49. 12. N. long. 4. 46. E.

MENDELSHAM, a market town

of Suffolk, 18 miles from Bury St. Edmond's, and 90 from London.

MENDIP-HILLS, a chain of eminences in Somersetshire, near the city of Wells, containing many lead mines.

MENGRELIA, a province of Turkey in Asia, on the N. E. part of the Euxine sea, lying between Georgia and Circassia, where the Turks purchase boys and girls for filling the grand Seignior's seraglio.

MENIN, a little strong town of Flanders in the Low Countries, on the Lys, taken and retaken several times in the late wars, but last in the year 1744, by the French, after four days open trenches; it lies 8 miles N. of Lisle, and was restored to the house of Austria by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748. Lat. 50. 56. N. long. 3. 12. E.

MENTZ, electorate of, a district in the lower Rhine in Germany, bordering on Wetterau and Hesse to the N. on Franconia and the palatinate of the Rhine to the S. and on the electorate of Triers to the W. It belongs to the elector of Mentz, is 50 miles in length, and 20 in breadth: several other territories in Germany are subject to this elector. Its capital is the city of

MENTZ, situated at the junction of the Rhine and Maine, a large populous place, with magnificent publick buildings, but the private ones mean, and the fortifications of no considerable strength; it lies 24 miles W. of Frankfort. Lat. 49. 16. N. long. 8. 16. E.

MEOTIS PALUS, a sea or lake of Turkey, dividing Europe from Asia, extends from Crim Tartary to the mouth of the Don, or Tanais, being 200 miles long, and half that in breadth, to which is no other passage than through the streights of Kaffa from the Black sea, of both which seas, the Turks have the sole navigation, since the dismantling of Asoph, at the mouth of the Don.

MEPPEN, a city of Munster in Westphalia, in Germany, 56 miles N. of Munster city. Lat. 52. 48. N. long. 7. 14. E.

MEQUINENÇA, anciently OCTAGESA and ICTOSA, an old city of Aragon in Spain, strong on account of its situation, and built in a fruitful country, between the rivers Seger and Ebro, 56 miles S. E. of Saragossa. Lat. 41. 29 N. long. 12. min. W. *Busching*.

MEQUINEZ, a city of Fez in the empire of Morocco in Africa, 64 miles S. W. of Fez city, and sometimes the residence of the emperor. Lat. 34. N. long. 10. W.

MERAN, or MORAN, a city of Tirol and Austria in Germany, situated on the Adige, 27 miles N. of Trent. Lat. 46. 44. N. long. 11. 18. E.

MERE, a market town of Wiltshire, 26 miles from Salisbury.

MEREEZ, a town of Lithuania proper in Poland, at the junction of the Berezina, and a river of its own name; its situation is uncommonly delightful, with a wooden castle, 32 miles N. of Grodno. Lat. 54. N. long. 27. E. *Busching*.

MERGENTHEIM. See MARGENTHEIM.

MERIDA, in the time of the Romans and Goths, known by the name of Augusta Emerita, a small fortified town of Spanish Estremadura, on the Guadiana, where are several remains of antiquity, particularly a triumphal arch called Arco de Santjago, in a country extremely fertile, 49 miles S. E. of Alcantara. Lat. 38. 58. N. long. 6. 34. W.

MERIDA, a city of Mexico, and province of Jucatan in N. America, 45 miles S. of the ocean, and 135 N. E. of the city of Campeachy. Lat. 21. 38. N. long. 90. 36. W.

MERIONETHSHIRE, a county of N. Wales, bordering on Carnarvon and Denbighshires to the N. Montgomeryshire to the S. E. and the

Irish sea to the W. Is entirely mountainous, but abounds with sheep, fish, and game.

Merk, a river in the Austrian Low Countries, rising in Brabant, and running N. by Breda; it afterwards turns W. and falls into the sea opposite to the island of Overflackee in Holland.

Merns, a county of Scotland, bordering on Mar to the N. the German ocean to the E. Angus to the S. and Gowry to the W.

Mero, a town in the kingdom of Pegu and further India in Asia, 184 miles W. of the city of Pegu. Lat. 17 deg. N. long. 96. E.

Mers, or Berwickshire, a county of Scotland, bordering on Lothian to the N. the German ocean to the E. Northumberland and Tiviotdale to the S. and Tweeddale to the W.

Mersburg, a city of Misnia in upper Saxony in Germany, on the river Sala, 18 miles N. W. of Leipsick, subject to a prince of Saxony. Lat. 51. 26. N. long. 12. 16. E.

Merspurg, a city of Constance, in Suabia in Germany, on the N. side of the lake of Constance, 10 miles N. E. of that city, the usual residence of its bishop. Lat. 47. 46. N. long. 9. 26. E.

Mertola, a town of Alentejo in Portugal, on the E. side of the Guadiana; it has about 2400 inhabitants, and lies 56 miles S. of Evora. Lat. 37. 35. N. long. 8. 17. W. *Busching.*

Merve, the N. branch of the river Maes near its mouth, where the city of Rotterdam in Holland stands.

Merville, or Merghem, a town of French Flanders, in the Low Countries, near the borders of Artois on the Lys, 26 miles S. W. of Merim. Lat. 50. 43. N. long. 2. 38. E.

Mesched, or Thus, a city of Choraſſan in Persia in Asia, 123 miles S. E. of the Caspian sea, and 604 S. W. of Bochara; it was the residence of Kouli Khan, and the court of Persia. Lat. 36. 10. N. long. 57. 34. E.

Meseen, a small town, and the capital of a circle of the same name, in the Archangelgorod government of Russia, with an harbour on a river also of the same name, and on the E. coast of the White sea, 154 miles N. E. of Archangel. Lat. 66 deg. N. long. 46. 7. E.

Mesopotamia, the ancient name of Diarbeck in Turkey in Asia, between the rivers Euphrates and Tigris, called in holy writ Padan-Aram.

Messasippi, or Meschasippi, a country of N. America, bordering on Canada to the N. the British plantations to the E. the gulf of Mexico to the S. and New Mexico to the W.

Messasippi, a large river, from which a country in N. America derives its name, rising in Canada, and runs to the southward till it falls into the gulf of Mexico; it is a large navigable river, said to run upwards of 2000 miles, to which as well as the neighbouring country the French lay claim, and in consequence have possessed themselves of part of it ever since the year 1712. The river they call St. Louis, and the country Louisiana, and have made great efforts towards planting it, as being a very fruitful and pleasant country of great extent; though in reality the E. part of it belongs to Great-Britain, and the W. to the Spaniards, who have planted part of these countries long ago, and are every day extending their settlements. The French court, under the regency of the duke of Orleans, raised the expectations of their people so high, with relation to the immense riches which were to be acquired by planting it, in 1719, and almost coeval with the S. sea scheme, that every one was ready to throw his money into the stocks, which the company sold at 2000 per cent. but the government seized most of the money, so that the adventurers were

were ruined; which at that time put a ſtop to the planting of the country, but the French have encouraged it much ſince. But our late ſucceſſes in America, will, in all probability, put a ſtop to their plantations.

Messina, anciently Zancle, afterwards Messana, a pretty, large, and well built city of Val di Demona in Sicily, with an harbour on the ſtreight or faro of Meſſina; beſides an irregular fortification, it has a citadel of 5 large and regular baſtions, with ſeveral forts on the neighbouring eminences; it is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and reckoned by Labat to contain 20,000 ſouls. The harbour is of an oval form and large, being well ſecured, the city lying between it and the mountains, though not ſtrong. It has the moſt conſiderable trade of any place in the iſland, particularly ſince the the year 1728, when it was declared a free port. At the annual fair holden here in Auguſt, are vaſt quantities of foreign goods. The merchandizes exported from thence are chiefly ſilk, oil, and fruit, and it ſupplies Italy with corn, of which they have great plenty, as alſo very good wine. It was long the capital of the kingdom, but now Palermo claims the honour, as being the reſidence of the viceroy. It lies 115 miles W. of Reggio in Calabria. Lat. 38. 41. N. long. 15. 39. E. *Buſching*.

Mestre, or Maestro, a ſmall town of the Dogado of Venice in Italy, where the Venetian nobility have ſeveral ſeats. It lies 18 miles N. E. of Padua. Lat. 45. 46. N. long. 12. 57. E. *Buſching*.

Metelin. See Lesbos.

Methwould, a market town of Norfolk, 17 miles from Thetford, and 79 from London.

Metling, a city of Carniola in Germany, ſituated on the river Culph, 61 miles S. E. of Lanbach. Lat. 46. 12. N. long. 16. 18. E.

Metz, the capital of a government of the ſame name in Germany, between the Moſelle and Seille, which unite here. It is a large place, well fortified, and is the ſee of a biſhop, whoſe revenue is about 120,000 livres. Here is alſo a Jewiſh ſynagogue; and it was anciently an imperial town: it lies 28 miles N. of Nancy, and is ſubject to France. Lat. 49. 32. N. long. 5. 49. E. *Buſching*.

Meudon, a village in the iſle of France, famous for a royal palace, where Lewis XIV's only ſon reſided; it hath a beautiful wilderneſs and raiſed terraſſes, from which is a noble proſpect of the neighbourhood of Paris, and the courſe of the Seine. *Buſching*.

Meurs, a town in the duchy of Cleve and Weſtphalia in Germany, ſituated on the Rhine, 18 miles N. of Duſſeldorp; ſubject to Pruſſia. Lat. 51. 31. N. long. 6. 12. E.

Meuse. See Maese.

Mexico, a large province of America, ſubject to Spain, forming a powerful and extenſive empire. It is often called New Spain, and is ſubdivided into two parts.

Mexico, Old, is bounded by New Mexico or Granada on the N. by the gulf of Mexico on the N. E. by Terra Firma on the S. E. and the Pacifick ocean on the S. W. It is above 2000 miles in length, and from 71 to 550 in breadth: is generally mountainous, high hills running through it from S. E. to N. W. The eaſtern ſhore is a flat plain country, abounding in moraſſes, and overflown in the rainy ſeaſon, but ſo covered with thickets of bambou, mangroves, and buſhes, that the log-wood-cutters make their way thro' it with their hatchets. The trees are cloathed with perpetual verdure, and the fruit-trees bloſſom and bear almoſt all the year round. The cochineal inſect is bred here in great quantities, and is the principal ingredient in dying ſcarlet. The

present inhabitants of Mexico are native Indians, Spaniards, Creols, or the descendants of Spaniards born in the country, Mestizos, or a mongrel breed of Spaniards and natives, negroes, and lastly mulatoes, or a mixture of blacks and whites. Mexico is governed by a viceroy sent from Old Spain, who is as despotick as any prince in Europe. The forces in Mexico are not considerable, nor have they many fortified towns; and even those have been taken and plundered, by buccaneers of contemptible force. The revenues of the king of Spain are vastly great, arising from the 5ths of gold and silver, from the customs, excise, and other imposts, besides the rents and services by which all lands are holden of the crown.

Mexico, City of, the capital of New Spain in America, and anciently of the empire of the same name, is situated in the middle of a spacious lake, and accessible only by causeways of a considerable length; it is of a square form, about 7 miles in circuit, extremely populous, and greatly admired for spacious streets and squares, the beauty of its buildings, the coolness of its situation in such a hot climate, and its natural strength. It is the see of an archbishop, and contains 29 convents, 22 nunneries, and a great number of parish churches. Lat. 20. 15. N. long. 103. 12. W.

Mexico, New, comprehending California, is bounded by unknown lands on the N. by Florida on the E. by Old Mexico on the S. and by the Pacifick ocean on the W. It is a temperate and fruitful country, though California is a mountainous, craggy, and barren tract, both on its inner and outer coasts towards the gulf, and notwithstanding the indefatigable labours of the jesuit missionaries among the Indians to convert them to christianity, they seem still to retain their pristine brutality, of which they have given shocking instances, particularly in massacreing the fathers Caranco and Tamaral, together with others who fell into their hands, and totally ruined 4 missionaries, the remaining 12 or 13 having narrowly escaped the same deplorable fate. The fathers have by their surveys found California to be a peninsula joined to New Spain. In Mexico are rich silver mines, the principal of which are those of St. Barbe. *History of California.*

Mezieres, a small fortified town of upper Champagne, situated on an island formed by the Meuse, over which it has 2 bridges. It was taken by the emperor Charles Vth's troops in 1521, and lies 12 miles N. W. of Sedan. Lat. 49. 46. N. long. 4. 38. E. *Busching.*

Michael. See Mount St. Michael.

Middleburg, a castle of Flanders belonging to the house of Austria, 12 miles N. E. of Bruges. Lat. 51. 25. N. long. 3. 21. E.

Middleburg, the capital of the island of Walcheren, and province of Zealand in the United Provinces, 28 miles N. E. of Bruges: it is a large well built city, and by communicating with the sea by a navigable canal, enjoys a considerable trade. Lat. 51. 47. N. long. 3. 41. E.

Middleham, or Midham, a market town in the N. riding of Yorkshire, situated on the river Ure, 34 miles from York, and 252 from London.

Middlesex, so called from its being anciently inhabited by the Mid Saxons, a county of England, having London for its capital. It is bounded by Hertfordshire on the N. by the river Lea which divides it from Essex on the E. by the Thames which separates it from Surry on the S. and by the Con, which divides it from Buckinghamshire

hamſhire on the W. it is 26 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. It is indeed a ſmall county, but fruitful and pleaſant, and including London, pays more taxes than any 10 counties of England.

MIDDLEWICK, a market town of Cheſhire, ſituated on the conflux of the Croke and Dan, 17 miles from Cheſhire, and 156 from London. It has 2 fine ſalt ſprings, from whence great quantities of ſalt are made.

MIDHURST, a large borough town of Suſſex, 12 miles from Chicheſter, and 52 from London.

MID-LOTHIAN, or the ſhire of EDINBURGH, a county of Scotland, containing the capital of the kingdom; it lies between E. and W. Lothian.

MILAN, DUCHY OF, a part of upper Italy, bounded by Piedmont and Montferrat on the W. by Switzerland on the N. by the Venetian territories, the duchies of Mantua, Parma, and Placentia on the E. and by the dominions of Genoa on the S. It is about 84 miles long, and 63 broad, well watered with rivers, brooks, lakes, and canals. The country is very fruitful, abounding in grain, paſtures, and produces excellent wine, and delicious fruits, together with vaſt numbers of mulberry-trees for feeding ſilk worms. It is intermixed with ſeveral fine towns and villages, and ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria.

MILAN, CITY OF, the capital of the Milaneſe, ſituated on the river Olana and Lambro; it is about 10 Italian miles in circuit, including ſeveral gardens, and ſurrounded only with a wall and rampart: at ſome diſtance is a citadel, conſiſting of 6 baſtions pretty well fortified, eſpecially towards the town. The ſquares are large and elegant, but the ſtreets narrow and crooked, and the paper windows, which are common in the largeſt palaces, are far from being ornamental. This city is ſaid to have 22 gates, 230 churches, 90 convents, 100 religious fraternities, 120 ſchools, and 250,000 inhabitants. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and has a large cathedral, in which is a profuſion of marble curiouſly wrought, but put together without taſte. Here is an univerſity with 16 profeſſors. In this city are all ſorts of manufactures, eſpecially ſilk, brocades, and other rich ſtuffs: their works of ſteel and cryſtal are much admired, and their artificers ſo excellent, that they ſeem to have engroſſed the trade of this part of Italy, and conſequently are a rich and thriving people. The duchy of Milan is ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria, who have a vice-general or viceroy here, and its revenues are computed to amount annually to 300,000 l. The civil government is in a ſenate, but under the controul of the viceroy. The king of Sardinia for his ſervices in the late wars, had ſome territories of the Milaneſe ceded to him. The city built in the year of Rome 395, has ſince that æra been 40 times beſieged, 20 times taken, and 4 times almoſt entirely deſtroyed, but has always recovered itſelf. It ſtands 115 miles N. E. of Turin, and 248 N. W. of Rome. Lat. 45. 31. N. long. 9. 42. E. *Buſching*.

MILAZZO, or MELAZZO, anciently MYLE, an old town of Val di Demona in Sicily, conſiſting of two parts: one of which lies on a promontory of the ſame name, and is fortified; the other on a bay with an excellent harbour, the entrance of which is defended by a caſtle. In 1719 the Spaniards beſieged the town without ſucceſs. It lies 27 miles N. W. of Meſſina. Lat. 38. 41. N. long. 15. 10. E. *Buſching*.

MILBOURN PARK, a borough of Somerſetſhire, 2 miles from

Sherbourn, and 116 from London; it ſends two members to parliament.

MILDENHALL, a pleaſant well built market town of Suffolk, ſituated on the Lark, 7 miles from Newmarket, and 68 from London.

MILFORD-HAVEN, the largeſt and beſt harbour in S. Wales, or even in all Great-Britain. It lies in a bay of the Iriſh channel, on the S. W. part of Pembrokeſhire, at the entrance of the Briſtol channel. Lat. 51. 45. N. long. 5. 15. W.

MILLAND, or MIL-LAN, the capital of the territory of Rouvergne in Guienne, in France, ſituated on the Tarn, 64 miles N. W. of Montpelier. It was formerly fortified by the reformed, but diſmantled by Lewis XIII. in 1629. In 1744 the maintenance of two troops of dragoons quartered on the proteſtant inhabitants coſt them 30,000 livres for three months, by which means the town was totally ruined. Lat. 44. 12. N. long. 2. 51. E. *Buſching.*

MILO, or MELOS, an iſland of the Archipelago, conſiſting almoſt entirely of a ſpungy hollow rock, pervaded by the ſea-water. Here is a continual ſubterraneous fire, and in one place a volcano with baths and very hot ſprings, alſo purging waters; in the intermediate vallies the ſoil is extremely fertile. The town of the ſame name contains 5000 ſouls, with an excellent harbour about half a mile from it. The inhabitants are moſtly Greeks, and remarkable for their diſſolute life, tho' they have a Greek and Latin biſhop. It lies 58 miles N. of Candia. Lat. 36. 27. N. long. 25. 15. E. *Buſching.*

MITENBERG, a town of Franconia, in Germany, ſituated on the S. ſide of the Maine, 20 miles S. of Aſchaffenburg. Lat. 49. 51. N. long. 9. 12. E.

MILTON, an old and ſmall market town of Kent, ſituated on the E. branch of the Medway, oppoſite to the iſle of Sheppey, 14 miles from Maidſtone, and 44 from London.

MILTON, a market town of Dorſetſhire, 14 miles from Dorcheſter, and 110 from London.

MILTON, two villages in Roſsſhire, in Scotland; the former in Ferrindonell, having an elegant manſion houſe of mr. Munro of Milton, with a very fine orchard, and phyſick and hop garden; it lies 3 miles E. of Dingwall. The other village is 8 miles to the eaſtward, and remarkable for New Tarbat, a fine ſeat belonging to the unfortunate earl of Cromartie, and oppoſite to the town of Cromartie, on the other ſide of the firth.

MINIO, or MENZO, a river of upper Italy, iſſuing from the lake de la Garda, from whence it runs S. thro' the Mantuan, and empties itſelf into the Po at Borgoforte.

MINDANAO, one of the largeſt of the Philippine iſlands, ſituated in the Indian ocean, between 5 and 10 deg. N. lat. and between 820 and 126 E. long. It has the reſt of the Philippines to the N. and Celebes, or Macaſſer, and the Moluccas to the S. This is not ſubject to Spain as the others are; moſt of its inhabitants are Mahometans, and under a Mahometan prince called the ſultan of Mindanao. But thoſe who inhabit the middle of the iſland are pagans, and under another government, being called Hilanons; and a third nation on the N. W. part of the iſland are called Sologues. Here are good harbours, and the natives build ſhips, in which they trade to Borneo and Manilla with the Dutch, exchanging their gold, rice, ſago, bees-wax, and tobacco, for calicoes, muſlins, and Chineſe ſilks. Sago is the pith of a tree, uſed by the natives inſtead of bread. Here are alſo plantains, cocoas, and other delicious fruits, uſually found between the tropicks;

and Dampier, in his voyage, aſſures us, that he ſaw nutmegs and cloves growing in the iſland.

MINDELHEIM, a diſtrict of Suabia, lying between the biſhoprick of Augſburg and the abbacy of Kempten, 20 miles in length, and 16 in breadth.

MINDELHEIM, the capital of a province of the ſame name, in Suabia, in Germany, 35 miles S. E. of Ulm. Lat. 48. 10. N. long. 10. 41. E.

MINDEN, a city of Weſtphalia, and the capital of a duchy of the ſame name, in Germany, 38 miles W. of Hanover; ſubject to the king of Pruſſia. Lat. 52. 31. N. long. 8. 38. E.

MINDORA, one of the Philippines in Aſia, lying S. W. of the iſland of Luconia, from which it is divided by a narrow channel, and belongs to Spain. *Syſtem Geogr.*

MINEHEAD, a borough of Somerſetſhire, having a ſecure harbour on the Briſtol channel. It ſends two repreſentatives to parliament, and lies 24 miles from Bridgewater, and 167 from London.

MINGRELIA. See MENGRELIA.

MINCHO, a large river of Spain, riſing in the N. E. part of Galicia, from whence it runs S. W. through that province, and after paſſing by Lugo, Ortenſe, and Tay, and dividing Galicia from Portugal, falls into the weſtern or Atlantick ocean at the town of Caminha, a little to the northward of Viana.

MINIATO, a town of Tuſcany, in Italy, ſituated on the Arno, 18 miles W. of Florence. Lat. 43. 48. N. long. 11. 51. E.

MINORCA, one of the Balearean iſlands, ſituated in the Mediterranean, about 24 miles E. of Majorca; it is 32 miles in length, and 14 in breadth, covered with barren hills, and only valuable for its ſecure and capacious harbour of Port Mahon. The only towns of any conſequence are Citadella at the W. extremity of the iſland, and Port Mahon at the E. In 1708 the Engliſh took it from Spain, and it was confirmed to them by the peace of Utrecht in 1713, which they kept poſſeſſion of till April 1756, when the French, with 13,000 troops under marſhal Richlieu, invaded the iſland, and in about two months made themſelves maſters of St. Philip's caſtle, June 29 following.

MINSK, or MINSKI, a city of Ruſſian Lithuania, in Poland, the capital of a territory of the ſame name on the Swiſlocz. It was taken by the Ruſſians in 1656, and lies 72 miles S. E. of Wilna. Lat. 54. 41. N. long. 27. 41. E. *Buſching.*

MIRANDO DE DOURO, a city of Tralos Montes, in Portugal, being a frontier againſt Spain, near Leon, and ſituated in a mountainous rugged country, on the Douro. Beſides its fortifications, it is defended by a caſtle and fort; it is the ſee of a biſhop, but the cathedral is the only church in the town. It lies 26 miles S. of Braganza. Lat. 41. 31. N. long. 6. 39. W.

MIRANDA DE EBRO, a ſmall town of Old Caſtile, in Spain, having a caſtle on a mountain, producing excellent wine; it ſtands on the Ebro, 39 miles N. E. of Burgos. Lat. 43. 12. N. long. 56. W. *Buſching.*

MIRANDOLA, a fortified city in a duchy of the ſame name, in Modena, in Italy, 18 miles N. of Modena city; it is the ſee of a biſhop, and in 1702 was beſieged by the Imperialiſts, taken by the French in 1705, but reſtored in 1707. Lat. 45. 10. N. long. 11. 31. E. *Buſching.*

MIRECOUR, a little town of Vauge, in Lorrain, ſituated on the Madon, 24 miles S. of Nancy, and ſubject to France. Lat 48. 31. N. long. 6. 5. E.

MIREPOIX, a ſmall city of Languedoc, in France, ſituated on the Lers, 32 miles S. E. of Toulouſe.

MI-

Miseni Promontorium, a cape near Naples, in Italy, almoſt entirely vaulted as it were, and in it is the grotta Franconaria. *Buſching.*

Misithra. See Lacedemon.

Misnia. See Meissen.

Mittau, the capital of Semigallia and Courland, in Poland, and the ducal reſidence; the walls and ditches are in a ruinous condition, but the place is pretty populous; without the town is the duke's palace. Lat. 56. 44. N. long. 23. 51. E. *Buſching.*

Moco, or Mocho, a large city of Arabia Felix, in Aſia, having an harbour near Babmandel ſtreights, at the entrance of the Red ſea, 483 miles S. of Mecca. It is the metropolis of a kingdom, and pretty well built. Hither merchants from all parts reſort, in order to purchaſe their coffee; but the tree or ſhrub which produces it has of late been planted in ſeveral other conntries. Lat. 13. 12. N. long. 44. 51. E.

Modbury, a ſmall town of Devonſhire, 34 miles from Exeter, and 123 from London.

Modena, Duchy of, a diſtrict of Italy, bounded by Mantua on the N. by Romania on the E. by Tuſcany and Lucca on the S. and by Parma and the territories of Genoa on the W. It is extremely fertile in corn, fruit, and fine wine, and has very rich paſtures. It belongs to the duke of Modena, whoſe annual revenues are reckoned at 300,000l.

Modena, City of, the capital of a duchy of the ſame name, in upper Italy, and the uſual reſidence of the duke; it ſtands in a pleaſant and fruitful country, is large and populous, but the ſtreets narrow, and the houſes unequal: it is the ſee of a biſhop, and has a college for 70 or 80 young nobleman. The ducal palace is an elegant ſtructure, and among other curioſities has the famous night-piece of Corregio, The city is fortified, and has a ſtrong citadel. It lies 24 miles N. W. of Bologna, and 28 ſouth of Mantua. Lat. 45. 3. N. long. 11. 36. E. *Buſching.*

Modica, a ſmall town of the Val di Noto, in Sicily, 27 miles S. of Syracuſe. Lat. 37. 12. N. long. 15. 3. E. *Buſching.*

Modon, anciently Methone, a conſiderable trading city of the Morea, in European Turkey; it has a good harbour defended by a caſtle, and lies 18 miles W. of Coron; is the reſidence of the governor of the Morea, and the ſee of a biſhop. Lat. 36. 42. N. long. 21. 27. E. *Buſching.*

Moguls, or Mougulş, hords or tribes of itinerant Tartars, on the N. of India, in Aſia, often ſhifting their place of reſidence, and living in vagrant clans.

Mogulstan. See India and Indostan.

Mohatz, an inconſiderable town of Hungary proper, ſituated on the Danube; but famous for the unfortunate defeat of Lewis II. by the Turkiſh emperor Solyman, 1526, and alſo for a ſignal victory obtained here over the Turks in 1687; it lies 18 miles N. W. of Eſſeck, and belongs to the houſe of Auſtria. Lat. 46. 21. N. long. 20. 15. E. *Buſching.*

Mohawks, one of the five nations of Iroquois, in alliance with Great-Britain; their country lies between New York and the lake Ontario in N. America. There is alſo a river of the ſame name running through the Mohawks country.

Mohilla, one of the Comora iſlands in the Indian ocean, lying between the continent of Africa and the iſland of Madagaſcar, where ſhips bound for Bombay and the Malabar coaſt, touch at in their way to the E. Indies. Lat. 12. 15. S. long. 43. 24. E.

Mohilow, or Mogilof, a pretty trading town of Miciſlaw in Po-

Poland, ſituated on the Nieper, 84 miles S. of Orio. Lat. 53. 51. N. long. 54. 15. E.

Mohrungen, a little town of regal Pruſſia, well ſituated and ſurrounded with a good wall and double moat. The old caſtle, formerly a convent of the Teutonick order, was burnt in 1520. *Buſching.*

Mola, a town of Terra di Lavoro in the kingdom of Naples, near the Lucrine lake. It is built on the ſpot where the ancient city of Formia formerly ſtood. The road from hence to Gæta is beautifully planted with large orange-trees. Lat. 41. 21. N. long. 16. 54. E. *Buſching.*

Moldavia, ſo called from the river Moldau, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded by the Neiſter, which divides it from Poland on the N. E. by Beſſarabia on the E. by the Danube, which parts it from Bulgaria, on the S. and by Walachia and Tranſylvania on the W. it is 244 miles in length from W. to E. namely from the river Sereth to the Neiſter, and 148 in breadth from S. to N. The country is fruitful, and well watered with the Danube, Pruth, Neiſter, &c. The inhabitants are principally of Walachian extraction, and firſt ſettled here under one Bogdan their leader. In the 14th century it became tributary to the kings of Hungary; in 1280 the Turks made the firſt attempt upon Moldavia, to whom it has been ſubject ſince 1574; beſides the annual tribute, which is conſiderable, the Turks oblige them to raiſe a large body of troops, and maintain them at their own expence. The city of Jaſſy is the capital of Moldavia.

Mole, a river of Surry, ſo called from its running under ground in ſome places.

Molina, a ſmall city of La Sierra in New Caſtile in Spain, ſituated on a river of the ſame name, 91 miles N. E. of Madrid. Lat. 41. 21. N. long. 2. 16. W.

Moliſe, a ſmall city, and the capital of a county of the ſame name in the kingdom of Naples, 48 miles N. E. of that city. Lat. 41. 51. N. long. 15. 43. E.

Mollen, a town of Lawenburg, and lower Saxony in Germany, 18 miles N. of the city of Lawenburg. Lat. 54. 12. N. long. 10. 28. E.

Moluccas, ſeveral iſlands in the Indian ocean, namely Bachian, Machian, Motyr, Ternate, and Tydor. They lie between 50 min. S. and 2 degrees N. Lat. and in 125 E. long. the largeſt is not above 30 miles in circuit. The peculiar production of theſe iſlands is cloves, which grow on trees reſembling the bay, and the fruit hange in cluſters like grapes. The firſt Europeans who landed on theſe iſlands were the Portugueſe; but the Dutch in the reign of king James I. made themſelves maſters of the Moluccas, erected caſtles upon them, and eradicating the cloves there, planted them in the neighbouring iſland of Amboyna, which they have too ſtrongly fortified to fear an attack from any power. So that they monopolize that invaluable ſpice.

Molwitz, a town of Grotſka in Sileſia, and the kingdom of Bohemia, 38 miles S. of Breſlaw. Lat. 50. 31. N. long. 16. 51. E.

Mombaza, or Monbasa, an iſland having a city on it of the ſame name, oppoſite to the country of Mombaza, on the eaſtern coaſt of Africa, 68 miles S. of Melinda, and ſubject to Portugal. Lat. 4. 15. N. long. 48. 12. E.

Mombaza, a ſubdiviſion of Zanguebar in Africa, ſubject to Portugal; from hence they furniſh their plantations in the Brazils, &c. with ſlaves.

Mona, an iſland in the Baltick, S. W. of that of Zealand, from which it is divided by a narrow channel, and belongs to Denmark. Lat. 55. 31. N. long. 12. 34. E.

Monaco, the capital of a principality

cipality of the ſame name in the territories of Genoa in upper Italy; it is a ſmall but fortified city, and has a good harbour. It belongs to its own prince, who is a deſcendant from marſhal Matignon, by the heireſs of Grimaldi, and a ſubject of France. Lat. 43. 56. N. long. 7. 21. E. *Buſching.*

MONACHAN, a county of the province of Ulſter in Ireland, bounded by Tyrone on the N. by Armagh on the E. by Cavan and Lowth on the S. and by Fermanagh on the W.

MONBRISON, or MONTBRISON, the capital of the lower Forez in Lyonois in France, ſituated on the little river Veziſe, 38 miles S. W. of Lyons. Near this place are the mineral wells of Moin. Lat. 45. 41. N. long. 4. 12. E. *Buſching.*

MONCALLIER, or MONTCALLIER, a town of Piedmont in upper Italy, ſituated on the Po, having a ſpacious quadrangular caſtle, built on an eminence; it lies 6 miles S. of Turin, and belongs to the king of Sardinia. Lat. 44. 46. N. long. 7. 26. E. *Buſching.*

MONCON, a fortified town of Aragon in Spain, ſituated on the river Cinca, 54 miles N. E. of Saragoſſa. Lat. 41. 51. N. long. 4. min. E.

MONCONTOUR, a little town of Poictou in France, ſituated on the Dive, near which the Huguenots were defeated in 1567. *Buſching.*

MONDEGO, a river of Portugal, running from E. to W. through Beira, and paſſing by the city of Coimbra, falls into the Atlantick ocean, 30 miles below that city.

MONDIDIER, a ſmall town of Picardy in France, ſituated on a mountain, 20 miles S. of Amiens. Lat. 49. 46. N. long. 2. 31. E. *Buſching.*

MONDONNEDO, a city of Galicia in Spain, ſituated at the foot of a mountain on the borders of a very fruitful plain; it is the ſee of a biſhop, and lies 74 miles N. E. of Compoſtella. Lat. 43. 32. N. long. 8. 10. W. *Buſching.*

MONDOVI, a city of Piedmont in upper Italy; it is the ſee of a biſhop, and lies 27 miles N. E. of Coni. Lat. 44. 38. N. long. 7. 5. E. *Buſching.*

MONEMUGI, a country in the S. parts of Africa, between Angola and Zanguebar.

MONFORTE, a ſmall town of Alentejo in Portugal, 15 miles S. of Portalegre. Lat. 39. 12. N. long. 8. 10. W.

MONGATS. See MUNGATS.

MONIKEDAM, a town of Holland in the United Provinces, ſituated on the Zuyder ſea, 10 miles N. E. of Amſterdam. Lat. 52. 35. N. long. 4. 54. E.

MONJUICH, or MONTJOY, a caſtle ſtanding a mile W. of Barcelona, taken by the Engliſh in 1705.

MONLUSON, a town of Bourbon in Lyonois in France, 50 miles S. of Bourges. Lat. 46. 31. N. long. 2. 43. E.

MONMOUTH, the capital of a ſhire in England of the ſame name, near the confluence of the Mynwyne and Wye, 27 miles from Briſtol. Henry V. king of England was born here. It ſends 1 member to parliament.

MONMOUTHSHIRE, a county of England, bounded by Herefordſhire on the N. E. by the Severn which divides it from Glouceſterſhire and Somerſetſhire on the S. E. and by Brecknock and Glamorganſhire on the W. it is mountainous and woody, but not unfruitful. It ſends 2 members to parliament as knights of the ſhire.

MONOMOTOPA, an inland country of Africa, bounded by Monemugi, on the N. by Cafraria, the country of the Hottentots, on the E. S. and W. It is almoſt unknown to Europeans.

MONOPOLI, a ſmall city of the Terra di Bari, in the kingdom of Naples, ſituated on the Adriatick; it

it is the see of a bishop, and lies 18 miles E. of Bari. Lat. 41. 9. N. long. 17. 54. E.

MONS, or BERGEN, a very large, fine, strong, and rich city of the Austrian Low Countries, and the capital of Hainault, situated on a hill, near the junction of the Haine and Trouille. The country round it may be so overflowed, as to render an enemy's approaches verydifficult. The French took it in 1691, but ceded it to Spain by the treaty of Ryswick, in 1697. The duke of Marlborough, having in its neighbourhood, gained the memorable victory of Malplaquet over the French, in 1709, it was followed by the reduction of this city, and all the province of Hainault, and was confirmed to the house of Austria, by the peace of Utrecht, in 1713, and made part of the barrier. The French under count Saxe, took this city in the late war, but restored it by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748, after demolishing its fortifications. It lies 24 miles S. E. of Tournay, and 30 S. W. of Brussels. Lat. 50. 30. N. long. 3. 36. E.

MONSANTO, a fortified frontier of Spanish Estremadura, invested by the confederates under the marquis de las Minas, in 1704, who on that occasion gained a considerablevictory over the Spaniards. It lies 18 miles W. of Valverde.

MONSARAS, a small town of Alentejo in Portugal, situated on the Guadiana, 22 miles S. W. of Elvas, Lat. 38. 24. N. long. 7. 51. W.

MONSTIERS, anciently FORUM CLAUDII, a town of Savoy proper, in upper Italy, situated on the Isere; it is the see of an archbishop, and subject to the king of Sardinia. It lies 26 miles S. E. of Chamberry. Lat. 45. 41. N. long. 6. 30. E.

MONTALTO, a small city of the marquisate of Ancona, in the ecclesiastical dominions in Italy; it is the see of a bishop, and lies 21 miles S. of Loretto. Lat. 43. 12. N. long. 14. 51. E.

MONTALTO, a town of Tuscany in Italy, 20 miles S. of Siena; it is the see of a bishop. Lat. 43. 10. N. long. 12. 24. E.

MONT ST. ANDRE, a town of Brabant in the Austrian Netherlands, 3 miles N. of Ramillies. Lat. 50. 41. N. long. 4. 46. E.

MONTAUGIS, a fine well built city of Gatinois Orleanois, in France, situated on the Loing, 54 miles S. of Paris. Lat. 47. 58. N. long. 2. 38. E.

MONTAUBAN, a well built city of lower Quercy, in Guienne, in France, 20 miles N. of Toulouse. In 1562, the inhabitants embraced the reformed religion, and fortified the town, so that Lewis XIII. besieged it without success in 1621, and did not take it till 1629, when it was dismantled. Lat. 44. 10. N. long. 1. 4. E.

MONTAUSIER, a duchy and peerage in the S. part of upper Saintonge in France.

MONTBELLIARD, a city of the Franche Comte on the Doux, 33 miles N. E. of Besançon. Lat. 47. 41. N. long. 6. 51. E.

MONTBLANC, a town of Catalonia in Spain, 18 miles N. of Tarragona; it stands on the Francolí, and is the capital of a duchy. Lat. 41. 8. N. long. 1. 6. E.

MONT LONIS, a small town of La Cerdagne in Roussillon, regularly built, and well fortified. It is situated in the Pyrenean mountains, near Col de la Perche.

MONTE FIASCONE, a small town in the pope's dominions in Italy, situated on the E. side of the Bolsenna lake, 33 miles N. of Rome. Lat. 42. 19. N. long. 12. 42. E.

MONTE PELOSO, a small city of the Basilicata in Naples, in Italy; it is the see of a bishop, immediately subject to the pope, and lies 34 miles S. W. of Bari. Lat. 40. 46. N. long. 16. 51. E. *Busching.*

MONTE PULSIANO, a small city of Siena in Italy, and the see of a bishop,

bishop, 25 miles S. E. of Siena. Lat. 42. 49. N. long. 13. 2. E.

Montereau, a town of the isle of France, near the junction of the Seine and Yonne, 38 miles S. E. of Paris. Lat. 48. 26. N. long. 2. 58. E.

Monte Sancro, a mountain of Macedonia, in European Turkey, near the gulf of Contessa, so called from the 22 monasteries upon it, containing 4000 monks, who never suffer a woman to come within sight of their convents. It lies 68 miles S. of Thessalonica, or Solonichi. Lat. 40. 14. N. long. 24. 56. E.

Monteith, one of the subdivisions of Perthshire in Scotland.

Monte Verde, a small city of the ulterior principate of Naples, in Italy; it is the see of a bishop, and lies 58 miles E. of Naples. Lat. 41. 7. N. long. 16. 10. E.

Montfalione, a small place of Istria, in the Venetian territories in Italy, the capital of a particular district, 12 miles N. E. of Aquileia. Lat. 46. 18. N. long. 13. 48. E. *Busching.*

Montferrat, Duchy of, a district in upper Italy, bounded by Piedmont on the W. and N. by Milan on the E. and by the territories of the republick of Genoa on the S. Its capital is Casal. This country abounds in corn, and excellent wines, of which the muscadines are most remarkable. In 1631, about 75 places in the duchy of Montferrat were assigned over to the duke of Savoy, in lieu of an annual sum of 15,000 crowns, which the duke of Mantua was indebted to him; so that thus the country became divided between them. But upon the duke of Mantua's joining with France, against the emperor in 1703, dying in 1708, without issue, his share, as being a fief of the empire, was ceded to the duke of Savoy, and is now subject to the king of Sardinia.

Montfort, a town of Suabia in Germany, and capital of a county of the same name, subject to its own earl; it lies on the confines of Tirol, 19 miles S. of Lindau. Lat. 47. 12. N. long. 9. 39. E.

Montgomery, the capital of a shire of the same name in N. Wales, not far from the Severn; delightfully situated on a hill, 25 miles from Shrewsbury, and 158 from London; it sends one member to parliament.

Montgomeryshire, one of the counties of N. Wales, bounded by Merionethshire and Denbighshire on the N. by Shropshire on the E. by Radnor and Cardiganshires on the S. and by another part of Merionethshire on the W. it is mountainous, but pretty fruitful; especially in those parts, through which the Severn directs its course, the mud left by the inundations of that river, serving them for manure. It sends one member to parliament.

Montmariano, a city of the ulterior principate, in the kingdom of Naples in Italy; it is the see of a bishop, and lies 32 miles E. of Naples. Lat. 41. 5. N. long. 15. 32. E.

Montmedy, a small fortified town of Luxemburg, in the Low Countries, 23 miles W. of Luxemburg, subject to France. Lat. 49. 39. N. long. 5. 13. E.

Montmelian, a little town of Savoy proper, situated on the river Isere, near which, on a high rock, accessible only on one side, is a ruined fortress, formerly very considerable. It lies on the confines of Dauphiné, 22 miles S. of Chamberry. Its wine is reckoned the best in the country. Lat. 45. 49. N. long. 5. 56. E. *Busching.*

Montmorency, a small old town in the isle of France, raised to a duchy and peerage in 1551. After the murder of the worthy duke Henry of Montmorency, in 1632, it came to the house of Conde, under the

the title of the duchy of Enguien; near it is a very fine palace, built by the celebrated painter le Brun, and which, after him, deſcended to Crozat. *Buſching.*

MONTPELIER, a city in the dioceſe of the ſame name, in Languedoc in France, ſituated on the river Lez; it is the ſee of a biſhop, and has an univerſity, famous for the ſtudy of phyſick. It lies near the bay of Maguelone, in the Mediterranean, 47 miles S. W. of Avignon, and 50 N. E. of Narbonne. The number of its inhabitants is reckoned at 3000. The delightful ſituation of this city, and purity of its air, render it very populous, and occaſions a great reſort of foreigners from all parts. Lat. 43. 41. N. long. 3. 54. E.

MONTPENSIER, a duchy and peerage of Auvergne, in France, to which are united the principality of Dauphine d'Auvergne, and the barony of Combroilles, belonging to the houſe of Orleans.

MONTREAL, a ſmall city of Val di Mazara, in Sicily, lying near the ſea, 6 miles E. of Palermo; it is the ſee of an archbiſhop. Lat. 38. 24. N. long. 16. E.

MONTREAL, a town of Canada in N. America, ſituated on the river St. Laurence, 100 miles S. of Quebec. Lat. 46. 10. N. long. 75. 12. W.

MONTREUIL, a fortified town of Picardy in France, ſituated on the river Canche, 4 miles from the ſea, and 32 S. of Calais. Lat. 50. 27. N. long. 1. 50. E.

MONTROSE, a handſome town in the ſhire of Angus in Scotland, conſiſting of one ſpacious ſtreet, near the mouth of the Eſk, 46 miles N. E. of Edinburgh. It gives title of duke to the noble family of Graham.

MONTROYAL, or MONTREAL, a fortreſs of the lower Rhine, and electorate of Triers, in Germany, near the Moſelle, 24 miles N. E. of Triers. Lat. 50. 26. N. long. 6. 56. E.

MONTSERRAT, a celebrated Benedictine convent, ſituated on a high rocky mountain of the ſame name, in Catalonia in Spain; in its chapel is a pretended miraculous image of the virgin Mary, to which great numbers of pilgrims reſort. On this mountain are the cells of 13 hermits, hewn out of the rock, being all perſons of rank, who have retired thither to ſpend their time in devotion and ſolitude. Lat. 41. 36. N. long. 1. 50. E.

MONTSERRAT, one of the ſmalleſt of the Caribbee iſlands, in the Atlantick ocean, in America, 30 miles S. W. of Antigua, and ſubject to Great-Britain. Lat. 17. 10. N. long. 62. 10. W.

MORA, a ſmall town of La Mancha in New Caſtille, in Spain, 20 miles S. E. of Toledo. Lat. 39. 41. N. long. 4. 5. W.

MORA-STEINE, a remarkable ſtone on a level meadow, about a mile from Upſal, in Sweden, where from the year 1059, till 1457, the kings of Sweden were choſen, and homage paid them; on this ſtone, now greatly decayed, are the arms of the kingdom, and ſome other ancient inſcriptions. *Buſching.*

MORANT, POINT OF, the moſt eaſterly promontory of the iſland of Jamaica, in America. Lat. 17. 58. N. long. 76. 5. W.

MORAT, or MURTEN, a town of Bern in Switzerland, ſituated on a lake of the ſame name, 13 miles W. of Bern city. Lat. 46. 51. N. long. 6. 59. E.

MORAVA, or MORAVIA, a river of Turkey in Europe, riſing in mount Rhodope or Argentum, and running N. through Servia by Niſſa, unites with the Danube at Semendria, to the eaſtward of Belgrade. It divides Auſtria and Moravia from Hungary. *Buſching.*

MORAVIA, marquiſate of, a province of Bohemia, bounded by Sileſia on the N. E. by Hungaria and Auſtria on the S. and by Bohemia

on the N. W. It belongs to the houſe of Auſtria.

MORAW, a river riſing in the N. of Moravia, and after running thro' that province, by Olmutz, divides Auſtria from Hungary, and unites with the Danube on the weſtward of Preſburg.

MORBACH, or MURBACH, a town of Alſace and circle of the upper Rhine, in Germany, 38 miles S. of Straſburg, belonging to France. Lat. 47. 56. N. long. 6. 58. E.

MOREA, a province of Turkey in Europe, bounded by the gulfs of Lepanto and Engia, on the N. by the Egean ſea or Archipelago on the E. and by the Mediterranean on the S. and W. It is about 178 miles in length, and 132 in breadth. It is a peninſula joined to Greece proper by a narrow neck of land, famous for the Iſthmian games, celebrated there in honour of Neptune. The province was anciently called Peloponneſus, and contained the little kingdoms of Sicyon, Argos, and Meſſenia, Corinth, Achaia proper, Arcadia, and Laconia. *Buſching.*

MORELLA, a ſmall town of Valencia, in Spain, ſituated on the frontiers of Aragon, among high mountains, and encompaſſed with ſteep rocks. It was almoſt deſtroyed by the troops of Philip V. in 1705, and is now in a very declining condition. *Buſching.*

MORET, a ſmall old town in the iſle of France, ſituated at the conflux of the Seine and Yonne, 36 miles S. E. of Paris. Lat. 48. 24. N. long. 2. 49. E.

MORETON, a market town of Devonſhire, 14 miles from Exeter, and 179 from London.

MORETON, or MORETON IN THE MARSH, an inconſiderable market town of Glouceſterſhire, 22 miles from Glouceſter, and 83 from London. Here the old Roman cauſeway, which extends into Warwickſhire begins.

MORLACHIA, a province of Hungarian Dalmatia, on that tract of land in Liburnia extending from the territory of Zenghi near St. George to the county of Zara, or, according to others, from Vinodck to Novigrad. It lies between the Adriatick and Croatia, and Boſnia, having Dalmatia on the S. the country is entirely full of high mountains.

MORLAIX, properly MONTRELAIS, a ſmall trading town of lower Bretagne, in France, ſituated on a river which has water for ſhips to come up with the tide. It lies on the Engliſh channel, the harbour is defended by the caſtle of Taureau, lying on an iſland oppoſite to it, 26 miles N. E. of Breſt. Lat. 48. 41. N. long. 3. 58. W. *Syſtem Geogr.*

MOROCCO, empire of, a large country in Africa, which, including the kingdoms of Fez and Morocco, is bounded by the Mediterranean on the N. by the river Mulvia, which ſeparates it from Algiers, on the E. by Biledulgerid on the S. and by the Atlantick ocean on the W. It is about 500 miles in length, and 200 in breadth; is a fine country, partly conſiſting of mountains, and partly of vaſt extended and fertile plains. Atlas is its principal mountain, it reaches from Algiers in the E. to the ocean in the W. and from this mountain, or rather chain of mountains, the Atlantick ocean has its name. The ſoil yields wine, wheat, rice, barley; the olive alſo thrives, from which excellent oil is made. They have dates, figs, almonds, lemons, oranges, pomegranates, beſides ſeveral other fruits, nor are they without flax and hemp; but timber is ſcarce, as they have little or no woods here. Ships of war they have none, ſome ſmall pyratical veſſels excepted, which they crowd with men, and ſometimes, eſpecially the Sallee rovers, take conſiderable prizes. They ſend caravans to Mecca, conſiſting of ſeveral thouſand camels, horſes, and mules, twice

twice a year. The emperor's revenues arise from the tenth of all corn, captives and prizes taken, together with duties on goods imported and exported, the whole amounting to 500 quintals of silver, each quintal being reckoned 330 l. sterling. They are Mahometans of the Persian sect: among them are vast numbers of santos and marabouts, pretending, like other hermitical votaries, to uncommon sanctity; and these have great influence over this people.

Morocco, city of, the capital of the kingdom of the same name, in Africa; it is fortified, but the works, as well as the city, are at present in a declining condition, the seat of the empire having been removed from thence to Fez. Some ancient writers describe Morocco as an elegant city, and possibly it might have been such in their time; but at present, by the many revolutions it has undergone from a fickle and ignorant people, and the corroding hand of time for so many ages, not a trace of it appears. It lies 216 miles S. W. of Fez. Lat. 31. 56. N. long. 9. 12. W. *System Geogr.*

Moron, a small town of Andalusia, in Spain, the ancient Arucci, 28 miles S. E. of Seville. Lat. 36. 56. N. long. 5. 31. W. *Busching.*

Morpeth, a borough town of Northumberland, situated on the river Wantsbeck, 16 miles N. from Newcastle, and 121 miles from London; it sends two representatives to parliament.

Mortaigne, the capital of great Perche, in France, having considerable manufactures of coarse linen, and lies 38 miles north of Mans. Lat. 48. 51. N. long. 48. min. E. *Busching.*

Mortain, a little town of Normandy, in France, situated on the river Lances; it is the capital of a county, and lies 18 miles E. of Avranches. Lat. 48. 51. N. long. 56 min. W. *Busching.*

Mortara, or Montara, a small town of Lomellina, in the duchy of Milan, in upper Italy, formerly an elegant fortress, 22 miles N. E. of Casal; now subject to the king of Sardinia. Lat. 44. 48. N. long. 28. 36. E. *Busching.*

Mortlack, one of the pleasant villages on the Thames, 6 miles from London.

Morviedro, or Murviedro, an old town of Valencia, in Spain, situated on a high rock, at the foot of which runs the river Palantia. It was built out of the remains of the ancient and celebrated city of Saguntum. Here also are the ruins of an old amphitheatre and castle. It lies 20 miles N. of Valencia. Lat. 39. 51. N. long. 46. min. W.

Morviedro, a river of Valencia, in Spain, watering a town of the same name, and below Villa Real falls into the sea. *Busching.*

Mosambique, a province of Languebar, in Africa, bounded by that of Quiloa on the N. by the Indian ocean, which divides it from Madagascar, on the E. by the river Zambez on the S. and by Monemuegi on the W.

Mosambique, city of, the capital of the province of the same name, in Africa, situated in an island at the mouth of the river Mosambique, which forms a convenient harbour, defended by a citadel, and the fortifications of the town which is regularly fortified. The island is 28 miles in circuit, and very populous. The Portuguese, who are sovereigns of this and the neighbouring country, have built several churches and convents in it, and the monks have made great numbers of proselytes in this part of Africa. Here they barter their goods with the natives, whom they have taught to go cloathed, for gold, ivory, and negroes; and here their E. India ships take in provisions for their voyages; and the country yielding large herds of cattle, they salt beef, and export it to their other

plantations, or ſell it to European ſhips. Lat. 15. S. long. 41. 40. E. *Syſtem Geogr.*

MOSBACH, or MORSACH, a town of the Palatinate, in Germany, ſituated on the Necker, 18 miles E. of Heidelberg. Lat. 49. 31. N. long. 9. 12. E. *Buſching.*

MUSCOVY, empire of. See RUSSIA.

Moscow, a province of Moſcovy or Ruſſia, and the beſt and moſt cultivated in all this vaſt empire, being ſituated in the center of it, and bounded by the province of Tweer on the N. by little or Niſche Novogorod on the E. by Rezan on the S. and by Smolenſko on the W.

Moscow, city of, the ancient capital of the Ruſſian empire, and formerly the reſidence of the czars; it is the largeſt city in all Europe, and ſituated in a delightful plain on the river Moſkwa. Its form is circular, and upwards of 24 Engliſh miles round. The number of its churches, including convents and chapels, amount to 1600, eleven of which are cathedrals; the great number of very large bells make a perpetual noiſe: ſeveral churches have gilt towers, their inſides finely decorated, and the prieſts ornaments very magnificent. Here are 43 publick buildings and ſquares; the ſtreets are ſpacious but dirty, and only ſome of them paved. The town is divided into 4 circles or quarters, in the innermoſt of which, called the Kremlin, ſtands the imperial palace. The number of inhabitants in this large city may amount to 15,0000; but ſince Peterſburg is become the imperial reſidence, Moſcow has very much declined. It has frequently been damaged by fires, and lately in 1702 upwards of half the city was conſumed. It is the ſee of a patriarch, and has three colleges in its principal monaſteries. It lies 471 miles S. E. of Peterſburg, 812 E. of Stockholm, 915 N. E. of Vienna, 1012 N. of Conſtantinople, and 1414 N. E. of London. Lat. 55. 47. N. long. 38. 14. E. *Buſching.*

MOSCOWA, a river of Ruſſia, riſing in the W. of the province of Moſcow, and running E. thro' it, paſſes thro' Moſcow city, and falls into the river Ocka at Kolomna.

MOSELLE, a river of Germany, riſing in the Faucillis, one of the Vauge mountains in Lorrain, from whence it runs north thro' the duchy, and paſſing by Toul, Metz, and Thionville to Triers, and afterwards running N. E. thro' the electorate of Triers, loſes itſelf in the Rhine near Coblentz: from Metz it is navigable the whole year. *Buſching.*

MOSKITO, a country in North America, lying between lat. 13 and 15 north, and between long. 85 and 88 weſt; is bounded by the north ſea on the north and eaſt, by Nicaragua on the ſouth, and by Honduras on the weſt. The Spaniards indeed reckon it a part of the province of Honduras, though they have no ſettlements in the county of the Moſkitos. When the Spaniards firſt invaded this part of Mexico, they cruelly maſſacred moſt of the natives, whence proceeds the inſuperable averſion of ſuch as eſcaped into the inacceſſible parts of the country againſt them; and they have always readily joined with any Europeans that come upon their coaſt in enterprizes againſt the Spaniards, and particularly with the Engliſh, who frequently come among them; and the Moſkito Indians being excellent markſmen, they employ them to ſtrike the manatee fiſh; and many of them come to Jamaica, and ſail with the Engliſh. Lately officers have been ſent into the Moſkitos country, in order to ſee whether it may not be an advantage to Great-Britain to have colonies ſettled among them.

MOSPURG, or MOSBURG, a town of Bavaria, in Germany, at the conflux of the Iſere and Amburg,

burg, 2 miles ſouth of Landſhut, and 27 N. E. of Munich. Lat. 48. 31. N. long. 12. 12. E. *Buſching.*

Mosul. See Mousul.

Motir, one of the Molucca or clove iſlands, of great value, though very ſmall, on account of the ſpices it produces; it belongs to the Dutch. Lat. 28. min. N. long. 125. 12. E. *Syſtem Geogr.*

Motola, a ſmall city of Terra d'Otranto in the kingdom of Naples; it is the ſee of a biſhop, has title of a principality, and lies 17 miles N. W. of Taranto. Lat. 40. 36. N. long. 18. 12. E. *Buſching.*

Motril, a town of Granada in Spain, having a good harbour on the Mediterranean, and a rich fiſhery. It lies 44 miles S. of Granada. Lat. 36. 47. N. long. 3. 36. W. *Buſching.*

Moulins, the capital of Bourbonnois in France, ſituated on the Allier; it is a well built city, and one of the pleaſanteſt in the kingdom. In its neighbourhood is a mineral ſpring, 48 miles S. E. of Bourges. Lat. 46. 41. N. long. 3. 21. E. *Buſching.*

Mount Cassel, a town of Flanders in the French Netherlands, 18 miles S. W. of Ypres. Lat. 50. 43. N. long. 2. 36. E.

Mount St. Michael, a borough on a bay of the Engliſh channel, called Mount's bay, 20 miles W. of Falmouth. In the time of the Saxons it was a conſiderable place, but now much reduced; tho' it ſtill ſends 2 members to parliament.

Mount St. Michael, a little town, abbey, and fortreſs in the territory of Avranche in Normandy in France, ſituated on a rock called Tumba, in the Engliſh channel. The town lies lower than the abbey and is fortified. Not far from hence is the rock Tumbella, on which formerly ſtood a caſtle. It lies near the borders of Bretagne, 18 miles E. of St. Malo. Lat. 48. 37. N. long. 1. 40. W. *Buſching.*

Mount Sorrel, a market town of Leiceſterſhire, 8 miles from Leiceſter, and 104 from London.

Mount's Bay, a bay on the coaſt of Cornwall, ſo called from the high mountains of St. Michael in its neighbourhood.

Mouremanskoy, the N. W. part of Ruſſian Lapland, in Europe.

Mouson, a little town of Sedan in France, on the Meuſe. The fortifications of this place were demoliſhed in 1671. It lies 28 miles W. of Luxemburg. Lat. 49. 41. N. long. 4. 56. E. *Buſching.*

Moustier, or Montier. See Monstiers.

Mousul, or Mosul, a city of Diarbec, or ancient Meſopotamia in Aſiatic Turkey, ſituated on the W. ſhore of the Tigris, oppoſite to the place where ancient Nineveh ſtood, 92 miles S. E. of Diarbec. Lat. 35. 48. N. long. 42. 46. E. *Syſtem Geogr.*

Mucyslaw, a well garriſoned frontier town in Ruſſian Lithuania in Poland; it was beſieged by the duke of Smolenſko without ſucceſs in 1386, and lies 59 miles S. of Smolenſko. Lat. 54. 29. N. long. 31. 43. *Buſching.*

Mucida, or Mussidan, a little town of upper Perigord and Guienne proper in France, formerly fortified by the Huguenots, and held out more than one ſiege, particularly in 1579. *Buſching.*

Muer, a town of Stiria in Auſtria in Germany, ſituated on a river of the ſame name, 30 miles N. W. of Gratz. Lat. 47. 49. N. long. 15. 27. E.

Muer a river of Germany, having its ſource in Bavaria, from whence it runs E. through Stiria and Glatz, and afterwards loſes itſelf in the Drave at Legrad, near Kaniſha in Hungary.

Mul of Cantire, the S. promontory of the territory of Can-

tire, or Mul, in the frith of Clyde, on the W. coaſt of Scotland. Lat. 55. 22. N. long. 5. 45. W.

MUL OF GALLOWAY, the S. headland of all Scotland, in the ſhire of Galloway, on the coaſt of the Iriſh ſea.

MULDAW, a river of Bohemia, riſing on the borders of Auſtria, from whence it runs N. through Bohemia, and after viſiting Budeweis and Prague, falls into the Elbe at Melnick.

MULDORF, a town of Bavaria in Germany, ſituated on the river Inn, 44 miles E. of Munich. Lat. 48. 20. N. long. 12. 30. E.

MULHAUSEN, a town of Alſace in Germany, ſituated on the Ill, ceded to the union of the Swiſs Cantons in 1506, and in 1532 the inhabitants embraced the reformed religion. It lies 44 miles S. of Straſburg. Lat. 47. 51. N. long. 7. 31. E. *Buſching.*

MULHAUSEN, a town of Thuringia in upper Saxony in Germany, 18 miles, N. W. of Saxa Gotha. Lat. 51. 21. N. long. 10. 18. E.

MULLERAS, a town of Brandenburgh in upper Saxony in Germany, 40 miles S. E. of Berlin. Lat. 52. 21. N. long. 14. 50. E.

MULTON, or MOULTON, a city of the hither India in Aſia, and capital of the province of the ſame name, ſituated on the river Indus, 414 miles W. of Delli. Lat. 29. 51. N. long. 72. 20. E.

MULVIA, a river of Barbary in Africa, having its ſource in the mountains of Atlas, from whence it runs northward, and after dividing the empire of Morocco from the kingdom of Algiers, falls into the Mediterranean, W. of Marſalquiver.

MUNDERKINDEN, a ſmall town of Suabia in Germany, on the Danube, 24 miles S. W. of Ulm: near this place the French defeated a body of Imperialiſts in 1703. Lat. 48. 15. N. long. 31. 41. E.

MUNGATS, or MUNKATS, a town of upper Hungary on the Latortza, with almoſt an impregnable caſtle erected on a high and ſteep rock; it is the ſee of a Greek biſhop united to the Romiſh church. In 1638 the caſtle ſurrendered to the Imperialiſts, after a three years blockade. It lies 53 miles N. E. of Tockay. Lat. 48. 41. N. long. 22. 19. E. *Buſching.*

MUNICH, or MUNCHEN, the capital of Bavaria in Germany; it is a large and elegant city, ſituated on the Iſer, with ſpacious ſtreets and canals running through many of them. Here the elector has a magnificent palace, exceeding any thing of the kind in the empire. It is ſurrounded with a wall and fortifications, but of ſo little ſtrength, that it has always ſurrendered to thoſe who were maſters of the field, and has been frequently plundered, particularly by the Auſtrians in 1742. It lies 64 miles S. W. of Ratiſbon, and 205 W. of Vienna. Lat. 48. 22. N. long. 11. 41. E.

MUNSTER, biſhoprick of, a large diſtrict in Weſtphalia in Germany, lying on both ſides the river Ems, being bounded by Bentheim and Steinfurt on the N. by Oſnaburg and Paderborn on the E. by the Mark on the S. and by Cleeve and Zutphen on the W. It is about 105 miles in length, and 62 in breadth, and ſubject to its own biſhop, the preſent elector of Cologne. It is a barren country, ſcarce producing corn ſufficient to ſupply the inhabitants.

MUNSTER, city of, the capital of a biſhoprick of the ſame name in Germany, ſituated on the Aa, in the moſt fruitful plain of the country. The city is well built of free-ſtone. Here the famous treaty was concluded in 1648, which put an end to the civil commotions of Germany on account of religion, after a 30 years war, in which Guſtavus Adolphus, king of Sweden, made ſo great a figure; and ſettled the claims of the German, and ſe-

veral other princes and ſtates of Europe, with regard to the limits of their territories; particularly the Spaniards acknowledged the Dutch to be a free independent ſtate at this treaty, which from the city was ſometimes called the peace of Munſter, ſometimes the treaty of Weſtphalia, from the province in which it was concluded, and at other times the religious peace, from the diſſenſions on this ſcore between the Germans being ſettled in it. Munſter lies 38 miles S. W. of the city of Oſnabrug, and 68 N. of Cologne. Lat. 52. 18. N. long. 7. 12. E.

MUNSTER, one of the four provinces of Ireland, in which are ſeveral high mountains and fruitful valleys; it is ſubdivided into five counties, namely Tipperary, Waterford, Limerick, Kerry, and Cork.

MUNSTER, a ſmall town of Alſace in Germany, having a very rich Benedictine abbey, 29 miles S. W. of Straſburg, and ſubject to France. Lat. 48. 12. N. long. 7. 12. E.

MUNSTER MEINFELT, a town of the lower Rhine, and electorate of Triers in Germany, 14 miles S. W. of Coblentz. Lat. 50. 21. N. long. 7. 6. E.

MUNSTERBERG, a town of Sileſia, and the capital of a duchy of the ſame name, 37 miles S. of Breſlaw. Lat. 50. 39. N. long. 16. 43. E.

MURCIA, a province of Spain, bounded by Granada on the S. W. by Andaluſia and New Caſtile on the W. by the latter on the N. by Valencia on the N. E. and by the Mediterranean on the S.

MURCIA, the capital of a province of the ſame name in Spain, ſituated on the Segura; it is large and populous, has ſtrait ſtreets, and a caſtle on an eminence without the city. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and lies 26 miles N. of Carthagena. Lat. 38. 12. N. long. 1. 14. W. *Buſching.*

MURET, a ſmall town of lower Cominges in Gaſcony in France, ſituated on the Garonne, 14 miles S. of Toulouſe. Lat. 43. 32. N. long. 1. 10. E.

MURO, a ſmall city of the Baſilicata in the kingdom of Naples in Italy; it is the ſea of a biſhop, and lies 62 miles S. E. of Naples. Lat. 40. 55. N. long. 16. 10. E. *Buſching.*

MURRAY, or MORRAY-LAND, a province of Scotland, bounded by the German ocean on the N. by Bamffſhire on the E. by Mar and Badenock on the S. and by Inverneſsſhire on the W. It is a very fruitful tract in the Low-country, containing the ſhires of Elgin and Nagon, and gives name to a famous frith or arm of the German ocean, reaching through theſe countries to Inverneſs on the S. W. and to Bewley to the N. W. It is a very dangerous coaſt; yet has ſeveral good harbours on both ſides. The mountainous and more barren part of this country is called Braemurray, in which are Straden, Strathnairn, and other hilly tracts.

MUSSELBOROUGH, a town of Mid-Lothian in Scotland, with an harbour on the frith of Forth, at the mouth of the Elk, 6 miles E. of Edinburgh.

MUSTAGAN, a ſea port town of Barbary and Algiers in Africa, 144 miles W. of the city of Algiers. Lat. 36. 33. N. long. 6. 10. E.

MUXARA, or MUXACRA, a ſmall town of Granada in Spain, ſituated on a mountain, at the foot of which is an harbour of the Mediterranean, 48 miles S. W. of Carthagena. Lat. 37. 4. N. long. 1. 47. *Buſching.*

MUYDEN a town of Holland in the United Provinces, ſituated on the S. coaſt of the Zuyder ſea, 8 miles E. of Amſterdam. Lat. 52. 22. N. long. 4. 51. E.

MYCENE, now a village, but an-

anciently the capital of a famous kingdom in the Morea, in European Turkey. *Buſching.*

MYCONE, an iſland of the Archipelago in Turkey, on which is a town of the ſame name, containing about 1000 ſouls. The iſland is about 25 miles in circuit, has but little water or wood, but produces corn, wine, figs, and ſome olives. The land lies 114 miles S. W. of Smyrna. Lat. 36. 52. N. long. 25. 12. E. *Buſching.*

MYSIA, the ancient name of a province in the N. W. part of modern Natolia, or Aſia Minor.

NAI

NAB, a river of Bavaria in Germany, riſing in Franconia, from whence it runs from N. to S. through the palatinate of Bavaria, and falls into the Danube above Ratiſbon.

NABURG, a town in the palatinate of Bavaria in Germany, ſituated on the W. ſhore of the river Nab, 12 miles S. E. of Amberg. Lat. 49. 33. N. long. 12. 8. E.

NAERDEN, a town of Holland in the United Provinces, ſituated at the S. extremity of the Zuyder ſea, 14 miles E. of Amſterdam. Lat. 51. 22. N. long. 4. 56. E.

NAJAC, a ſmall town of Guienne in France, on the river Aveyron. A rich copper-mine was diſcovered in its neighbourhood in 1672 and 1673. *Buſching.*

NAJARA, a ſmall town of old Biſcay in Spain, 48 miles S. of Bilboa, famous for a battle in 1369. Lat. 42. 44. N. long. 3. 12. W.

NAIRN, a parliament burgh in the ſhire of the ſame name in the N. of Scotland, ſituated on the frith of Murray, at the mouth of the water Nairn, 16 miles E. of Inverneſs. Near this place the duke of Cumberland's army was encamped the day before the battle of Culloden.

NAKSIVAN, a city of Chirvan in Perſia, 99 miles S. of Erivan, where according to tradition Noah's ark reſted. Lat. 39. 21. N. long. 45. 13. E.

NAMUR, a fortified city of the Auſtrian Low Countries, in the province of the ſame name, ſituated at the junction of the Sambre and Maeſe, 37 miles S. E. of Bruſſels. It has a noble caſtle, and is the ſee of a biſhop. It was taken by the French in 1692, and retaken by the confederates under king William in 1695. It was poſſeſſed again by the French in queen Anne's wars, but reſtored by the treaty of Utrecht. Lat. 50. 22. N. long. 4. 51. E. *Buſching.*

NAMUR, COUNTY OF, a diſtrict in the Netherlands, partly belonging to Auſtria, and partly to France; it is bounded by Brabant on the N. by Liege and Luxemburg on the E. and by Hainault on the S. and W. it is about 28 miles in length, and 18 in breadth. It is a fruitful country, and has ſeveral good mines of lead and iron, with wood ſufficient for extracting the metals.

NANCY, the capital of Lorrain in Germany, not far from the Meurte, ſituated in a delightful plain. It is divided into the old and new town. In the collegiate church of St. George, is not only the monument of Charles the Bold duke of Burgundy, who was killed before this place in 1476, but alſo of the old dukes of Lorrain; but the modern dukes lie in the church of the capuchins. By the peace of Ryſwick the outworks of the old and new town, together with the fortifications of the latter were demoliſhed, but thoſe of the former ſuffered to remain. It lies 68 miles S. of Triers, 68 N. W. of Straſburg, and 143 E. of Paris. Lat. 48. 41. N. long. 6. 5. E. *Buſching.*

NANFIO, an island in the Archipelago, 18 miles in circuit; the inhabitants are Greeks, and subject to the Turks, lying E. of Santorini. Here are still the ruins of a temple dedicated to Apollo. Lat. 34. 46. N. long. 26. 10. E. *Busching.*

NANGASAQUI, a city on the W. side of Bongo on the Japanese islands, 56 miles S. of Niphon, near which the Dutch factors in the island of Disnia reside, but are never suffered to come within the city, unless upon the arrival of their ships, and then they deliver up their guns, rudders, sails, and rigging, as pledges for their good behaviour. Lat. 32. 32. N. long. 131. 1. E.

NANKING, a province of China in Asia, bounded by Xantum and Honan on the N. and W. by the sea, or bay of its own name on the E. and by Huguam and Chekiam on the S. It gives name to a fine cotton stuff made in this country, and much imported by the E. India company.

NANKING, CITY OF, the capital of a kingdom of the same name, and formerly of the whole empire of China, situated on the river Kiam, 586 miles S. E. of Peking. It is upwards of 30 miles in circuit, very populous and rich. Here all the produce and manufactures of China, especially silks, are seen in their highest perfection. The porcelain tower is one of the finest pieces of architecture now in the world, with regard to the materials and workmanship. Lat. 32. 10. N. long. 118. 38. E. *System Geogr.*

NANSAMUND, a county of Virginia in America, S. of the county of the isle of Wight, through which a river of the same name directs its course.

NANTS, anciently CONDIVINEUM, or CONDIVIENUM, the 2d city of Bretagne in France on the Loire, one of the principal trading towns in the kingdom; it is pretty large, populous, and well situated. It is the see of a bishop, and has an university, founded about the year 1460. The trade of this city to the French colonies in America, also to Spain and Portugal, is considerable, not including that of the European nations who come hither. Large ships can come no further up the Loire than the village of Paimbœuf, where they are unloaded into smaller vessels, which go up to Nants. This city is very much celebrated in history. Henry the IVth, or Henry le Grand, having, by an edict in 1598, granted the reformed or Huguenots the publick exercise of their religion, his grandson Lewis XIV. revoked it in 1685; an æra which that body of men mournfully commemorate every year. It lies 32 miles E. of the ocean, and 45 W. of Angiers. Lat. 47. 20. N. long. 1. 32. W.

NANTUA, a small town of Bruges, in Burgundy in France, between high mountains, at the extremity of a lake, with a college. *Busching.*

NANTUCKET, an island on the coast of New-England in N. America, 80 miles S. of Boston, the inhabitants of which apply themselves principally to the whale-fishery on the coast, and lately have fished for whales in Greenland, being as dexterous at it as the Dutch, and if properly encouraged by the mother country, we should not be obliged to purchase such vast quantities of whalebone from Holland as is usually done. Lat. 41. 12. N. long. 70. 10. W.

NANTWICH, a large well built market-town of Cheshire, 18 miles from Chester, and 164 from London.

NAPLES, KINGDOM OF, a part of the lower Italy, bounded on the N. W. by the ecclesiastical dominions, and by the other sides, entirely surrounded by the Mediterranean and Adriatick seas; it is divided from the island of Sicily only by the narrow channel, or Faro of Messina;

Meſſina; and lies between lat. 38 and 43 N. and between long. 14 and 19 E.

NAPLES, anciently PARTHENOPE, afterwards NEAPOLIS, the capital of the kingdom of Naples; one ſide of it ſtands on a mountain, and the other on the ſea; its walls are 9 Italian miles in circuit, but including the ſuburbs 18 or 20, and reckoned to contain 300,000 inhabitants. The largeſt and fineſt ſtreet is the Strada di Toledo; the houſes are moſtly high and built of ſtone, but the palaces are not ſo ſtately as thoſe at Rome and Genoa. It riſes gradually from the ſea to a moderate height on a fine bay, 30 miles in diameter, and the iſland lying before it forms a convenient and ſecure harbour, in which large ſhips may lie cloſe to the quays. To the E. is a large plain, on the farther ſide of which is mount Veſuvius, and to the W. ſtands the caſtle of St. Elmo, or S. Eramo, on a hill having ſubterraneous vaults bomb proof. Beſides this are 4 other caſtles, to awe or defend the town. It is ſeldom cold here in winter, and in ſummer the cool breezes from the ſea and mountains make the harveſt ſeaſon tolerable, nor is the ſea ſubject to ſtorms. The buildings are elegant, and many of them inhabited by perſons of diſtinction. There could not be a more deſirable ſituation in all reſpects, were it not ſometimes diſturbed by the eruptions of Veſuvius and the earthquakes which commonly attend them. The kingdom is ſaid to have 25 archbiſhops, 125 biſhops, 300 princes, dukes, marquiſes, and counts. The clergy poſſeſs one third of the kingdom, and the crown with the nobility and gentry the other two; the peaſants being mere vaſſals to their reſpective lords, planting their vine and olive yards, and have only a ſubſiſtence ſufficient to enable them to perform their continual drudgery; beſides which, they have little elſe they can call their own. In caſes not capital, they have juſtice adminiſtered in their lord's courts, ſo that the proprietor of the ſoil is ſovereign of the people inhabiting it. Though they abound in ſilk, that manufacture is inconſiderable, moſt of it being exported unwrought; and all the merchandiſe and produce of this rich ſoil is carried abroad in foreign bottoms, having few ſhips, or indeed merchants of their own. The natives being moſtly of Spaniſh original, follow the modes of that country, and cloath themſelves in black, whence the ſilk manufacture is leſs followed. Their militia is numerous, the lands being held by military tenures, but theſe are ſeldom called out, and but little depended on, the king uſually maintaining a body of 15,000 regular troops in time of peace, and he can raiſe twice that number in time of war. They now begin to build ſome men of war, and have a fleet of armed galleys. The annual revenue of the crown is reckoned at a million ſterling, ariſing from compoſitions with the nobility and gentry in lieu of their perſonal ſervices, from a duty on houſes, and almoſt a general exciſe. A tax on fruits, which are the ſubſiſtence of the common people, was the occaſion of the inſurrection under Maſſinello; for which reaſon theſe have been exempt from taxes ever ſince. The Genoeſe and other foreigners whoſe eſtates lie in this country, which are pretty numerous, are moſt oppreſſed by taxes. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and has an univerſity founded in 1224. The cathedral is a fine Gothick ſtructure, but the moſt remarkable thing in it, is the rich chapel, called Il Teſoro, where the head and blood of St. Januarius are kept, and annually exhibited to be liquefied, as is pretended. Naples has alternately been governed by Spaniſh and German viceroys, till don Carlos was in 1734 placed on the throne by the united powers of France, Spain, and Sardinia, while

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the Britiſh fleet under ſir Charles Wager conveyed him ſafely thither. But as this prince obtained the crown by force, he muſt maintain his poſſeſſion by the ſame means, unleſs, by a wiſe and gentle adminiſtration, he ſhould gain the affections of the people. The crown claims a power of taxing the nobility and gentry, and raiſing what forces it thinks neceſſary; but 'tis dangerous ſtraining theſe prerogatives too high. The clergy here grant a free gift, which is commonly proportionable to the taxes on the laity. In the arſenal of Naples are ſaid to be arms for 50,000 men. It lies 146 miles. S. E. of Rome. Lat. 41. 51. N. long. 14. 45. E. *Keyſler.*

NAPOLI DI MALVASIA, a town of the Morea in European Turkey, having an harbour at the mouth of the gulf of Napoli di Romania, 44 miles S. E. of that city. Lat. 36. 55. N. long. 23. 36. E. *Buſching.*

NAPOLI DI ROMANIA, anciently NAPULIA, a town and fortreſs on a peninſula of the Morea in European Turkey, extending into the bay called Golfo de Neapoli. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop, has a good harbour, and ſaid to contain 60,000 Greeks beſides Turks. It is one of the ſtrongeſt towns in the Morea, and lies 64 miles S. W. of Setines or Athens. Lat. 37. 36. N. long. 23. 31. E.

NARAGAUSET, the ancient name of a county in New England in America, lying to the E. of Connecticut river, and now called the county of New London.

NARBONNE, a large fortified city of Languedoc in France, ſituated in a deep valley between mountains on a canal running through it, which joins the river Ande, and the great royal canal with the lake Robine, and alſo with the Mediterranean ſea. In the time of the Romans it was the capital of this part of France, called Gallia Narbonenſis. Here are the remains of ſeveral antiquities, as the ruins of the capitol, a marble amphitheatre, noble aqueducts, a monument of white marble, reſembling an altar, together with ſeveral Roman inſcriptions to be ſeen in the archbiſhop's palace. It lies 64 miles W. of Montpelier. Lat. 43 22. N. long. 2. 51. E. *Buſching.*

NARBOROUGH, an iſland of S. America, in the Pacifick ocean, on the coaſt of Chili, ſo called from ſir John Narborough, who refreſhed his ſhip's company here, when ſent into the S. ſea, in the reign of Charles II. to ſee if it was not poſſible to ſettle colonies on the Chili coaſt. It lies 112 miles S. of the iſland of Chiloe. Lat. 45. 12. S. long. 86 10. W.

NARDO, anciently NARITUM, a ſmall city of Terra d'Otranto, in the kingdom of Naples in Italy, it is the ſee of a biſhop, immediately ſubject to the pope, and lies 18 miles W. of Otranto. Lat. 40. 41. N. long. 19. 12. E. *Buſching.*

NARENZA, formerly NARO, or NARBONA, a town of Venetian Dalmatia in European Turkey, having an harbour on a bay of the Adriatick; it was in ancient times a conſiderable city, the capital of Dalmatia, and one of its beſt fortreſſes. In ſucceeding ages the Sclavonians ſettled here, and by their pyracies, rendered the coaſt unſafe for navigation, till the Venetians took it in the year 987. It had its own governors, till it fell under the Turkiſh yoke in 1479; it lies 28 miles N. of Raguſa. Lat. 42. 58. N. long. 18. 29. E.

NARNI, anciently NARNIA, a ſmall city of the duchy of Umbria, in the pope's dominions in Italy, but very pleaſantly ſituated on a high rocky mountain; it is the ſee of a biſhop, and has a coſtly aqueduct, conveying the water hither from a ſpring, 15 Italian miles diſtant: below the town in a valley, where runs the river Nera, are the ſtately remains of a free ſtone bridge, built by the emperor Auguſtus, the arch

of which was 150 feet high, and 200 in breadth, and joined 2 mountains lying on the oppoſite ſides of the river. It lies 46 miles N. of Rome. Lat. 42. 41. N. long. 13. 41. E. *Buſching.*

NARSINGA, a city of a province of the ſame name, in the hither India in Aſia, 212 miles N. W. of Fort St. George. Lat. 14. 54. N. long. 78. 12. E.

NARVA, a port town of Livonia, on the frontiers of Ingermanland, on the rapid river of the ſame name, iſſuing from the Peipus lake, and falling into the gulf of Finland, two miles below the town. It is pretty well fortified, and has a ſtrong garriſon. The Engliſh have a factory here. Lat. 59. 21. N. long. 27. 41. E.

NARVAR, a city of the hither India in Aſia, the capital of a province of the ſame name, 74 miles S. of Agra. Lat. 25. 12. N. long. 79. 10. E.

NASEBY, a village near Rothwell in Northamptonſhire, 10 miles N. of Northampton, famous for a victory gained by the parliament's forces over the royaliſts, June 14, 1645.

NASSAU, a county of Heſſe-Caſſel, and territory of Wetteraw, in the circle of the upper Rhine in Germany, bounded by Weſtphalia on the N. by Solms on the E. by the territory of Mentz on the S. and by the electorate of Triers on the W.

NASSAU, CITY OF, the capital of a county of the ſame name in Germany, ſituated on the river Lohn, 31 miles N. W. of Mentz. Lat. 50. 31. N. long. 7. 28. E.

NATA, a town of Darien in S. America, having an harbour on the bay of Panama, 67 miles S. W. of that city. Lat. 9. 12. N. long. 82. 10. W.

NATAL TERRA, a country on the S. E. coaſt of Africa, where ſeveral European veſſels have touched, and agree that it is a plentiful country, but no European nation has ſent colonies thither.

NATOLIA, the modern name of Aſia Minor.

NAVARINO, anciently PYLUS, a ſtrong trading town of Turkey in Europe, near the ſea, with an harbour, reckoned the beſt and moſt ſpacious in all the Morea, 12 miles N. of Modon, and 96 S. W. of Corinth.

NAVARRE, Upper, a province of Spain, bordering on old Caſtile and Biſcay to the W. Aragon to the S. another part of Aragon, and the Pyrenean mountains to the E. by which it is divided from French Navarre, and by the ſame mountains to the N. It is 100 miles in length, and 60 in breadth; is mountainous, and colder than the reſt of Spain; producing very little corn, wine, or fruits, but has good paſtures, and large herds and flocks, with abundance of excellent timber, and ſome iron mines.

NAVARRE, Lower, or FRENCH NAVARRE, borders on Gaſcony to the N. and Bigorre to the E. divided from Spain by the Pyrenean mountains, and confining on Labour to the W. is about 30 miles in length, and half that in breadth; but one of the moſt barren provinces in France.

NAVARREINS, or NAVARRINX, a fortified little town on the Gave d'Oleron, in Bearn in France, 16 miles S. E. of Bayonne. Lat. 43. 41. N. long. 1. 14. W.

NAVIDAD, a town of Mexico, and province of Mechoahan in N. America, with an harbour on the Pacifick ocean, 156 miles W. of Mexico city, and belonging to Spain. Lat. 18. 51. N. long. 111. 10. W.

NAUGRAENT, a city of the hither India, and capital of a province of the ſame name in Aſia, 156 miles N. E. of Lahor, belonging to the great mogul. Lat. 33. 12. N. long. 78. 10. E.

NAUMBURG, a city of upper Saxony, and the capital of Saxe-Naumburg,

Naumburg in Germany, at the junction of the Sala and Unstrucht, 60 miles W. of Meissen, and subject to its own prince. Lat. 51. 15. N. long. 12. E.

NAXIA, or NIXIA, anciently NAXOS, one of the most fruitful islands of the Archipelago, well watered, and, having woods, hills, and valleys, very agreeably intermixed. It lies S. E. of Micone, and E. of Paros, and is 100 miles in circuit. The inhabitants are Greeks and Latins, the number of which does not much exceed 8000 souls, each having their own archbishop. The Turks suffer them to be governed by their own magistrates, according to their respective laws. However a Turkish officer or cadi, comes hither annually to levy the taxes, and to him they appeal, when they think themselves injured. They live merrily on the good wines (which still retain their ancient reputation) produced every where in the island, but can no more agree in conversation, than they do in their religious rites. This island was anciently famous for a sort of marble, called ophitus, from its being spotted like the skin of a serpent, with green and white spots. On the mountains near the coasts of the Mediterranean, is found the best emmery, whence the neighbouring promontory is by the Italians called Capo Smeriglio. On the S. side of the island is a town defended by a castle. About a gun-shot from hence is a fine marble tower on a rock, in the middle of a heap of stately ruins of marble and granate, probably the remains of Bacchus's temple. Lat. 36. 41. N. long. 26. 10. E. *Busching.*

NEATH, a market town of Glamorganshire in S. Wales, situated on a river of the same name, near the Bristol channel, from which great quantities of coals are exported; it lies 29 miles N. W. of Landaff.

NECKAR, a river of Germany, having its source in the S. part of Suabia, from whence it runs N. through this circle, after passing by Tubingen, Stutgard, Hailbron and Morsbach, and then turning W. unites with the Rhine at Manheim.

NEEDHAM, a market town of Suffolk, on the Orwell, 75 miles from London.

NEEDLES, two points or headlands, at the W. extremity of the isle of Wight, very difficult to be passed, by reason of sands and rocks.

NEGAPATAN, a town of the hither India in Asia, with an harbour, on the Coromandel coast, 20 miles S. of Trincumbar or Frankebar, where is a Dutch fort with a factory. Lat. 11. 21. N. long. 79. 12. E. *System Geogr.*

NEGOMBO, a town with an harbour on the W. coast of Ceylon, in the Indian ocean in Asia, belonging to the Dutch. Lat. 7. 31. N. long. 78. 10. E.

NEGRAIS, a town of the further India in Asia, with an harbour on the E. side of Bengal bay, 240 miles W. of Pegu city. Lat. 17. 10. N. long. 92. 10. E.

NEGREPELISSE, a small town of lower Quercy and Guienne, in France, on the river Aveyron, was formerly fortified by the reformed, but its fortifications were demolished in 1621.

NEGRIL-POINT, the most westerly cape of Jamaica in America.

NEGRO, CAPE, a promontory of Angola, on the W. coast of Africa, and the most southerly country to which Europeans resort to purchase slaves.

NEGROES ISLAND, so called, as being mostly inhabited by blacks, one of the Philippines, in the Indian ocean in Asia, lying between the islands of Punay and Cebu, belonging to Spain. Lat. 10. 12. N. long. 120. 10. E.

NEGROLAND, or NIGRITIA, a country in Africa, through which the great river Niger runs from E. to W. lying between lat. 10 and 20 N. and between long. 18 W. and 15 E. it bor-

ders on Zaara, or the desert to the N. on unknown countries to the E. on Guinea to the S. and on the Atlantick ocean to the W. having several settlements of European nations, on the branches of the Niger, particularly near its mouths. Most part of the inhabitants are black, but a tawny race is intermixed with them, both of the Mahometan religion. It is a very fruitful country, abounding in rice, Guinea grain, and Indian corn, where cultivated, and not without cattle; cocoa-nuts, plantains, and tropical fruits, they have in great plenty. The European nations trade with them for slaves, gold, ivory, bees-wax, and drugs, particularly gum senega.

NEGROPONT, anciently EUBOEA, an island of the Archipelago, in European Turkey, separated from the mainland of Achaia, or Livadia, by a narrow channel called Euripus, or streight of Negropont, over which is a bridge, and formerly was joined to it by a neck of land. The island is 90 miles in length, and from 2 to 25 in breadth, the plains abounding greatly in corn, oil, wine, and all sorts of savoury fruits, also with fish, flesh, and fowl. In it are several high mountains, covered with snow a great part of the year, among which Oche is the highest. Its most remarkable promontories are Capo d'Oro, or Capo Figuera; anciently Caphareus and Capo Liter, formerly called Cenæum. The most remarkable thing in this island, is the variable tides in the Euripus, which became proverbial among the Greeks; for in the first 8 days of the moon, also from the 14th to the 20th inclusive, and in the three last days the ebb and flood is regular, but in the other days irregular, having within the space of 24 or 25 hours, sometimes 11, 12, 13, and 14 different ebbings and flowings. But all these never rise or fall much above a foot.

NEGROPONT, or EGRIPOS city, the capital of the island, bearing its name, in the Archipelago, or Egæan sea, lying on the Euripus, and probably on the site of its ancient capital Chalcis, and on the W. side of the island, 34 miles N. of Setines or Athens, and 70 N. of Corinth. The walls of the town where the Turks reside, are 2 miles in circuit, but the suburbs where the christians dwell, are much larger. The Turkish admiral, who is beglerbeg or governor of this island, and of the neighbouring parts of Greece, has his seat here; and this port is commonly a station of Turkish galleys. It is also the see of a Greek metropolitan. This is by much the largest of all the islands in the Archipelago, and with the others subject to Turkey. Lat. 38. 36. N. long. 24. 36. E. *Busching.*

NEIDENBURG, a fine town in the county of the same name, and Ortelsburg circle in Regal Prussia, with a mountain castle, and situated in a very delightful country. *Busching.*

NEISS, a town of Silesia, in the kingdom of Bohemia, in Germany, on the river of the same name, 46 miles S. of Breslaw. Lat. 50. 31. N. long. 16. 10. E.

NEIVA, a river of Russia, separating Carelia from Ingria, on which the city of Petersburg stands; it issues from the Ladoga lake, and after running W. falls into the gulf of Finland.

NELLENBURG, a city of Suabia, and capital of the county of the same name in Germany, 15 miles N. of Constance, belonging to the house of Austria. Lat. 47. 56. N. long. 9. 10. E.

NELSON'S FORT, a settlement on the W. side of Hudson's-bay, in Canada, in N. America, at the mouth of the river of the same name, and on a bay of the sea; it lies 250 miles S. E. of Churchill fort, and 600 N. W. of Rupert fort, belonging to Great-Britain, and in possession of the Hudson's-bay company. Lat. 57. 12. N. long. 91. 12. W. *System Geogr.*

NEMÆA, a village of the Morea in European Turkey, lying 28 miles S. of Corinth, and famous for the Nemæan games, celebrated here in honour of Hercules.

NEMI, a village of the Campania di Romana, in the pope's territories in Italy, with a caſtle, ſo called from the Nemus Dianæ, or Diana's grove, a lake of the ſame name lying in a deep bottom, and ſurrounded on all ſides with mountains and woods, ſo as to be ruffled by no wind, from which, with the clearneſs of its waters, Addiſon imagines it anciently got the name of Diana's looking-glaſs. *Buſching.*

NEMOURS, a ſmall city in the iſle of France, ſituated on the river Loing, 44 miles S. of Paris. Lat. 48. 26. N. long. 2. 51. E.

NERAC, a town of Gaſcony, and the capital of the duchy of Albret in France, 12 miles W. of Agen; it lies on the river Baiſe, which is navigable here, and divided into great and little Nerac. In the 16th century, the greateſt part of its inhabitants embraced the reformed religion, but were obliged to ſurrender to Lewis XIII. in 1621. Lat. 44. 12. N. long. 14 min. E. *Buſching.*

NERICIA, a ſubdiviſion of Sweden proper, bounded by Weſtmania on the N. by Sudermanland on the E. and by Gothland on the S. W.

NERO, or FORT NASSAU, a fortreſs at the W. extremity of one of the Banda iſlands, called by the ſame name, in the Indian ocean in Aſia, 64 miles S. of the iſland of Ceram, and 131 S. E. of Amboyna. This is one of thoſe forts, by which the Dutch command the navigation of the neighbouring ſeas, and defend their uſurped poſſeſſion of the ſpice iſlands.

NETHERLANDS, anciently BELGIUM, or the Low COUNTRIES, a name given them from their low ſituation near the mouths of ſeveral large rivers. This country is bounded by the German ocean on the N. by Germany on the E. by Lorrain and France on the S. and by another part of France, and the Britiſh channel on the W. extending near 300 miles in length from N. to S. and 200 in breadth from E. to W. The maritime parts of the Netherlands were formerly a moraſs, parted by the rivers, till at length drained by the induſtry of the numerous people, who retired hither from the oppreſſion of the Spaniards and other bigotted powers. Theſe powers are 17 in number, having formerly enjoyed conſiderable privileges, and were governed by as many princes, under the title of dukes, or counts, but became at length united by marriage, compact, or conqueſt, in the houſe of Burgundy, in the year 1430, and fell under the dominion of Spain, about the year 1506, by a marriage between the heireſs of Burgundy and Spain, and which Charles V. emperor of Germany and king of Spain made part of the circle or duchy of Burgundy. His ſon Philip II. who ſucceeded his father as king of Spain, cruelly oppreſſing his ſubjects of the Low Countries, either on account of their withſtanding his encroachments on their liberties, or embracing the reformation, occaſioned a civil war. The conſequence of which at length was, that 7 of the 17 provinces threw off the Spaniſh yoke, and under the prince of Orange formed an alliance at Utrecht in the year 1579, which obtained the name of the union of Utrecht; and theſe provinces have ever ſince had the name of the United Netherlands. The other 10 provinces were reduced to the obedience of Spain, and continued ſubject to that crown, till conquered by the allies in queen Anne's wars, and reſigned to the houſe of Auſtria by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713, under whoſe dominion moſt of the 10 ſtill remain, and by way of diſtinction called the Auſtrian Netherlands. But the province of Artois, part of Flanders, Hainault, and the Cambreſis, are in the hands of

the French, and called the French Netherlands. The Dutch alſo poſſeſs the N. part of Brabant and Flanders, and from them denominated Dutch Brabant and Flanders. See AUSTRIAN NETHERLANDS, and UNITED PROVINCES.

The Auſtrian and French Netherlands contain ten provinces, namely, Flanders, Brabant, Antwerp, Mechlin or Malines, Limburg, Luxemburg, Hainault, the Cambreſis, Namur, and Artois. The ſoil is moſtly fruitful, producing corn and good paſture; and there generally light lands are as valuable as the rich heavy grounds, by ſowing graſs, turneps, &c. but principally by the plantations of flax and hemp: their linen and lace manufactures, namely lawns, cambrick, Mechlin, and Bruſſels laces, are brought to great perfection: their tapeſtry is very rich, and they have ſtill a good woollen manufacture, eſpecially of camblets and light ſtuffs: and to the admitting of artiſts from the Netherlands, and their encouragement in the ſeveral reigns for ages paſt, the woollen manufactures in England owe their origin, and the high perfection to which they have been brought at this day. Flanders is a level country, with ſcarce a hill or ſtone to be met with in it: the richeſt land lies between Dunkirk and Bruges, being forty miles in length, abounding in wheat, barley, and as good meadow grounds as any in Europe. But between Bruges and Ghent, and between Ghent and Antwerp is a gravelly ſoil; and that part of Brabant lying between Antwerp and Holland is equally unfit for corn, but has rich plantations of flax, hemp, and hops. The remainder of the Auſtrian Low Countries conſiſts of little hills and valleys, woods, uncloſed grounds, and champaign fields, as in England: and their numerous rivers and navigable canals running through the whole country, give them an advantage in the cheap carriage of the produce of the lands from one part to another.

They had the greateſt woollen manufacture in the world, while Bruges was the ſtaple for Engliſh wool; and the foreign trade of Antwerp was much ſuperior to that of any European port, till the Dutch built forts at the mouth of the Schelde, and turned the current of commerce to Holland. No country of its bulk, has more large towns or fine fortifications: it has been the ſeat of war upwards of theſe 200 years paſt, the French and Spaniards, with their allies, conteſting for this rich country, and the Engliſh with the Auſtrians and the confederates oppoſing it; ſo that it has been the ſcene where a deluge of chriſtian blood has been ſpilt. The legiſlative authority of the reſpective provinces is in the ſovereign and ſtates of each, conſiſting of the biſhops, abbots, and dignified clergy, the nobility and gentry, and laſtly the burgeſſes of their large towns, who aſſemble at Bruſſels in ſeparate houſes, and make laws for their provinces. The civil and canon law are in force here, where they do not interfere with the municipal laws. By the ancient laws of this country, no foreign forces ought to be introduced; but this no more than ſome of their other privileges are now regarded, either by the Auſtrians or French. By the treaty of Utrecht, the barrier towns were to be garriſoned by 25,000 Dutch, who made but a poor reſiſtance in the late war. The inhabitants are moderate Roman catholicks, and the inquiſition does not prevail here. *Syſtem Geogr.*

NEUENBURG, or NEUBURG, a ſmall town of little Pomerania, in Poliſh Pruſſia, having the Weichſel on one ſide, and moraſſes on the other. In 1458 the burghers drove out the Poliſh garriſon here, upon which the knights of Jeruſalem poſ-

ossessed themselves of the place, but it was taken from them by the Poles in 1464. *Busching.*

NEUENSTADT, a town of Wirtemberg in Suabia, in Germany, situated on the river Kocher, fourteen miles N. E. of Hailbron. Lat. 49. 31. N. long. 9. 31. E.

NEVERS, anciently NOVIODUNUM, afterwards NIVERNUM, the capital of the Nivernois, in France, built in the form of an amphitheatre, and situated on the Loire; it is the see of a bishop, and lies 82 miles S. E. of Orleans. Lat. 46. 46. N. long. 3. 21. E. *Busching.*

NEUFCHATTEAU, a town of Luxemburg, in the Austrian Low Countries, 24 miles N. E. of Sedan. Lat. 50. 12. N. long. 5. 31. E. *Busching.*

NEUFCHATTEL, a little town of Bray in upper Normandy, in France, 25 miles N. E. of Rouen. Lat. 49. 55. N. long. 1. 26. E.

NEUFCHATTEL, a well built town, and the capital of the counties of Neufchattel and Vallengin, in Switzerland, situated at the north extremity of a lake of the same name; the place is governed by a council of 60, and incorporated with the canton of Bern. It lies 24 miles N. W. of Bern. Lat. 47. 21. N. long. 6. 41. E.

NEUFCHATTEL and VALLENGIN, COUNTIES OF, are bounded by the bishoprick of Basil on the north, by the lake of the same name on the east, by the canton of Bern on the south, and by Franché Comté on the west, being about 40 miles in length, and 20 in breadth: they both belong to the same prince, and together form one state, being free and independent, tho' they have a prince at their head: no laws are made but by the three estates, nor any taxes raised, or magistrates appointed but by them. The inhabitants of the whole country are of the reformed religion, except those of two villages, who are Roman catholicks.

NENIN, or NEWIN, a small town of Caernarvonshire, in north Wales, situated on the Irish sea, 20 miles S. W. of Caernarvon.

NEVIS, one of the Caribbee islands in the Atlantick ocean in America, separated from the E. extremity of St. Christopher by a narrow channel, belonging to England.

NEWSOHL, the best mountain town in Hungary proper, on the river Gran, famous both for its weekly market and the richest copper ore in that kingdom, found in the neighbouring mountains, from which silver is extracted; they suffered greatly by frequent fires. It lies 10 miles N. of Cremnitz, and 54 N. E. of Neuhaussel. Lat. 48. 56. N. long. 19. 12. E. *Busching.*

NEUSTADT, a city of Austria, in Germany, 27 miles S. of Vienna. Lat. 41. 10. N. long. 16. 21. E.

NEUSTADT, a town of Hanover, in lower Saxony, in Germany, situated on the river Leina, 18 miles N. W. of Hanover. Lat. 52. 39. N. long. 9. 34. E.

NEW-ABERDEEN. See ABERDEEN.

NEWARK UPON TRENT, a fine rich borough of Nottinghamshire. It sends two members to parliament, and lies 18 miles from Nottingham, and 119 from London.

NEWBOROUGH, a small market town in the isle of Anglesey, in N. Wales, 18 miles S. W. of Beaumaris.

NEWBURG, a town of Suabia, in Germany, situated on the Rhine, 14 miles N. of Basil, belonging to the house of Austria. Lat. 48. 12. N. long. 7. 36. E.

NEWBURG, a city of Bavaria, and the capital of a duchy of the same name, in Germany, 30 miles N. E. of Augsburg, belonging to the elector Palatine. Lat. 48. 52. N. long. 11. 22. E.

NEWBURG, a town of Wirtem-

burg in Suabia, in Germany, 27 miles W. of Stutgart. Lat. 48. 51. N. long. 8. 27. E.

NEWBURY, a market town of Berkshire, 16 miles from Reading, and 56 from London.

NEWCASTLE UNDER LINE, a small borough town of Staffordshire, situated on an arm of the Trent, 12 miles from Stafford, and 149 from London. It sends two representatives to parliament.

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, a large trading borough town, the capital of Northumberland, situated on the river Tyne. Immense quantities of coals are sent from hence to London and other parts of England, and many sent abroad. It sends two members to parliament, and lies 65 miles from Berwick, and 276 from London.

NEW-FOREST, a part of Hampshire, lying on the English channel, opposite to the isle of Wight, appropriated by act of parliament for the growth of oaks for the use of the royal navy.

NEWFOUNDLAND, an island of America in the Atlantick ocean, divided from New-Britain or Eskimaux by the narrow streight of Belleisle on the north, and bounded by the Atlantick on the east and south, and by the bay of St. Laurence on the W. It is of a triangular form, 348 miles long from E. to W. The cold here is more intense than in England, the ground being covered with snow five months in the year; but it is much hotter in summer. It is a mountainous barren country, but well furnished with water and wood, and has several convenient bays and harbours. Most European nations frequent the fishing banks on this coast, seldom less than 600 sail of ships being annually loaded with cod-fish, the season lasting from spring to autumn. Formerly the French had settlements in this island, but the property of it was yielded to the English by the peace of Utrecht, only the French are allowed the liberty of curing their fish on the northern coast. It is so cold and comfortless a country, that not above 500 English families remain here all the year, besides the garrisons of St. John, Placentia, and other forts; but in the season of the fishery, above 10,000 people reside on the island. In this island is plenty of venison, fish, and fowl; but little corn, fruit, or cattle. Their provisions, cloathing and furniture, are annually brought from England, upon the return of the shipping.

NEW ENGLAND. See ENGLAND NEW.

NEW GUINEA. See PAPON'S TERRITORY.

NEWHAUSEL, a town of Hungary proper, situated on the river Nitra, 34 miles E. of Presburg, belonging to the house of Austria. Lat 48. 30. N. long. 18. 12. E.

NEW HOLLAND, a country S. of the oriental islands in Asia, to which the Dutch have given this name, but have no settlements in it, only a small part of it being yet known.

NEWMARK, a town of Transylvania, on the river Merish, 38 miles N. of Clausenburg, belonging to the house of Austria. Lat. 47. 42. N. long. 23. 30. E.

NEWMARK, a town of the palatinate of Bavaria, in Germany, 28 miles N. W. of Ratisbon. Lat. 49. 32. N. long. 11. 43. E.

NEWMARKET, a well built market town, consisting of one noble street; its N. side in Suffolk, and S. side in Cambridgeshire. It is famous for horse-races, particularly for the king's plate at Easter, and in October every year, and at which is an incredible concourse of people. It lies 12 miles from Cambridge, 10 from St. Edmondsbury, and 60 from London.

NEWNHAM, an old market town of Gloucestershire, situated on the

W. bank of the river Severn, 8 miles from Glouceſter, and 106 from London.

NEWPORT, a borough of Cornwall, 8 miles from Launceſton, and 212 from London; it ſends 2 repreſentative to parliament.

NEWPORT, a large and populous borough town in the middle of the iſle of Wight in Hampſhire, on the river Cowes; it ſends 2 members to parliament.

NEWPORT, a market town of Monmouthſhire, having a good harbour on the Uſk, 18 miles from Monmouth, and 151 from London.

NEWPORT, a ſmall market town of Shropſhire, 15 miles from Shrewſbury, and 133 from London.

NEWPORT, a ſmall town of Pembrokeſhire in S. Wales, having a good harbour, 18 miles N.E. of St. David's.

NEWPORT, a town of Flanders in the Auſtrian Low Countries, having an harbour 8 miles N.E. of Furnes, and 10 S.W. of Oſtend. Lat. 51. 15. N. long. 2. 45. E.

NEWPORT PAGNEL, a large and populous market town of Buckinghamſhire, ſituated on the Ouſe, over which are 2 bridges, 17 miles from Aileſbury, and 54 fron London.

NEW RUMNEY, a borough of Kent, and one of the Cinque-ports; ſends 2 barons to parliament; it gives name to the neighbouring marſland, and lies 3 miles from Lydd, and 73 from London.

NEWSTADT, a ſmall town of Hungary Proper, 65 miles E. of Tockay, belonging to the empreſs queen. Lat. 47. 33. N. long. 22. 35. E.

NEWSTADT, a town in the palatinate of the Rhine in Germany, 89 miles N. of Landau. Lat. 49. 21. N. long. 7. 55. E.

NEWSTADT, a town of Bavaria in Germany, ſituated on the Danube, 17 miles S.W. of Ratiſbon. Lat. 48. 47. N. long. 11. 49. E.

NEWSTADT, a town of Sileſia in Bohemia, 48 miles S. of Breſlaw. Lat. 50. 31. N. long. 16. 49 E.

NEWSTADT, a town of Moravia in Bohemia, 12 miles N. of Olmiutz; ſubject to Auſtria. Lat. 49. 51. N. long. 16. 54. E.

NEWTON, a ſmall borough town of Lancaſhire, 37 miles from Lancaſter, and 187 from London; it ſends 2 members to parliament.

NEWTON, a market town of Montgomeryſhire in N. Wales, ſituated on the Severn, 10 miles S. W. of Montgomery.

NEWTON, a borough on the N. W. coaſt of the iſle of Wight in Hampſhire, 12 miles from Southampton; it ſends 2 members to parliament.

NEYLAND, a large market town of Suffolk, ſituated on the Stour, or Maningtree, 15 miles from Ipſwich, and 54 from London.

NIAGARA, a famous cataract in Canada in N. America, lying between the lakes Erie and Ontario, where the water falls from high rocks, 162 feet perpendicular. The miſt occaſioned by this water-fall may be ſeen above 16 miles off, forming a beautiful rainbow.

NIBANO, or NIBIANO, a ſmall town of Parma in Italy, ſituated on the river Tidone, 37 miles W. of the city of Parma. Lat. 45. 12. N. long. 9. 55. E.

NICARAGUA, a province of Mexico in America, bounded by Honduras on the N. by the N. ſea on the E. by the province of Coſtarica on the S.E. and by the S. ſea on the S. W. it is near 400 miles in length from E. to W. and 124 in breadth from N. to S. It is one of the moſt delightful and fertile provinces of Mexico, well watered with rivers and lakes: whence it is cooler than could be expected, as it lies within 12 degrees of the equator.

NICARAGUA, a large river running through the middle of a province of the ſame name in S. America;

rica; the W. extremity lies within 5 leagues of the S. ſea, and the river iſſuing from it falls into the N. ſea: in many places it is not navigable for its dreadful cataracts.

NICARIA, one of the iſlands of the Archipelago in Aſiatick Turkey, lying W. of Samos; it is one of the leaſt and moſt barren of the Greek iſlands. Lat. 37. 12. N. long. 26. 14. E.

NICASTRO, a ſmall city of the further Calabria, in the kingdom of Naples in Italy; it is the ſee of a biſhop, and lies 17 miles S. of Coſenza. Lat. 39. 22. N. long. 16. 37. E.

NICE, county of, a large diſtrict in Piedmont in upper Italy, bounded by the marquiſate of Saluzzo on the N. by the county of Tenda, and the Genoeſe territories on the E. by the Mediterranean on the S. and by the county of Boglio and Provence, in France, on the W. from which laſt it is divided by the river Var. It is a mountainous country, but produces wine and oil.

NICE, city of, the capital of the province of the ſame name in Piedmont in Italy, ſituated at the mouth of the Var, well fortified, and has a good harbour on the Mediterranean ſea, at the mouth of the river Paulon; but the only one capable of admiting ſmall veſſels, though endeavours have been, for ſome years, uſed for improving it. It has alſo been declared a free port. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and has the remains of ſeveral Roman antiquities. It was taken by the French in 1691, and reſtored to Savoy in 1696. It lies 12 miles N. of Antibes, 38 S. of Coni, and 67 in the ſame direction from Turin; ſubject to the king of Sardinia. Lat. 43. 54. N. long. 7. 20. E. *Buſching.*

NICE, a conſiderable town of Aſia Minor in Aſiatick Turkey, anciently a large, populous and well built city. Here the firſt general council was aſſembled by Conſtantine the Great, for ſuppreſſing the Arian hereſy in 325; and it was the reſidence of the Greek emperors, after the taking of Conſtantinople by the Turks; it lies 54 miles S. E. of that city. Lat. 41. 15. N. long. 30. 12. E. *Buſching.*

NICHOLAS, ST. a town of Lorrain in Germany, ſo called from the reliques of that St. being preſerved in the fine church dedicated to him. It lies 12 miles S. E. of Nancy. Lat. 48. 43. N. long. 6. 14. E. *Buſching.*

NICHOLAS, ST. a town in the province of Dwina in Ruſſia, having an harbour on the White ſea, ſometimes called the bay of St. Nicholas, at the mouth of the river Dwina, 8 miles below the city of Archangel. Lat. 63. 56. N. long. 41. 10. E.

NICOBAR, ſeveral iſlands in the Indian ocean in Aſia, lying N. of Sumatra, at the entrance of the bay of Bengal, between 7. 40. and 10. 15. N. Lat. and 93 and 95. 5. E. long. The largeſt of theſe iſlands which gives name to the reſt, and lies fartheſt to the S. is 38 miles in length, and 18 in breadth. The natives are of a tawny colour, living in little huts, without any towns, and go almoſt naked. Their country is full of wood, and they make their bread of a particular fruit; they have cocoa-nuts, plantains, and other fruits peculiar to the torrid zone. They ſlight fleſh, though they have plenty of hogs and poultry, with which they ſupply the ſhipping that touch here. They have neither temples nor images, but ſeem to worſhip the moon as their principal, if not their only deity.

NICOMEDIA, a city of Aſia Minor in Aſiatick Turkey, ſituated at the bottom of a bay of the Propontis, once the capital of Bythinia, and ſtill a populous trading place, and the country round it fertile and delightful. The inhabitants conſiſt of Jews, Turks and Chriſtians;

ſtians; their principal manufactures are ſilk, cotton, glaſs, and earthenware. It lies 32 miles S. E. of Conſtantinople. Lat. 41. 16. N. long. 30. 42. E.

NICOPOLIS, a large city of a province of the ſame name in Bulgaria in European Turkey, ſituated on the Danube; it is defended by a caſtle; and famous for the firſt unfortunate battle fought here in 1396, between the Chriſtians and the Turks. It lies 96 miles N. W. of Adrianople. Lat. 42. 46. N. long. 24. 56. E. *Buſching.*

NICOPPING, a well built town, and capital of Sudermanland in Sweden proper, the oldeſt in the kingdom, and was formerly the reſidence of the kings and princes of Sudermanland, in a pleaſant and healthful ſituation. The old famous caſtle was deſtroyed by the Ruſſians in 1719. It lies 54 miles S. of Stockholm. Lat. 58. 48. N. long. 16. 41. E. *Buſching.*

NICOPPING, the capital of the iſland of Hulſter in the Baltick, 46 miles S. of Copenhagen; ſubject to Denmark. Lat. 49. 57. N. long. 9. 49. W.

NICOSIA, the capital of the iſland of Cyprus in Aſiatick Turkey, 98 miles W. of Tripoli in Syria. Lat. 34. 56. N. long. 34. 46. E.

NICOTERA, a ſmall city of the farther Calabria, in Naples in Italy, having an harbour on the Tuſcan ſea. It is a biſhoprick, and lies 28 miles N. E. of Reggio. Lat. 38. 56. N. long. 16. 20. E.

NICOYA, or ST. LUCAR, a town of Coſta Rica in Mexico in America, having an harbour on a bay of the S. ſea, 50 miles S. E. of Nicaragua. Lat. 10. 20. N. long. 83. 10. W.

NIEMEN, or BEREZINA, a river of Poland, riſing in the duchy of Lithuania, from whence it runs W. by Novogorod, and then turning N. paſſes by Grodno and Kowno, where it unites with the Wilia, and then running W. falls into the bay of the Baltick near Memel.

NIENHUIS, a town of Paderborn in Weſtphalia in Germany, ſituated on the Lippe, 22 miles E. of Lipſtadt. Lat. 51. 45. N. long. 8. 32. E.

NIEPER, or BORISTHENES. See BOUSSHENES.

NIESTADT, a town of Mecklenburg in lower Saxony in Germany, 18 miles S. of Schwerin. Lat. 53. 40. N. long. 11. 38. E.

NIESTADT, a town of Brandenburg and upper Saxony in Germany, 27 miles N. E. of Berlin. Lat. 52. 51. N. long. 14. 20. E.

NIESTER. See DRIESTER.

NIGER, a large river of Africa, the ſource of which is not certainly known; it runs W. through the middle of Negroland, and empties itſelf into the Atlantick ocean by 3 channels, the moſt ſoutherly called Rio Grande, that in the middle the river Gambia, and the 3d on the N. the river Senega; it is 315 miles between the N. and S. channels, and the low country between them annually overflown at the end of ſummer, as Egypt is by the Nile at the ſame time: both inundations proceed from the perodical rains falling within the tropicks; but whether the 3 branches iſſue from one river, or are 3 diſtinct rivers, is uncertain. Near their mouths are Portugueſe, Engliſh, and French factories and ſettlements, which trade with the natives for ſlaves, gold, ivory, gum ſenega, wax, and other drugs.

NIGRITIA. See NEGROLAND.

NILE, the famous large river of Egypt in Africa, riſing in Abyſſinia, or upper Ethiopia, in lat. 12. 5. N. its courſe is from S. to N. thro' Abyſſinia into Egypt, continuing in one ſtream to the Delta, where it divides, one arm diſcharging itſelf into the Mediterranean at Damietta, and the other 100 miles to the weſtward at Roſetta. Every year there are great rejoicings, when the Nile

riſes

riſes to a certain height, their future harveſt depending on it. The juſt height of the inundations, Pliny reckons at 16 cubits; when they riſe only to 12 or 13 a famine is expected, and when they exceed 16 danger is apprehended. The river begins to riſe annually in May or June: and on an iſland oppoſite to old Cairo ſtands a pillar divided into picks, a meaſure of two feet, to obſerve the riſing of the water; and when it is at a ſufficient height, the khalis or great canal is cut, from which it is conveyed into other reſervoirs to be diſtributed into their fields and gardens. The Delta, or lower Egypt is all overflown, and therefore is always ſown with rice, which flouriſhes in water. Their towns are built on little eminences, and during the inundations look like ſo many iſlands. This inundation proceeds from the periodical rains annually falling within the tropicks, where the ſource of the Nile is ſituated; the flood is alſo increaſed from the high mountains of Ethiopia or Abyſſinia, the waters ſhooting from thence in torrents, and thereby ſwell the river beyond its uſual heighs.

NIMEGUEN, a city of Guelderland in the United Provinces, ſituated on the river Waal. Here the famous treaty between the Dutch and their allies with France in 1679 was concluded, and thence called the treaty of Nimeguen. It lies 12 miles S. of Arnheim, and 54 S. E. of Amſterdam. Lat. 51. 53. N. long. 5. 45. E. *Buſching.*

NIMPO, a city of Chekiam in China in Aſia, 248 miles S. E. from Japan, with which this port carries on a very conſiderable trade.

NINEVEH, an ancient city of Aſſyria, now Curdiſtan, on the eaſtern ſhore of the Tigris, oppoſite to Mouſſal, a city of Aſiatick Turkey. It was 60 miles in circuit, or 3 days journey, as we read in Jonah. But at preſent there is not even the veſtiges of it remaining.

NINOVE, a town of Flanders in the Auſtrian Low Countries, ſituated on the Dender, 14 miles W. of Bruſſels.

NIO, a ſmall iſland of the Archipelago in European Turkey, lying N. W. of Santorini. It has ſeveral commodious harbours, and is remarkable for nothing but Homer's tomb, who is ſaid to be buried here.

NIONS, the capital of Montauban in Dauphiné in France, a ſmall town on the river Aigues, over which is a bridge, ſaid to be a Roman work. *Buſching.*

NIORT, the beſt trading town of upper Pictou in France, ſituated on the river Seure, 30 miles N. E. of Rochelle. Lat. 46. 48. N. long. 36 min. W. *Buſching.*

NIPHON, the largeſt of the Japan iſlands, in the Indian ocean in Aſia, 134 miles E. of China. It is about 620 miles in length, and between 100 and 150 in breadth, and contains 55 provinces. Its capital Jeddo. *Syſtem Geogr.*

NISIDA, an iſland of the Terra di Lavoro in Naples, not far from the continent. It reſembles a large garden, yielding its proprietor a revenue of 8000 ducats; has a ſmall harbour on the S. ſide, called Porto Pavone, and a lazaretto on a contiguous rock, where ſhips going to Naples muſt perform quarantine. *Buſching.*

NISMES, or NIMES, a large, elegant, and ancient city of Languedoc in France, ſituated in a very pleaſant country. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and has a citadel conſiſting of 4 baſtions. Its ſtreets are moſtly narrow, yet pretty clean, and the houſes built of ſtone. It contains above 12,000 families, the 3d part of which profeſs the reformed religion. Beſides other antiquities, there is here without the city a Roman amphitheatre, the leaſt damaged of any in Europe. It lies 30 miles N. E. of Montpelier. Lat. 43. 43. N. long. 4. 29. E. *Buſching.*

NISNA,

NISNA, or NISE NOVOGOROD, a large inland town of Ruſſia, ſituated at the conflux of the Oka and Wolga. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and lies 205 miles E. of Moſcow. Lat. 56. 17. N. long. 45. 10. E. *Buſching.*

NISSA, a city of Servia in European Turkey, ſituated on the river Moravia, ſurrounded with a wall and rampart. It lies 128 miles S. E. of Belgrade. Lat. 43. 10. N. long. 22. 25. E. *Buſching.*

NISA, or NIZZA. See NICE.

NITHSDALE, one of the 3 ſubdiviſions of the ſhire of Dumfries in Scotland, bounded by Clydeſdale on the N. by Annandale on the E. by the Solway firth on the S. and by Galloway on the W. Its capital is Dumfries.

NITRACHT, or NEYTREYA, a populous town of Hungary proper on the river Neytra. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and lies 42 miles N. E. of Preſburg. Lat. 48. 41. N. long. 18. 31. E. *Buſching.*

NIUCHE, a kingdom of Chineſe Tartary, lying N. of Laotung, the province of the king of which conquered China above a century and a half ago, and eſtabliſhed his family on that throne. Its capital city is of the ſame name.

NIVELLE, a town of Brabant in the Auſtrian Low Countries, 16 miles S. of Bruſſels. Here is a manufactory of cambricks, and a celebrated nunnery, where young ladies of the firſt quality reſide, who are not confined to the cloiſter, as in other retreats of this kind; but may quit it and marry whenever they pleaſe. The nuns alſo chuſe their own governors. Lat. 50. 46. N. long. 4. 20. E. *Buſching.*

NIVERNOIS. See NEVERS.

NIXABOUR, or NISABOUR, a city of Choraſſan, in Perſia in Aſia, 34 miles S. E. of Meſched. Lat. 35. 36. N. long. 37. 41. E.

NOCERA DE PAGANI, a town of Naples in Italy, 16 miles S. of Naples city. Lat. 40. 51. N. long. 15, 16. E.

NOCERA, anciently NUCERIA, a ſmall city of Spoleto, in the eccleſiaſtical territories in Italy, and the ſee of a biſhop. In 1751, both the town and its warm baths were much damaged by an earthquake. It lies 22 miles N. E. of Spoleto. Lat. 43. 21. N. long. 14. 17. E.

NOGAIAN TARTARS, a nation inhabiting that part of Circaſſia in Aſiatick Turkey, which lies between the Palus Mœotis, and the Caſpian or Black ſea.

NOGENT, a ſmall town of lower Champagne in France, ſituated on the Seine, 10 miles N. W. of Troyes. Lat. 48. 42. N. long. 3. 38. E.

NOGENT LE ROI, a ſmall town of Chartrain and Orleannois in France, ſituated in a valley on the Eure, 38 miles N. E. of Mans. Lat. 48. 27. N. long. 56 min. E.

NOGENT LE ROTRON, a populous town of La Perche in France, ſituated on the river Hinſne. *Buſching.*

NOLA, a ſmall city of the Terra di Lavoro and kingdom of Naples in Italy. It is the ſee of a biſhop, has the title of principality, and lies 18 miles E. of Naples city. Lat. 41. 12. N. long. 15. 7. E. *Buſching.*

NOLI, a ſmall city of the Genoeſe territories in Italy, ſituated on the bay of Genoa; it has a good harbour, is defended by a ſtrong caſtle, and lies 37 miles S. W. of Genoa. Lat. 44. 24. N. long. 8. 58. E.

NOMBRE DE DIOS, a town of Darien and Mexico in S. America, a little to the eaſtward of Porto Bello. Lat. 9. 43. N. long. 78. 35. W. *Ulloa's Voyage.*

NOMENES, or NOMENI, a ſmall town and marquiſate of Lorrain in Germany, ſituated on the river Seille, which the duke took as a fief from the empire in the 16th century.

NON

Non Cape, a promontory on the W. coaſt of Africa, oppoſite to the Canary iſlands. Lat. 28. 4. N. long. 10. 32. W.

Nona, a town of Venetian Dalmatia, having an harbour on the Adriatick, 18 miles N. of Zara. Lat. 44. 30. N. long. 16. 43. E.

Norcia, anciently Nursia, a ſmall city of Spoleto, in the eccleſiaſtical ſtate in Italy. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and lies 30 miles E. of Spoleto. Lat. 43. 10. N. long. 14. 27. E.

Norden, a town of Embden in Weſtphalia in Germany, 14 miles N. of Embden city. Lat. 53. 51. N. long. 6. 28. E.

Norfolk, a county of England, bounded by the German ocean on the N. and E. by Suffolk on the S. and by the waſhes and fens of Lincolnſhire and the iſle of Ely on the W. It ſends 2 members to parliament.

Norfolk, a county of Virginia in America, lying N. of Carolina and bordering on it.

Norkiopping, a town of E. Gothland in Sweden, ſituated at the conflux of the river Motala in Braawiken bay; it was formerly fortified, and contains about 1000 inhabitants. It lies 86 miles S. W. of Stockholm. Lat. 58. 27. N. long. 15. 26. E. *Buſching.*

Norlingen, a town of Suabia in Germany, 29 miles N. of Ulm. Lat. 48. 51. N. long. 10. 12. E.

Normandy, a government of France, bounded by Bretagne on the W. by Beauſſe, Perche, and Maine on the S. by Picardy and the iſle of France on the E. and by the Engliſh channel on the N. is near 200 miles long from E. to W. and 110 in breadth from N. to S. It is one of the moſt fruitful provinces in France, and ſubdivided into upper and lower Normandy. About the year 912 the Normans and Danes conquered this country under Rollo their firſt duke, who gave it the preſent name, having before that time been called Neuſtria, or W. France. William their 7th duke conquered England in 1066, claiming ſucceſſion by the will of Edward the confeſſor. Thus Normandy became a province of England, and remained ſo many years.

Nortgou, the name given to the palatinate of Bavaria.

North Cape, a promontory of the iſland of Maggero in Wardhuys in the N. of Norway, the moſt northern point in Europe, 112 miles N. W. of Wardhuys. Lat. 71. 27. N. long. 26. 30. E.

North Curry, a market town of Somerſetſhire on the river Tone, 19 miles from Wells, and 136 from London.

North Foreland, a cape in the iſle of Thanet on the E. coaſt of Kent, 14 miles N. E. of Canterbury, and 12 N. of Deal. Lat. 51. 29. N. long. 1. 27. E.

North River, a large river of New Mexico in N. America, which running S. E. divides that province from Florida, and empties itſelf into the W. end of the gulf of Mexico, in lat. 26. 12. N.

North Sea, the gulf of Mexico, ſo called by the Spaniards, as they paſſed from thence over the iſthmus of Darien into the S. ſea, and this name has lately been given to all that part of the Atlantick or weſtern ocean, lying N. of Terra Firma in N. America.

Northallerton, a borough town of the N. riding in Yorkſhire, 24 miles from York; it ſends 2 repreſentatives to parliament.

Northampton, the capital of a ſhire of the ſame name in England, ſituated on the river Nyne, 44 miles from Cambridge, and 66 from London. It ſends two members to parliament.

Northampton, a county of Virginia in N. America, lying S. of Acamac county, and forms the S. part of the peninſula on the eaſtern ſhore of Virginia.

Northamptonshire, a coun-

ty of England, bounded by Rutland, Lincoln, and Leiceſterſhires on the N. by Huntingdon and Bedfordſhires on the E. by Bucks and Oxford on the S. and by Warwickſhire on the W. It is a very populous county, abounding in corn and cattle.

NORTHBERWICK, a parliament burgh of Haddington in Scotland, 18 miles N. E. of Edinburgh. Lat. 56. 3. N. long. 2. 34. E.

NORTHEIM, a town of Brunſwick and lower Saxony in Germany, ſituated on the river Leine, 50 miles S. of Hanover, ſubject to the elector. Lat. 51. 46. N. long. 9. 56. E.

NORTHHAUSEN, an imperial town of Thuringen and upper Saxony in Germany, 57 miles S. W. of Magdeburg. Lat. 51. 38. N. long. 10. 41. E.

NORTHLEECH, a market town of Glouceſterſhire, 17 miles from Glouceſter, and 80 from London.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a county of England, bounded by Scotland on the N. by the German ocean on the E. by the biſhoprick of Durham on the S. and by Cumberland and part of Scotland on the W. Its capital is Newcaſtle.

NORTHUMBERLAND, a county of Virginia in N. America, lying at the mouth of the river Patowmac.

NORTHWICH, a market town of Cheſhire, 18 miles from Cheſter, and 159 from London.

NORWAY, a northern kingdom of Europe, lying between lat. 58 and 72 N. and between long. 4 and 30 E. bounded by the Atlantick ocean on the N. and W. by Swediſh Lapland and other provinces of that kingdom on the E. and by the ſea called the Categate and Schaggerac, which divides it from Denmark on the S. The air of Norway is extremely cold, eſpecially that part of it which is within the polar circle, where winter laſts 8 or 9 months, during which time the ground is covered with ſnow. It is a barren country, hardly affording corn or cattle ſufficient for the natives; and in ſome parts, not far from the Naas the country appears chequered with rocks like ſugar loaves, and at the bottom of theſe are little ſpots of earth not above ſix feet ſquare, where they ſow grain, or ſet greens, but they want neither proviſions nor brandy, which are imported from other countries. A high chain of mountains runs from S. to N. between Norway and Sweden, called the Dofrine hills; and the reſt of the country is encumbered with rocks and high hills, producing but little food. The country however, yields excellent oaks and firs, alſo pitch and tar; and in their hills are mines of copper, iron, and ſome ſilver. They have alſo a conſiderable fiſhery, and dry their ſtock-fiſh upon the rocks without ſalting; and in exchange have all the neceſſaries of life from other parts of Europe. The 3 neighbouring kingdoms of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, were formerly under the dominion of 3 ſeveral ſovereigns, but at preſent Denmark and Norway are now ſubject to the ſame prince, who is abſolute in all his dominions, and treats the latter like a conquered country. The religion of Norway, as well as Denmark, is Lutheran. *Syſtem Geogr.*

NORWICH, the capital of Norfolk, ſituated at the confluence of the Winfder and Yare. It is an ancient, large, and populous city, the ſee of a biſhop, and a county of itſelf. Here is a very great woollen manufacture, particularly in crapes and ſtuffs, firſt eſtabliſhed by the Flemings, in the reign of Edward III. and afterwards brought to great perfection by the Dutch walloons, who fled from the duke of Alva's bloody perſecution, and were ſettled here by queen Elizabeth. The N. wall of bridewell is one of the greateſt curioſities in the city, as being a ſpecimen of the loſt

art of cutting, or rather breaking flints into exact squares of an even surface, the junctures in which are so close, as not to admit the point of a knife, nor is it so manifest that the cement is lime. The city suffered much by the famous rebellion of Kett under Edward VI. but was repaired in the reign of queen Elizabeth. It sends 2 members to parliament, and lies 20 miles from Yarmouth and the German ocean, and 108 from London.

NOTO, VAL DE, the S. E. province of the kingdom of Sicily, bounded by Val di Demona on the N. by the Mediterranean on the E. and S. and by Val di Mazara on the W.

NOTO NUOVO, a small town of the Val de Noto in Sicily, built after Old Noto had been destroyed by an earthquake in 1693. It lies 22 miles S. of Syracuse. Lat. 37. 20. N. long. 15. 5. E. *Busching.*

NOTTEBURG, a strong fortress, and sea port of Ingria in Russia, on an island formed by the river Nieva, near the western bank of the Ladoga. It was the capital of the province before Petersburg was built; and lies 26 miles to the E. of that capital. Lat. 60. 15. N. long. 31. 46. E. *Busching.*

NOTTINGHAM, the capital of a shire of the same name, and one of the pleasantest towns in England, situated on the ascent of a rock close by the Trent, over which river is a large stone bridge, and near it a castle, where marshal Tallard, who, being taken prisoner at the battle of Hochstet, was confined 7 years. It lies 34 miles from Lincoln, and 122 from London It sends 2 members to parliament.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, a county of England, bounded by Yorkshire on the N. by Lincolnshire on the E. by Leicestershire on the S. and by Derbyshire on the W.

NOVARA, a well built city of the Novarese, a territory of Milan in upper Italy; it is the see of a bishop, whose jurisdiction extends over a large tract as far as the Lago Maggiore, and lies 44 miles W. of Milan; it is an imperial fief belonging to the king of Sardinia. Lat. 45. 22. N. long. 8. 55. E. *Busching.*

NOVA SCOTIA. See ACADIA.

NOVA ZEMBLA, an island separated from the northern part of Russia by the streight of Wygate, called by the Dutch streight Van Nassau, in the N. or frozen ocean. It lies between lat. 70 N. and the N. pole, and between long. 50 and 80 E. Several attempts have been made to find out a N. E. passage to China by this streight, which the Dutch passed, and wintered on the E. side of Nova Zembla in 1596, but did not penetrate further for the mountains of ice and snow. Here are no constant inhabitants, but Samojeds and Ostiacks, who at the proper season climb over these mountains in the streights to hunt elks, rein deer, and white bears. *System Geogr.*

NOVELLARA, a small town in a principality of the same name in upper Italy, 24 miles S. of Mantua. Lat. 45. 14. N. long. 11. 23. E.

NOVI, a town in the Riviera di Ponente, belonging to the territories of Genoa in upper Italy, having a very strong castle, and in its neighbourhood elegant seats of the Genoese nobility. It lies on the confines of the Milanese, 27 miles N. W. of Genoa. Lat. 45. 16. N. long. 9. 20. E. *Busching.*

NOVIBAZAR, a town of Servia, in European Turkey, 112 miles S. of Belgrade. Lat. 43. 27. N. long. 21. 56. E.

NOVIGRAD, a small town and castle of Venetian Dalmatia, situated at the mouth of a bay of the same name. In 1646 the Venetians lost the place, but recovered it the following year. It lies 38 miles N. E. of Zara. Lat. 44. 27. N. long. 17. 33. E.

NOVIGRAD, a town in Croatia proper,

proper, 18 miles N. of Buda: it belongs to the houſe of Auſtria. Lat. 48. 5. N. long. 19. 10. E.

NOVOGOROD, DUCHY OF, a province of Ruſſia, bounded by Ingria and the Ladoga lake on the N. by Jeriſlaw and Tweer on the E. by Razeva on the S. and by Livonia on the W.

NOVOGOROD, the capital of the duchy of the ſame name in Ruſſia, a very old, large, and famous trading town, ſituated on the river Wolchow, where it iſſues from the Ilmen lake; it is fortified with deep ditches and old walls. Its chief produce is corn, flax, hemp, wax, honey, and the beſt Ruſſia leather is made here. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and has 180 churches and monaſteries. Lat 58. 10. N. long. 34. 15. E. *Buſching.*

NOVOGOROD THE LESS. See NISE NOVOGOROD.

NOVOGRODECK, a town of Lithuania, 74 miles S. of Wilna. Lat. 53. 49. N. long. 25. 36. E. *Buſching.*

NOYA, a ſmall town of Galicia in Spain, ſituated in a fruitful plain, at the mouth of the river Tambra, 18 miles W. of Compoſtella. Lat. 42. 54. N. long. 9. 50. W. *Buſching.*

NOYON, a very old, but well built city of the Noyonnois in the iſle of France, on the little river Vorſe, which falls into the Oiſe not far from hence. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and remarkable for being the birth place of Calvin. It lies 54 miles N. E. of Paris. Lat. 49. 41. N. long. 2. 56. E.

NUBIA, a country of Africa, bounded by upper Egypt on the N. by the Red ſea on the E. by Æthiopia on the S. from which it is ſeparated partly by the Nile, partly by a long ridge of mountains, and partly by the deſart of Gorham, and on the W. by the kingdom of Goage. It lies between 12 and 23 deg. N. lat. and between 25 and 38 deg. E. long. Its productions are the ſame with thoſe of Abyſſinia, contiguous to it: but little is known of this inland country, or indeed of any other in the middle of Africa.

NUMANTIA, anciently one of the moſt conſiderable towns of Spain, in Old Caſtile, near the ſource of the Douro, 72 miles N. W. of Saragoſſa, but at preſent in ruins. Here the Spaniards aſſembled their forces, when oppreſſed by the Romans, and maintained a war for ſeveral years againſt them, and from hence it was called the Numantine war.

NUMIDIA, a name anciently given to Biledulgerid, a country in Africa. See BILEDULGERID.

NUNEATON, a market town of Warwickſhire on the Anker, 16 miles from Warwick, and 100 from London.

NURENBURG, an imperial free city of Franconia, and capital of a territory of the ſame name in Germany, ſituated near the junction of the rivers Regintz and Pegnitz, 43 miles S. of Bamberg, and 52 N. W. of Ratiſbon. It is 7 miles in circuit, defended by a wall, caſtle, and other works, but of inconſiderable ſtrength. It is a populous place, and has the beſt inland trade of any town in all Europe. Their clock work, hard ware, and toys, called Dutch toys, are highly eſteemed and very cheap. The induſtry of the inhabitants procures them the flouriſhing trade they enjoy, for it is otherwiſe a barren country. The magiſtrates are choſen out of the nobility, and the burgher-maſter is changed every month, a council of 400 of the principal burghers, having the legiſlative authority in their hands. The regalia uſed at the coronation of the emperor, are lodged here. Lutheraniſm is the eſtabliſhed religion of Nurenburg, the Calviniſts being obliged to go 3 miles out of town to worſhip; and Roman catholicks have only

the use of one church, and that after the Lutherans have performed divine service in it. The jurisdiction of the city extends 30 miles in length, and 20 in breadth, containing many good towns and villages. The marquisate is subdivided into several districts, and subject to princes of the house of Brandenburg. Lat. 49. 41. N. long. 11. 12. E. *System. Geogr.*

NURGS, a well fortified town of the lower Rhine, and electorate of Cologne in Germany, situated on the W. bank of the Rhine, 24 miles N. of Cologne. Lat. 51. 12. N. long. 6. 12. E.

NUTTUNO, or NETTUNO, a fortified town of the Campagne di Romana, in the ecclesiastical state in Italy, having an harbour on the Tuscan sea, between Veletri to the N. W. and Terracina to the S. E. 33 miles S. E. of Rome. Lat. 41. 51. N. long. 13. 22. E. *Busching.*

NYBURG, a fortified town on the E. end of Tunen in Denmark, on the great Belt, 12 miles E. of Odensee. Lat. 55. 27. N. long. 10. 15. E.

NYLAND, a subdivision of the province of Finland in Sweden, on the gulf of Finland, W. of Carelia. It is a level fruitful country, and better inhabited than the neighbouring province.

NYON. See NIONS.

NYSLOT, a town of conquered Carelia in Sweden, and the only one of Savolaxia, upon the lake Saima, having a castle on a rock in the river, and well fortified; subject to the Russians. It lies 58 miles N. of Wiborg. Lat. 62. 10. N. long. 29. 15. E. *Busching.*

NYSTADT, a little town on a bay of the Bothnick gulf, in north Finland, famous for the peace concluded there, Aug. 30, 1721, between the Czar Peter and the king of Sweden. It lies 62 miles S. of Biorneborg.

OAKHAMPTON, or OKEHAMPTOM, a borough of Devonshire, on the river Oak, 22 miles from Exeter, and 193 from London. It sends 2 representatives to parliament.

OBDACH, a town of Stiria, in Austria, in Germany, 35 miles W. of Gratz. Lat. 47. 20. N. long. 15. E.

OBERNSBERG, a little town of Bavaria, in Germany, on the river Inn; the usual residence of the bishop of Passau. It lies 18 miles S. of Passau. Lat. 48. 23. N. long. 13. 22. E.

OBERSTEIN, a town of the palatinate, and capital of the county of the same name, in Germany, 32 miles E. of Triers. Lat. 49. 37. N. long. 7. 12. E.

OBERWESEL, or WESEL, a town of the lower Rhine, and electorate of Triers, in Germany, 38 miles N. E. of the city of Triers. Lat. 50. 12. N. long. 7. 16. E.

OBSLOW. See AGGERHUYS.

OBY, or OB, a large river of Russia, issuing from the lake Altin in Calmuck Tartary, in Asia, from whence running N. it unites with the Irtis, and continuing its course still N. forms the boundary between Europe and Asia, at the same time receiving in its course several other streams. It is commonly between 2 and 300 fathoms broad, and in some parts, when the floods are out, of a greater breadth. It abounds with fish, and is navigable almost to its source. After traversing a vast tract of above 2000 miles, it falls into a bay of the frozen sea, in lat. 63. 10. N. and long. 86. 15. E.

OCHRIDA, or LOCHRIDA, the an-

ancient Lychnidos, a town of Macedonia, in European Turkey, on a lake of the same name, 63 miles S. E. of Durazzo; it is the see of an archbishop, and the seat of a sangiaci. Lat. 41. 10. N. long. 21. 15. E. *Busching.*

Ochsenfurt, a town of Franconia, in Germany, situated on the Maine, 14 miles S. E. of Wurtzburg, and belonging to the bishop of this city. Lat. 49. 36. N. long. 10. 5. E.

Ocka, a large river of Russia, rising in the province of Skesh, from whence it runs in a N. direction by Orel and Peremil, when running E. it joins the Woscowa, at Kolomna.

Ocka, or Ocker, a river of Germany, having its source in the S. part of Brunswick, whence it runs N. thro' that duchy, and passing by the cities of Goslar, Wolfenbuttle, and Brunswick, unites with the Aller below Gyshorn.

Ockingham, or Okingham, a well frequented market town of Berkshire, 8 miles from Reading, and 33 from London.

Ocrida. See Locrida.

Oczakow, anciently Ordessus, a strong fortress of Oczakow Tartary, having a harbour near the mouth of the Dnieper. It lies on the side of an hill, on which is a strong castle, 123 miles N. E. of the northern branch of the Danube, and 151 W. of Precop. Lat. 46. 12. N. long. 35. 17. E. *Busching.*

Odensee, the capital of the district of the same name, and of Funen in Denmark, the largest Danish island in the Baltick; it is the see of a bishop, and has a remarkable cathedral. The Danish is said to be spoken here in its greatest purity; and in 1538 a diet was held, in which the reformation of the whole kingdom was settled. It lies 75 miles W. of Copenhagen. Lat. 55. 25. N. long. 10. 30. E. *Busching.*

Oder, a river whose source is in the Carpathian mountains, on the confines of Hungary, from whence it runs through Silesia and Brandenburg; and after dividing eastern from western Pomerania, it parts into several channels, forming the islands of Usedom and Wollin, below which it discharges itself into the Baltick. In its course it passed by the cities of Ratober, Opelen, Breslaw, Glogaw, Crossen, Frankfort and Stetin.

Oder, a town of Silesia and Bohemia, in Germany, near the source of the river of the same name, 18 miles S. of Troppau. Lat. 50. 10. N. long. 17. 57. E.

Oderberg, a town of Silesia in Bohemia, in Germany, situated on the Oder, 18 miles E. of Troppau. Lat. 50. 10. N. long. 17. 39. E.

Odernheim, a town of the palatinate, in Germany, 18 miles S. of the city of Mentz. Lat. 49. 51. N. long. 7. 46. E.

Odiham, a small market town of Hampshire in the western road, a little to the E. of Basingstoke, 20 miles from Winchester, and 41 from London.

Oedenburg, or Edenburg, one of the best royal free-towns of the province of the same name, in Hungary proper. The inhabitants, by very carefully cultivating their vineyards, have excellent wine. It lies 34 miles S. of Vienna; subject to the house of Austria. Lat. 48. 12. N. long. 16. 27. E. *Busching.*

Oeland, a pleasant island of Sweden, in the Baltick, being a narrow slip of land opposite to the continent of S. Gothland, from which it is divided by a narrow streight, called Colmar-sunde, 14 miles E. of Colmar. Lat. 56. 38. N. long. 16. 12. E. *Busching.*

Oelfield, a town of Magdeburg in lower Saxony, in Germany, situated on the Aller, 24 miles E. of Brunswick. Lat. 52. 31. N. long. 10. 51. E.

OESEL, an island situated at the entrance of the bay of Riga or Livonia, below Dagho, from which it is separated by a narrow channel to the N. It is about 60 miles in length, and 22 in breadth; its chief town is Arensburg. The island lies in lat. 58. 10. N. long. 22. 15. E.

OETING, or OETINGEN, a town of Bavaria, and capital of the county of the same name, in Germany, situated on the Inn, over which is a bridge, thought to be the Oeni pons of the ancients. The old chapel, so the church is called, on account of the resort of the pilgrims, is stiled the Loretto of Germany. It lies 37 miles N. W. of Ingoldstadt. Lat. 49. 10. N. long. 16. 41. E. *Keysler.*

OETINGEN, a town of lower Suabia, in Germany, situated on the river Wernitz, 12 miles N. E. of Nordingen. Lat. 48. 21. N. long. 12. 47. E.

OFFA's DYKE, an intrenchment thrown up by Offa the king of Mercia, to defend the English Saxons from the incursions of the ancient Britons who had retired into Wales; it extends 90 miles, namely from the mouth of the Wye to that of the Dee.

OFFENBACH, a town of Germany, 9 miles E. of Frankfort. Lat. 50. 10. N. long. 8. 28. E.

OFFENBURG, a small imperial city of Suabia, in Germany, situated on the river Kintsch, or Nagolt, within a league of the Rhine, and 12 miles S. E. of Strasburg. Lat. 48. 41. N. long. 7. 38. E. *Busching.*

OFFIDA, a town of Ancona, in the ecclesiastical state, in Italy, on the borders of Naples, 27 miles S. of Loretto. Lat. 43. 5. N. long. 15. 10. E.

OGLIO, a river of Italy, rising in the Alps, in the county of Trent, and continuing its course S. E. falls into the Po, to the W. of the Borgofort.

OHNSPACH. See ANSPACH.

OISANS, or OISAN, a town of upper Dauphiné, in France, 20 miles S. E. of Grenoble. Lat. 45. 10 N. long. 6. 5. E.

OKEHAM, the capital of Rutlandshire, situated in the small but rich vale of Catmos, 14 miles from Leicester, and 96 from London.

OLDELSLO, or OLDESLOF, a town of Holstein and Lower Saxony, in Germany, situated on the Trave, 15 miles W. of Lubeck. Lat. 54. 26. N. long. 10. 7. E.

OLDENBURG, a county of Westphalia, in Germany, bounded by the German ocean and mouth of the western on the N. E. by Bremen on the E. by Osnaburg and part of Munster on the S. and by Embden or E. Friesland on the W. It is about 50 miles in length, and 20 in breadth, lying along the banks of the Weser. 'Tis generally barren, and full of heaths and marshes, where smaller cattle than those of Wales are bred; but its horses are reckoned the best in Germany. The inhabitants are in general miserably poor, and live in mean cottages of mud and turf, and are subject to Denmark.

OLDENBURG, the capital of the county of the same name, in Westphalia, situated on the Honta; it is well fortified with walls and ditches. It lies 26 miles W. of Bremen. Lat. 53. 32. N. long. 7. 28. E.

OLDENDORP, a small but strong town of Holstein and lower Saxony, in Germany, situated on the river Brockaw, near the Baltick, 25 miles N. E. of Ploen, subject to the duke of Holstein-Gottorp. Lat. 54. 34. N. long. 10. 48. E.

OLDENDORP, a small but strong town of Westphalia, in Germany, situated on the Weser, 6 miles S. of Shaumburg. Lat. 52. 21. N. long. 8. 56. E.

OLDENZEL, the capital of the county of Twente, in Overyssel, in the United Provinces, 38 miles N. E. of

of Deventer. Lat. 52. 26. N. long. 6. 52. E.

OLDESLOF. See OLDELSLO.

OLERON, anciently ULIARUS, an iſland of France, in the bay of Biſcay, on the coaſt of Aunis and Saintonge; it is upwards of 5 leagues long, and 2 broad, and about 3 diſtance from the ſhore. Its inhabitants, having been expert ſailors for theſe ſix or ſeven hundred years paſt, have drawn up rules for the marine, called the laws of Oleron, which have ſerved as a model to other maritime powers, with regard to ſea-affairs. Theſe iſlanders have always enjoyed very great privileges. The ſoil is extremely fruitful, producing corn and wine; and plenty of ſalt is here made from ſea-water. It contains about ten or twelve thouſand inhabitants, and on a head-land is a light-houſe, called Chaſſiron; and on its E. ſide ſtands a very ſtrong caſtle. Lat. 46. 10. N. long. 1. 26. W. *Buſching.*

OLERON, a ſmall but well fortified city of Bearn, in France, and in a diſtrict of the ſame name, on the river Gave de Oleron; it is the ſee of a biſhop, and lies 28 miles S. of Dax. Lat. 43. 20. N. long. 49. min. W.

OLESCO, a town of upper Volhinia, in little Poland, 56 miles S. of Luſuck. Lat. 50. 21. N. long. 23. 56. E.

OLINDA, once the capital of Fernambuco in Braſil, in S. America, 54 miles N. of Cape S. Auguſtine, and 512 N. E. of All-Saints bay. Lat. 8. 12. S. long. 35. 10. W.

OLITE, or OLITA, a fine city of Navarre, in Spain, ſituated on the river Cidago, in a fertile country; it was anciently the ſeat of the kings of Navarre, and lies 30 miles S. of Pampeluna. Lat. 42. 46. N. long. 1. 35. W. *Buſching.*

OLIVA, a town of little Pomerania, in Poliſh Pruſſia, having an harbour on a bay of the Baltick, famous for a convent of Ciſtercians, the church belonging to which is extremely beautiful, having 40 altars grandly decorated. It lies 8 miles W. of Dantzick. Lat. 54. 26. N. long. 18. 29. E.

OLIVENZA, one of the beſt forteſſes of Alentejo, in Portugal, ſituated on a fine plain, with 9 baſtions, 8 ravelins, a caſtle, and other works. It contains about 5300 ſouls, and was taken by the Spaniards in 1657. It lies on the E. ſide of the river Guadiana, 10 miles S. of Elvas. Lat. 38. 41. N. long. 7. 38. E. *Buſching.*

OLMUTZ, a ſmall but neat, ſtrong, and populous city of Moravia, in Bohemia, ſituated on the river Morawa, over which is a large bridge; it is the ſee of a biſhop, and St. Cyril, who lived about the year 880, firſt filled the epiſcopal throne. Here is an abbey ſo advantageouſly ſituated for the defence of the town, that it is fortified and garriſoned. It lies 32 miles S. W. of Troppau, and 76 N. of Vienna; and is ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Lat. 49. 38. N. long. 16. 51. E. *Buſching.*

OLONE, a town of Poictou, in France, having an harbour on an iſland, 34 miles N. W. of Rochelle. Lat. 46. 28. N. long. 1. 57. W.

OLSE, the capital of a duchy of the ſame name, in Sileſia, formerly fortified; but the works were demoliſhed by the Swedes, in 1648. It lies 12 miles N. of Breſlaw. Lat. 51. 31. N. long. 17. 12. E.

OLSNITZ, a town of Voigtland, in upper Saxony, in Germany, ſituated on the Elſter, 58 miles S. W. of Dreſden. Lat. 50. 36. N. long. 12. 20. E.

OLYMPIA, now LONGINICO, a city of the Morea, in European Tuekey, ſituated on the river Carbon, a little ſouthward of the Alphæus; it was anciently a very famous city, and near it the Olympick games were celebrated every fifth year with great ſolemnity. Here was alſo a temple dedicated to

Jupiter

Jupiter Olympus, containing the famous ſtatue of this deity, 50 ells high, reckoned one of the 7 wonders of the world; and near it the celebrated grove, conſecrated to the ſame god. It is at preſent an inconſiderable place, 46 miles S. of Patras, and 64 S. W. of Corinth. Lat. 37. 43. N. long. 21. 41. E. *Buſching*.

OLYMPUS, now LACHA, the moſt famous of the 24 mountains of Theſſaly, celebrated by the ancient poets for its extraordinary height, ſaid to reach to the boundaries of heaven, and made the ſeat of the gods; but is found not to be much above an Engliſh mile high. It ſtands near the Pruſa in Bithynia, in Aſia Minor. There is another remarkable mountain of the ſame name in Lycia, and another in the iſland of Cyprus.

OMAN, a kingdom compriſing the greateſt part of Yemen or Arabia Felix, its ancient capital was of the ſame name.

OMBRIA, the ancient name of a province of Italy, belonging to the eccleſiaſtical ſtate, now called Spoleto and Peruggia.

OMBRO, or LOMBRO, a town of Siennois in the duchy of Tuſcany, in Italy, ſituated near the Tuſcan ſea, a little S. of Caſtiglione, 46 miles S. W. of Sienna.

OMERS, ST. anciently SITHIN, a conſiderable trading and populous town on the river Aa, one of the beſt fortreſſes in French Flanders, and the ſecond city of Artois; it lies partly on a hill, and partly in a moraſs, and is the ſee of a biſhop. The city is well fortified in the modern manner, and has an Engliſh ſeminary of Jeſuits. It has a communication with the ſea, by means of a navigable canal, cut from the Aa to Gravelines; and lies 19 miles S. E. of Calais, and 23 S. of Dunkirk. Lat. 50. 51. N. long. 2. 24. E.

OMELANDS, a ſubdiviſion of the province of Groningen in the United Netherlands.

OMMEN, a town of Overyſſel, a province of the United Low Countries, ſituated on the leſſer Vecht, 18 miles N. E. of Deventer. Lat. 52. 29. N. long. 6. 31. E. *Buſching*.

OMMENBURG, or AMELBURG, a ſtrong town on the Ohern, in the electorate of Mentz, in Germany, 6 miles S. E. of Marpurg, and 50 N. of Frankfort. Lat. 50. 36. N. long. 8. 56. E. *Buſching*.

ONANDAGOES, one of the tribes of the five nations called Iroquois, reſiding near the lake Ontario, or Frontigniac, in Canada, in N. America.

ONEGA LAKE, a collection of waters in Rubeninſka in Ruſſia, between the Ladoga lake and the white Caſpian ſea, being united with the former by the river Swir. Peter the Great made an attempt to unite the rivers Wytogra and Kowſcha with each other, and by that means to open a communication between the Onega lake and the Beloſſero, or White ſea; but his death put an end to the deſign. *Buſching*.

ONEGLIA, a well built and fortified ſea port town, in a principality of the ſame name, in the middle of the Genoeſe dominions in Italy, ſubject to the king of Sardinia. It lies 47 miles S. E. of Coni, and 74 S. W. of Genoa. Lat. 44. 10. N. long. 8. 36. E. *Buſching*.

ONOTH, or ONOD, a town and caſtle of Hungary proper, ſituated on the river Sajo, 56 miles N. E. of Buda, and ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Lat. 48. 16. N. long. 20. 27. E. *Buſching*.

ONRUST, or NO-REST, a little iſland lying at the mouth of Batavia harbour, in the E. Indies in Aſia, where the Dutch build and careen their ſhipping.

ONSPACH. See ANSPACH.

ONTARIO, or FRONTIGNIAC LAKE,

LAKE, a large collection of waters on the W. of the country of the Iroquois, or five nations in Canada in N. America; it communicates with the river St. Lawrence on the N. with the lake Erie on the S. by the cataract of Niagara, by which laſt circumſtance, the advantageous communication between this lake, Montreal, and Quebec, is rendered difficult, and may be eaſily obſtructed by the Indians. The French have a port of the ſame name on this lake.

OOSTERGO, the N. ſubdiviſion of W. Frieſland, one of the provinces of the United Netherlands.

OPPELEN, a town of Sileſia in Bohemia, fortified with very thick walls and ſtrong gates, and ſituated on the N. bank of the Oder, over which is a bridge, 34 miles S. E. of Breſlaw. Lat. 50. 45. N. long. 17. 26. E.

OPPENHEIM, a town of the palatinate in Germany, ſituated on a hill near the Rhine, 12 miles S. of Mentz, and 13 N. of Worms. Lat. 49. 56. N. long. 8. 12. E.

ORAN, a city and port town of Barbary, in a province of the ſame name in Algiers in Africa; ſituated about a muſket ſhot from the ſea, oppoſite to Carthagena in Spain, partly on a plain, and partly on the declivity of a craggy hill; it is about a mile and a half in circuit, and well fortified, but commanded by the adjacent hills and eminences. Oran having become a neſt of pirates, who infeſted the coaſt of Spain, cardinal Ximenes reſolved to take it from the Moors, and after a ſhort ſiege made himſelf maſter of it in 1509, and the Spaniards kept it till 1708, when it fell into the hands of the Infidels after a long ſiege: but they loſt it again in the year 1732, and the Spaniards ſtill remain in the poſſeſſion of it. Lat. 36. 41. N, long. 5. min. E. *Syſtem Geogr.*

ORANGE, a very old city and the capital of a principality of the ſame name, now in the government of Dauphiné in France, on the E. banks of the Rhone; it was formerly governed by its own ſovereigns, among which was William III. king of England, whoſe heir Frederick William ceded it to the houſe of Bourbon, by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713. It lies in a large and fine plain, watered by ſeveral rivulets; is the ſee of a biſhop, and has an univerſity. Maurice of Naſſau, prince of Orange, very well fortified its caſtle, which ſtood on an enimence, in 1622; but Lewis XIV. demoliſhed the works in 1660, and the caſtle in 1673. In the early ages councils were held here. And among the Roman antiquities, are the remains of a fine triumphal arch and amphitheatre; it lies 18 miles N. of Avignon, and 74 S. W. of Grenoble. Lat. 44. 21. N. long. 4. 51. E. *Syſtem Geogr.*

ORATAVIA, the capital of Teneriff, one of the Canary iſlands in the Atlantick ocean. Lat. 28. 10. N. long. 17. 56. W.

ORBITELLO, a city of degli Preſidii in Tuſcany in Italy; it is fortified, and ſituated on a lake communicating with the ſea; has a good harbour, and lies 54 miles N. W. of Rome. Lat. 42. 34. N. long. 12. 16. E. *Buſching.*

ORCADES, or ORKNEYS, a ſtewarty or diſtrict in Scotland, compriſing together with its own iſlands thoſe of Shetland, being the moſt northerly parts of that kingdom, and ſending one member to parliament. The Orkneys are divided from Cathneſs, or the Mainland of Scotland, by a tempeſtuous ſtreight, called Pentland frith, 24 miles long, and 12 broad; in it are 2 whirlpools, which ſwallow all veſſels that come within their vortex. There are 28 iſlands great and ſmall, beſides Stroma on the coaſt of Cathneſs. They have little or no wood in theſe iſlands, though very good herbs and roots, with ſome barley. The common language is Scottiſh,

Scottiſh, or a hard dialect of Engliſh, and ſome of the old people ſpeak the Norwegian tongue. Theſe iſlands were anciently governed by their own kings, but reduced under the dominion of the Scots, ſoon after they had ſubdued the Picts. The Normans made themſelves maſters of them in 1099, a few years after the invaſion of England, by William the Conqueror, and kept poſſeſſion of them 164 years, at which period Magnus of Norway ſold them to Alexander king of Scots, who gave them as fiefs to a nobleman of the name of Speire. In ſucceeding times the kings of Denmark and Norway claimed the ſovereignty of theſe iſlands, till king Chriſtian I. gave them to king James III. as a marriage portion with his daughter Margaret, and all pretenſions were totally ceded upon the marriage of James VI. of Scotland, with Anne of Denmark. The principal iſland of the Orkneys is Pomona, on which is the capital Kirkwall, a royal borough, and the chief iſland of Shetland is Mainland, or Shetland proper: they lie between lat. 59. and 64 N. and between long. 3. W. and 1. E.

Orchies, a town of French Flanders in the Netherlands, formerly a conſiderable city, but now thought very poor, tho' well known for its woollen ſtuffs; it lies 14 miles S. E. of Liſle. Lat. 50. 31. N. long. 3. 12. E.

Orchilla, one of the Leeward iſlands, ſituated near the Terra Firma in America. Lat. 11. 32. N. long. 65. 25. W.

Ordunna, the only city in the province of Biſcay in Spain, ſituated in a delightful valley, ſurrounded with high mountains. It has a good harbour, and lies 27 miles S. W. of Bilboa. Lat. 43. 20. N. long. 3. 32. W. *Buſching.*

Orebro, an old inland town of Nericia, in Sweden proper, well known in hiſtory, and ſituated on the lake Hielmar. It has a caſtle entirely ſurrounded with water, and a harbour from which one may go by water to Stockholm, by means of the river and the canal of Arboga, reaching to the Maler ſea. It lies 68 miles W. of Stockholm. Lat. 59. 25. N. long. 14. 56. E. *Buſching.*

Oregrund, a port town of Upland in Sweden proper, thrice deſtroyed and burnt to the ground by the Ruſſians, but now pretty well rebuilt; it lies on the Bothnick gulf, 58 miles N. of Stockholm. Lat. 60. 27. N. long. 18. 18. E. *Buſching.*

Orense, or Ortense, a city of Galicia in Spain, ſituated in a country abounding with excellent wine and fine fruit, on the river Minho. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and has baths, ſome of which are boiling hot. It lies 50 miles S. E. of Compoſtella. Lat. 42. 41. N. long. 8. 27. W. *Buſching.*

Orfa, a town of Diarbeck in Aſiatick Turkey, ſituated on the Euphrates; it is pretty large and well provided with fortifications, has a Turkiſh baſha or beglerbeg, and lies 98 miles E. of Aleppo. Lat. 36. 18. N. long. 40. 10. E. *Syſtem Geogr.*

Orford, a borough of Suffolk, ſituated at the mouth of the river Ore; but the ſea has withdrawn ſo far from its harbour, that it ſcarcely deſerves that name. The towers of its caſtle and church are a ſea mark, and on the Neſs is a light-houſe of great uſe to ſeamen. It lies 32 miles from Bury, and 88 from London; ſends 2 members to parliament, and gives title of earl to the noble family of Walpole. Lat. 52. 17. N. long. 1. 11. E.

Orgiva, a town of Granada in Spain, 27 miles S. of that city. Lat. 37. 10. N. long. 3. 32. W.

Oria, a ſmall town of the Terra d'Otranto in Naples in Italy, but has the ſee of a biſhop, and the

title of a marquiſate. It lies 34 miles N. W. of Otranto. Lat. 40. 27. N. long. 18. 12. E. *Buſching.*

ORIENTAL ISLANDS, a name given to the Philippines, Celebes, Moluccas, Bandas, and other iſlands lying S. of China.

ORIGUELA, or ORIHUELA, a city of Valencia in Spain, ſituated on the river Segura in a very fruitful plain, ſurrounded with mountains, and defended by an old caſtle. It is the ſee of a biſhop, has an univerſity, and lies 14 miles N. E. of Murcia. Lat. 38. 22. N. long. 56. min. W. *Buſching.*

ORISTAGNI, a fortified city, having an harbour on a bay of the Mediterranean, on the W. ſide of the iſland of Sardinia in upper Italy. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and lies 47 miles N. W. of Cagliari, ſubject to the king of Sardinia. Lat. 39. 27. N. long. 8. 36. E. *Buſching.*

ORIXA, a city of the hither peninſula of India in Aſia, and the capital of a province of the ſame name, on the W. ſide of the bay of Bengal, 64 miles S. W. of Balliſore. Lat. 20. 15. N. long. 85. 15. E. *Syſtem Geogr.*

ORKNEYS. See ORCADES.

ORLAMUAND, or ORLAMUNDA, a town of Thuringia, and upper Saxony in Germany, ſituated on the river Sala, 51 miles S. W. of Leipſick; ſubject to the prince of Saxa Gotha. Lat. 50. 51. N. long. 11. 27. E.

ORLEANOIS, a government of France, conſiſting of ſeveral ſmall territories, bounded on the N. by Normandy, and the iſle of France, on the E. by another part of the iſle of France, Champagne, and Burgundy, on the S. by Nivernois, and Berry, and on the W. by Touraine, and Maine.

ORLEANS, anciently GENABUM, or CENABUM, the capital of the Orleanois, ſituated on the N. bank of the Loire, over which it has a fine ſtone bridge of 16 arches, and on the center a monument of caſt braſs, fixed on a free ſtone pedeſtal, and ornamented in the Gothick taſte; among the figures which are leſs than life, is king Charles VII. on the right hand, kneeling before a crucifix; and on the left, the famous maid of Orleans, or Jeanne of Arc, who happily raiſed the ſiege of this city in 1429, repreſented in the ſame ſupplicant poſture, and both dreſſed in armour. Here is annually a ſolemn proceſſion on the 19th of May, in commemoration of this deliverance, which was the firſt exploit this heroine had performed. The city itſelf is one of the largeſt in France, being 4 miles in circuit, conſiſting of 20 pariſhes, but meanly built, and full of poor people, the trading part of them excepted; it is the ſee of a biſhop, has an univerſity, formerly very famous, but at preſent in a ſtate of declenſion. French is here ſpoken in the greateſt purity, and they have a fine publick walk made on a part of the city walls, levelled for the purpoſe, and planted with rows of trees. It lies 74 miles S. of Paris. Lat. 47. 59. N. long. 2. 16. E. *Buſching.*

ORLEANS, FOREST OF, a large tract of about 100,000 acres, ſituated in the neighbourhood of the city of that name, well planted with oaks, elms, and other valuable timber.

ORLEANS, NEW, one of the moſt conſiderable towns the French have in America. It ſtands on an iſland, at the mouth of the river Miſſiſſippi. Lat. 30. N. long. 90. W.

ORMOND, the N. ſubdiviſion of the county of Tipperary, in the province of Munſter in Ireland, from which the Butler family took the title of duke.

ORMSKIRK, a handſome market town of Lancaſhire, 26 miles from Lancaſter, and 190 from London.

ORMUS, an iſland, at the entrance of the Perſian gulf in Aſia, and oppoſite to Gombron. It is 30 miles in circuit; was ſeized upon by the

the Portugueſe in 1507, under the command of the famous Alfonſe Albukerk: while it was in their poſſeſſion, it was the richeſt magazine in the world for fine ſpices, and other merchandiſe of the E. and here they built one of the moſt elegant cities of Aſia, but of which there is not the leaſt veſtige remaining. The iſland is wholly barren, being one entire rock, and its ſurface covered with a ſolid cruſt of ſalt, 2 inches deep; its hills appearing at a diſtance, as if covered with ſnow. It has not a drop of freſh water, but what falls in rain, which the inhabitants preſerve in ciſterns; ſo that they are obliged to fetch this, and every thing elſe from the continent; great quantities of the ſand of Ormus, which is very black and ſhining, is tranſported into Europe, and uſed for writing ſand. This iſland lies 240 miles S. E. of Schiras, and 370 S. E. of Iſpahan. Lat. 27. 30. N. long. 55. 17. E. *Syſtem Geogr.*

ORONOQUE, or ORONOKO, a large river of New Andaluſia, in S. America. It conſiſts of 2 principal rivers, the moſt conſiderable of which, riſes in Popayan from the mountains, S. of Santa Fé de Bagota, and the equator. It runs a great way eaſtward, with various windings, and afterwards directing its courſe N. E. unites with the river San Pedro, which has its ſource farther to the northward; and continuing on to San Thomé, it falls into the N. ſea, in the lat. 88 N. almoſt oppoſite to the iſland of Trinidad. Its whole courſe, conſidering its windings, is about 1380 miles.

OROPESA, a ſmall town of Valencia in Spain, ſituated at the foot of a mountain, near the ſea, 50 miles W. of Toledo. Lat. 39. 36. N. long. 5. 31. W.

OROPEZA, a town of Los Charcas and Peru, in S. America, 64 miles N. W. of La Plata, and 150 N. E. of Potoſi. Lat. 20. 15. S. long. 66. 10. W.

ORSA, a town of Lithuania in Poland, having a caſtle on the Nieper, 26 miles from Mohilow, and 70 W. of Miſciſlaw. Lat. 55. 27. N. long. 30. 46. E. *Buſching.*

ORSOWA, old and new, the former is a middling town of Walachia, in European Turkey; the latter a fortreſs on the Danube, almoſt oppoſite to Belgrade, 63 miles S. W. of Temeſwaer; ſubject to the Turks. Lat. 45. 36. N. long. 22. 10. E. *Buſching.*

ORSOY, a ſmall, but ſtrong town of the duchy of Cleve in Weſtphalia, in Germany, 24 miles S. of Cleve. Lat. 51. 36. N. long. 6. 5. E.

ORTA, or HORTA, anciently HORTANUM, a ſmall city of St. Peter's patrimony, in the eccleſiaſtical ſtate, ſituated on a hill, near the influx of the Nerva, into the Tiber; it is the ſee of a biſhop, united to that of Civita Caſtellana. Juſtus Fontaninus, has writ a large work of its antiquities, conſidering it as one of the 12 ancient Etrurian cities, inſtead of Veij; it lies 38 miles N. of Rome. Lat. 42. 34. N. long. 13. 12. E. *Buſching.*

ORTEGAL, CAPE, a promontory in Galicia in Spain, having the moſt northern head-land of that kingdom, and lies 34 miles N. E. of Ferrol. Lat. 44. 7. N. long. 8. 1. W.

ORTENBURG, the capital of an independant proteſtant ſtate, in Bavaria in Germany.

ORTEZ, a ſmall city of Bearn in France, ſituated on the Gave of Bearn, and had formerly an univerſity for proteſtants, founded by Jane d'Albret, mother of Henry le Grand, but deſtroyed by her great grandſon Lewis XIV. It lies 21 miles from Pau. Lat. 43. 8. N. long. 41. min. W.

ORTON, a market town of Weſtmorland, 10 miles from Appleby, 8 from Kirbyſteven, and 233 from London.

ORVIETTO, a ſmall city, and the capital of a province of its name in

in the eccleſiaſtical ſtate in Italy, ſituated on a rock, at the confluence of the Paglia, and Chiane; it is the ſee of a biſhop, has a famous well cut in the rock, and lies 8 miles W. of Bolſena, and 45 N. of Rome. Lat. 43. 10. N. long. 13. 5. E. *Buſching.*

ORWELL, a river riſing in the middle of Suffolk, from whence it runs S. E. by Ipſwich, and falls into the German ocean at Landguard-fort.

OSACCA, a ſea port of Japan in Aſia; the town is about 4 miles in length, and 3 in breadth, is very populous, and defended with a ſtrong caſtle. Lat. 35. 17. N. long. 135. 14. E. *Syſtem Geogr.*

OSERA, an iſland in the Adriatick, ſeparated from Cherſo by a narrow channel; ſubject to Venice. Lat. 45. 10. N. long. 15. 36. E.

OSIMO, a ſmall city of the marquiſate of Ancona in Italy, ſituated on a hill, near the river Muſone; it is the ſee of a biſhop, and lies 18 miles W. of Loretto. Lat. 43. 28. N. long. 14. 47. E. *Buſching.*

OSNABRUG, anciently an imperial city, and one of the Hans-towns, in the biſhoprick of the ſame name, in Weſtphalia in Germany. It is well built, and encompaſſed with walls and ditches, but commanded by a mountain within cannon ſhot. This biſhoprick, the territories of which are 40 miles long, and 30 broad, is held alternately by a proteſtant and papiſt; the former of which, is always of the houſe of Hanover. Here was concluded the treaty betwixt the emperor, and the king of Sweden, in 1648; wherein all the affairs of the proteſtants were previouſly ſettled, and was a conſiderable branch of the famous treaty of Weſtphalia. As the exercciſe of both religions is equally free in this dioceſe, proteſtants are not moleſted when there is a Roman catholick biſhop. It lies 78 miles W. of Hanover. Lat. 52. 42. N. long. 7. 38. E. *Buſching.*

OSORNO, an inland town of Chili, in S. America, on the N. bank of the Rio Bueno. The country round it hardly produces any of the neceſſaries of life, but has rich gold mines. To the eaſtward of the town is a volcano, in one of the cordilleras; it lies 88 miles S. of Baldivia. Lat. 41. 10. S. long. 80. 4. W.

OSSORY, the W. diviſion of Queen's county, in Munſter, in Ireland, which is further ſubdivided in the upper and lower Oſſory.

OSSUNA, anciently URSAO, an old, but pretty large town of Andaluſia in Spain, and from its ſituation reckoned ſtrong. Here is only one fountain for all the inhabitants; nor has the neighbouring country water for ſome miles; it lies 40 miles E. of Seville. Lat. 37. 16. N. long. 5. 5. W. *Buſching.*

OSTAGIO, a town of the Geneoſe territories in Italy, 18 miles N. W. of Genoa. Lat. 44. 48. N. long. 9. 30. E.

OSTATRIC, a ſmall town of Catalonia in Spain, ſituated on the river Tordera, 32 miles N. E. of Barcelona. Lat. 41. 46. N. long. 2. 50. E.

OSTEND, a city of Flanders in the Auſtrian Netherlands; it is a ſea-port, ſeated in a marſhy ground, among canals, 2 of the moſt conſiderable of which almoſt ſurround it, and the largeſt veſſels can enter them with the tide. It has a ſtrong rampart, deep ditch, and 8 regular baſtions. In 1601, it held out a ſiege of 3 years, againſt the whole power of Spain, being defended by the Engliſh and Dutch; the Spaniards are ſaid to have loſt about 80,000 men before the place. Upon the death of Charles II. king of Spain, the French ſeized Oſtend, but it was beſieged and taken by the allies after the battle of Ramillies in 1706. The late emperor Charles VI. had formed a ſcheme of eſtabliſhing an E. India company here; but this giving umbrage to the ma-

ritime powers, it was laid aſide. Oſtend was taken by the French in 1745, but was reſtored to the houſe of Auſtria by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle in 1748. They have no freſh water here, ſo that they are obliged to fetch it in boats from Bruges. It lies 14 miles W. of Bruges. Lat. 51. 15. N. long. 2. 59. E.

Ostia, a port town of the Campagni di Romana, in the eccleſiaſtical ſtate in Italy, ſituated at the mouth of the E. branch of the Tiber. The old town was deſtroyed by the Saracens; and the new conſiſts only of the cathedral, and a few mean houſes round it. The dean of the college of cardinals is biſhop of Oſtia. It lies 10 miles S. of Rome, of which it was formerly the port town, but now Civitia Vecchia is the chief port of the papal dominions. Lat. 41. 36. N. long. 13. 12. E. *Buſching.*

Ostiac. See Oustiac.

Ostiglia, a ſmall place of the Mantuan in upper Italy, on the N. ſide of the Po, 15 miles E. of the city of Mantua, and ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Lat. 45. 5. N. long. 11. 36. E. *Buſching.*

Ostrogotskoi, a city in the government of Belgorod, in Ruſſia, 64 miles S. of Woronetz. Lat. 51. 31. N. long. 40. 36. E.

Ostuni, a ſmall city of the Terra d'Otranto, in the kingdom of Naples, in Italy, ſituated on the Adriatick, 18 miles N. of Tarento; it is the ſee of a biſhop. Lat. 40. 51. N. long. 19. 11. E. *Buſching.*

Oswego, a town of Iroquois, or 5 nations in Canada, in N. America, on the W. ſide of the lakes Ontario, or Frontenac, 321 miles W. of Albany. Hither the Engliſh uſed to reſort, in order to purchaſe from the diſtant Indians their ſkins and furs, but the place has been lately taken and deſtroyed by the French. Lat. 44. 26. N. long. 78. 1. W. *Syſtem Geogr.*

Oswestry, a very ancient town of Shropſhire, ſurrounded with a wall and ditch, and defended by a caſtle; it lies 15 miles from Shrewſbury, and 157 from London.

Otley, a market town of the W. riding of Yorkſhire, ſituated on the river Wherfe, 24 miles from York, and 175 from London.

Otoque, an iſland of Darien, or Terra Firma in S. America, in the bay of Panama, 50 miles S. of the city of the name, from which it is furniſhed with proviſions.

Otranto, anciently Hydrunham, a city of a province of the ſame name, in the kingdom of Naples in Italy, ſituated at the mouth of the Adriatick, on the eaſtern coaſt of the peninſula; it was a commodious port, till deſtroyed by the Venetians, but ſtill ſurrounded with walls, bulwarks, and defended by a caſtle. In 1480, it was taken by the ſultan Mahomet II. who ordered the archbiſhop that came to meet him, at the head of his clergy, to be ſawn aſunder; and the latter maſſacred at the foot of the altar. It lies 43 miles E. of Tarento, and 200 of the city of Naples. Lat. 40. 22. N. long. 19. 31. E. *Buſching.*

Otricoli, a ſmall place in the duchy of Spoletto, and eccleſiaſtical ſtate. About an Italian mile from hence in the plain, and on the Tiber, are the remains of the ancient Ocrea, or Ocriculum, a city of the Sabines. It lies 35 miles N. of Rome. Lat. 42. 35. N. long. 13. 27. E. *Buſching.*

Ottona, a city of the hither Abruzzo, in Naples in Italy, ſituated on the Adriatick. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and lies 8 miles N. of Lanciano. Lat. 42. 31. N. long. 15. 36. E. *Buſching.*

Oudenarde, a town of Flanders, in the Auſtrian Low Countries, ſituated on the Scheld, 13 miles S. of Ghent, and 28 W. of Bruſſels; very beautiful tapeſtries are made here, and the place is famous for a

victory obtained by the duke of Marlborough, and the confederates, over the French, commanded by the dukes of Burgundy and Vendoſme, on the 11th of June, 1708. Lat. 50. 58. N. long. 3. 41. E. *Buſching*.

Oudenburg, a town of Flanders, in the Auſtrian Low Countries, 8 miles S. E. of Oſtend. Lat. 51. 20. N. long. 2. 48. E.

Overflackee, an iſland of Holland, in the United Provinces, ſituated in the mouth of the Maes, about 14 miles long, and 4 broad; its capital is Somerſdyck, and belongs to Zealand.

Overyschе, a ſmall town of Brabant in the Auſtrian Low Countries, ſituated on the river Yſche, where the duke of Bavaria, and marſhal Villeroy lay encamped, when the duke of Marlborough and the allies, attacked them in 1705; it lies 10 miles N. E. of Bruſſels, and 12 S. W. of Louvain. Lat. 40. 57. N. long. 4. 35. E. *Buſching*.

Overyssel, one of the ſeven United Provinces, bounded on the N. W. by Frieſland and part of the Zuyderſea, on the W. by that part of Guelderland, called the Veluwe, on the S. by the county of Zutphen, on the E. by the biſhoprick of Munſter, and on the N. by the province of Groningen; it is full of ſands, heaths, bogs, and lowlands, and ſubject to frequent inundations.

Oviedo, anciently Brigetum, the capital of Aſturia in Spain, ſituated betwixt the rivers Ove and Deva, and well fortified. Here the Gothick prince Pelayo fixed his reſidence. It is the ſee of a biſhop, has an univerſity, and lies 50 miles N. of Leon. Lat. 43. 39. N. long. 6. 42. W. *Buſching*.

Oulney, a good market town of Bucks, ſituated on the river Ouſe, fifty four miles from London.

Oulz, a town of Piedmont in Italy, 14 miles W. of Suſa, Lat. 45. 10. N. long. 6. 51. E.

Oundle, a market town of Northamptonſhire, almoſt ſurrounded by the river Nen, over which it hath 2 good ſtone bridges, 22 miles from Northampton, and 65 from London.

Ouse, a river, whoſe ſource is in the N. parts of Yorkſhire, from whence it runs S. E. by York, and continuing its courſe in the ſame direction, falls into the Humber.

Ouse, the name of another river, having its riſe on the borders of Oxfordſhire and Buckinghamſhire, from whence it runs N. E. through the latter, and the ſhires of Bedford, Huntingdon, Cambridge, and Norfolk, when, paſſing by Buckingham, Bedford, Huntingdon, and Ely, diſcharges itſelf into the German ocean at Lynn.

Oustiachs, Ostiacks, or Astacks, a people of Siberia, in Aſiatick Ruſſia, divided into ſeveral tribes, reſiding along the rivers Irſis, Oby, and Jeneſa. In ſummer they catch as much fiſh as will ſerve them during the winter, when they hunt with their dogs. They live in ſmall low huts, with a fire in the middle; but they have neither cattle, nor corn.

Oxford, the capital of a county of the ſame name. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and has a celebrated univerſity, conſiſting of 20 colleges and 5 halls, ſeveral of which, ſtanding in the ſtreets, give the place an air of grandeur. It enjoys a ſweet air, and ſtands on a ſmall eminence upon the banks of the Iſis, near its junction with the Cherwell. The private buildings are neat, and the publick magnificent. It is of a circular form, including the ſuburbs, and about 3 miles round, conſiſting principally of 2 ſpacious ſtreets, which croſs each other in the center of the city. Here is the famous Bodleian library, which principally conſiſts of manuſcripts; Dr. Ratcliff's library;

the theatrum Sheldonicum, for publick ſolemnities; the Clarendon printing-houſe, and the Arundelian marbles; beſides the gallery for fine paintings, and innumerable other curioſities. The principal officers of Oxford univerſity, are a chancellor and vice-chancellor; the latter, who is always in orders, and the head of ſome college, exerciſing the chancellor's power, and governing the ſtudents according to the ſtatutes; the conſtitution of which is remarkably regular, the diſcipline ſtrict, the endowments liberal, and, in ſhort, every thing very commodious for the education of youth. The Iſis being navigable from hence to London, their greateſt trade is in corn and malt, of which large quantities are ſent down to the metropolis, in capacious barges, and coals, proviſions, and other things brought back the ſame way. Oxford gave title of earl to the family of Vere for 500 years, when the laſt of them, Aubrey de Vere, dying without iſſue male, after a long interval, the title was conferred by queen Anne on the famous treaſurer Harley. The univerſity ſends two members to parliament, and the city the like number; this privilege was conferred on the former, and alſo on the univerſity of Cambridge, by king James I. It lies 60 miles S. W. of Cambridge, and 58 W. of London.

Oxus, the ancient name of a river now called AMU; it riſes in mount Imaes, in the northern parts of India, in Aſia, and running N. W. thro' Uſbeck Tartary, divides it from Perſia, when, after ſeveral windings, it ſeparates into two branches, one of which falls into the lake called Aral Nor, and the other into a gulf of the Caſpian ſea, in lat. 44 N. *Syſtem Geogr.*

OZWEUZIN, or OSWIECIM, a ſmall town built of wood, in little Poland, on the river Weichſel, near the borders of Sileſia, 32 miles W. of Cracow. Lat. 50. 10. N. long. 19. 5. E. *Buſching.*

PACAMORES, a province of Peru in S. America, confining on Amazonia, and S. of Quixos.

PACHAMAC, a temple of Peru, in S. America, dedicated by the Indians to the ſupreme Being, and gives name to the neighbouring country.

PACHSU, anciently PAXI, or PAXA, a ſmall iſland in the Ionian ſea, near the coaſt of Epirus, in European Turkey.

PACIFICK OCEAN, MAR DEL ZUR, or S. SEA, a prodigious ocean, dividing Aſia from America; called Pacifick from the moderate weather met with on the coaſt of Peru, and commonly between the tropicks; though without theſe, towards either pole, it is as ſtormy as in other ſeas. It had the name of South ſea, from the Spaniards having paſſed the iſthmus of Darien, or Panama, from N. to S. at the firſt diſcovery of it; tho', with regard to America, it is properly the weſtern ocean.

PACTOLUS, a river of Lydia, in Aſia Minor, whoſe golden ſands have been much celebrated by the poets.

PADAN-ARAM, a name given by Moſes to Meſopotamia, or Syria in general, the modern Diarbeck proper in Aſia; it is bounded on the E. and W. by the two rivers Tigris and Euphrates, on the N. by mount Taurus, and on the S. by the Euphrates, and a branch of the Tigris.

PADANG, a town on the W. coaſt of the iſland of Sumatra in the Indian ſea, in Aſia, with an harbour belonging to the Dutch, who have a fort and ſettlement here. Lat. 1. 10. S. long. 99. 5. E.

PADERBERN, a large well built and

and populous city in the biſhoprick of the ſame name, in Weſtphalia, in Germany; the capital of that diſtrict, and a Hans-town. It is the ſee of a biſhop, who is ſovereign of the city, and alſo of the territory round it. It has a celebrated univerſity. The Pader, a rivulet, has its riſe juſt under the high altar of the cathedral. It lies 40 miles N. W. of Caſſel. Lat. 51. 47. N. long. 8. 25. E.

PADIS. See BADIS.

PADRON, or PADRONO, an old town of Galicia, in Spain, ſituated on a bay of the ocean, at the mouth of the Ulla, 18 miles S. of Compoſtella. Lat. 42. 55. N. long. 9. 14 W. *Buſching.*

PADSTOW, a pretty large town of Cornwall, having a good harbour, formed by the river Camel, in the Briſtol channel. It lies 30 miles from Launceſton, and 232 from London.

PADUA, an old, large, but declining city, the capital of Il Paduano, in Italy, ſituated in a fine plain on the river Brenta; it is ſurrounded with walls, ramparts, and other works. The ſtreets are narrow, ill paved, and dirty. It is of a circular form, and about 7 or 8 miles in compaſs; is the ſee of a biſhop, and has an univerſity, once the moſt celebrated in all Italy, and endowed with ſingular privileges, by its founder the emperor Frederick II. but dwindled to ſuch a degree, that, out of 10 colleges, only one remains. Among its churches, the principal is that of St. Anthony, which has a very magnificent chapel, where that ſaint's body is depoſited. In one of the cloiſters are interred the bowels of the famous Thomas Howard, earl of Arundel, to whom we owe thoſe noble pieces of antiquity, the marmora Arundeliana, now at Oxford. St. Juſtina is one of the fineſt churches in Italy, and the work of the celebrated Palladio: the contiguous monaſtery of Benedictines has an annual revenue of 100,000 ducats. Over the four gates of the town-hall are the ſtatues and buſts of 4 celebrated Paduans, namely Titus Livius, Albertus Patavianus, Petrus Aponus, and Paulus Patavinus. The Jews live in a ſeparate part of the city; and the neighbouring mountains produce excellent wine and oil, with the moſt delicious fruits. The people however in general are miſerable, thro' the oppreſſions of the Venetians. An image of the bleſſed Virgin, if we will believe tradition, flew hither from Conſtantinople, when taken by the Turks. It lies 24 miles W. of Venice. Lat. 45. 36. N. long. 12. 20. E. *Keyſler.*

PADUAN, a part of Lombardy, a very fruitful and pleaſant province of Italy, bounded on the N. by Treviſano, on the E. by the Dogado, on the S. by the Poleſino, from which it is divided by the Adige, and on the W. by the Veroneſe and Vicentino. It is about 35 miles in length, and nearly the ſame in breadth.

PAGO, an iſland in the Adriatick, or gulf of Venice, divided from Morlachia by a narrow channel, being 40 miles in length, and 12 in breadth; it belongs to Venice.

PAGOD, or PAGODA, an E. Indian temple; alſo a gold coin of 9 ſhillings value, having three pagodas on one ſide of it.

PAIMROUF, a town of Bretagne, in France, at the mouth of the Loire, properly the port of Nantes.

PAIS DE VAUD, a part of Switzerland, in Italy, divided between the cantons of Berne and Fribourg. It is bounded on the S. by Vallais and Savoy, and on the W. by Gex and the Franche Comté. 'Tis 24 leagues in length from Geneva to Morat, and in the form of a triangle, with the baſe towards the lake of Geneva, and the apex towards that of Morat. The part next Morat and Mouldon is a fine corn country, and that on the banks of Ge-

neva lake produces a palatable and wholeſome white wine. This is the beſt cultivated tract of all the Alps, at leaſt the moſt beautiful part of all Switzerland; its capital is Luſanne.

PAISLEY, a town of the ſhire of Renfrew, in S. Scotland, on the river White-cart, where was anciently a celebrated abbey of the monks of Cluny, who wrote the hiſtory of Scotland, about the year 1451, commonly called the black book of Paiſley, ending with the reign of James I. of Scotland; here is a bridge over the Cart. It lies 3 miles from Renfrew.

PAITA, a ſmall Spaniſh ſea-port of Quito, in Peru and S. America, ſituated in a ſmall bay, under a pretty high hill, and defended by a little fort, with which only muſkets will hinder any boat from landing. On the top of the hill is another fort, which commands the town and the lower fort. It has been frequently plundered by the Buccaneers, and was burnt by commodore Anſon, in the year 1741, the governor refuſing to ranſom it. Lat. 5. 5. S. long. 80. 5. W.

PAIX, a port town on the north ſide of Hiſpaniola, in America, ſubject to the French.

PALACIOS, a ſmall town of Andaluſia, in Spain, 15 miles S. of Seville. Lat. 37. 10. N. long. 6. 8. W.

PALAIS, St. a little town in the diſtrict of Amix and lower Navarre, in France, ſituated on the river Bidouſe, 14 miles S. E. of Bayonne. Lat. 43. 24. N. long. 1. 10. W.

PALAMBOANG, or PALAMBANG, the capital of a kingdom, ſituated on a bay at the S. E. end of the iſland of Java, in the E. Indies. It is ſeparated from the iſle of Bally by a narrow channel, and is independent of the emperor of Mataram, or the Dutch. Lat. 7. 36. S. long. 114. 10. E. *Syſtem Geogr.*

PALAMOS, a ſmall fortified ſea-port town of Catalonia, in Spain, 18 miles S. E. of Gironne. Lat. 41. 56. N. long. 2. 46. E. *Buſching.*

PALANKA, a town of Hungary proper, formerly fortified by the Turks, but now ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. It lies 34 miles N. of Buda. Lat. 48. 20. N. long. 20. 1. E. *Buſching.*

PALATINATE, or PFALTSGRAVATE, the name of two diſtricts in Germany, diſtinguiſhed by the names of upper and lower Rhine. The Palatinate of the lower Rhine is bounded by Alſace, Suabia, and part of Lorrain on the S. by part of the archbiſhopricks of Triers and Mentz on the N. by part of Lorrain and the archbiſhoprick of Triers on the W. and by Franconia, part of Suabia, part of Mentz and Wirtemberg on the E. The river Rhine divides the Palatinate into two parts, which, with the Neckar, and other ſtreams, watering the country, render it one of the moſt fruitful and pleaſant provinces in the empire; only unhappy in being next neighbour to France, the ambition of whoſe princes has inſtigated them to become maſters of it; which in the laſt age, and frequently in this, has rendered it a ſcene of blood and diſtreſs, moſt of its fine towns having been plundered or demoliſhed; and the poor natives (of whom great numbers have been lately tranſported to Georgia, and other Britiſh ſettlements) ſo diſcountenanced by their Popiſh princes, that they have been almoſt every year forſaking their native country, in queſt of new habitations. Formerly the electors Palatine were as formidable as any of that college, their dominions and revennes being much larger before Frederick V. was diſpoſſeſſed by the emperor, in 1620, after the loſs of the battle of Prague, of his crown, and eſtates together, and the electoral dignity given to the houſe of Bavaria. Afterwards indeed, by the treaty of Munſter, in 1648, his ſon obtained the reſtitution of the electoral

toral dignity, and of the lower Palatinate; but the upper he could not recover. The elector's eſtates, beſides this Palatinate, are the duchy of Neuburg, the bailewick of Bœckelheim, the counties of Veldentz, Lanterick, and Ravenſtein. The revenues ariſe chiefly from the toll on veſſels paſſing up and down the Rhine, Neckar, and other rivers, and from the duties of corn, wine, &c. the whole income being reckoned at 300,000 l. a year.

PALATINATE of the upper Rhine, in contradiſtinction to that of the lower, in the circle of Bavaria, in Germany; it lies on the Danube, and by the treaty of Munſter belongs to the duke of Bavaria; ſometimes called the Nortgau, as ſituated N. of the elector's other dominions; and is bounded by Voigtland in Upper Saxony on the N. by Bohemia and Auſtria on the E. by the Danube, which ſeparates it from Bavaria, on the S. and by Suabia and part of Franconia on the W. It is a mountainous rocky country; but has rich mines of copper, ſilver, and iron, the profits of which are very conſiderable. Some of its valleys produce good corn and paſture; and they have alſo ſome vineyards, but the wine is hard and unpleaſant. Amberg is the capital of the upper Palatinate. *Syſtem Geogr.*

PALAZZULO, a ſmall town of the Breſciano, a province of the Venetian territories in Italy, on the Oglio, 3 miles E. of Pont Oglio, and 26 N. E. of Milan. Lat. 45. 36. N. long. 10. 10. E. *Buſching.*

PALAZZULO, or PLAZZO, a town of the Val de noto, in Sicily, near the ſource of the river Bufaro, 20 miles W. of Syracuſe. Lat. 57. 36. N. long. 14. 20. E. *Buſching.*

PALDYKIRK, a place in the ſhire of Mearns in Scotland, ſo called from St. Paladius, the firſt biſhop of Scotland.

PALENCIA, or PLACENTIA, a city of Leon in Spain, ſituated on the river Carrion, in a moſt delightful country. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and lies 36 miles W. of Burgos. Lat. 42. 14. N. long. 5. 5. W.

PALERMO, anciently PARNORMUS, the capital of Sicily, ſituated on the N. coaſt of that iſland; it is the ſeat of the viceroy, and has a commodious harbour on a bay of the Mediterranean, the entrance to which is defended by two ſtrong citadels; it is fortified with a wall and other works, but of no conſiderable ſtrength. It is a well built populous city, the ſee of an archbiſhop, has an univerſity, 52 convents, and 22 nunneries. It ſtands in a fine fruitful country; but ſuffered greatly by earthquakes in 1693 and 1726. Its trade, though very conſiderable, falls ſhort of that of Meſſina, from which it lies 152 miles W. Lat. 38. 29. N. long. 13. 14. E.

PALESTINE, a part of Turkey in Aſia, ſo called from the Philiſtines who inhabited its ſea coaſts; it is called alſo Judæa, from the patriarch Judah, and the holy land, from its having been the reſidence and ſcene of our Saviour's paſſion, and in ſcripture Canaan, and the promiſed land. It is bounded by mount Libanus, which divides it from Syria on the N. by mount Hermon, which ſeparates it from Arabia Deſerta on the E. by the mountains of Seir, and the deſerts of Arabia Petræa on the S. and by the Mediterranean on the W. It is in general a fruitful country, abounding in corn, wine, and oil, where cultivated, and might ſupply the neighbouring countries with all theſe, as it anciently did, were its preſent inhabitants equally induſtrious. The parts about Jeruſalem, its once famous capital, are the moſt mountainous and rocky, but they feed numerous herds and flocks, and yield plenty of honey, excellent wine, and oil; and the valleys large crops of corn. *Shaw's Travels.*

PALESTRINA, anciently PRÆNESTE, a ſmall city of the Campagne di Romana in Italy, the city of a biſhop, and the capital of a duchy. Here was formerly a temple of Fortuna Primogenia, where the ſortes prænestinæ were kept, of which ſome ruins are ſtill remaining. It lies 34 miles E. of Rome. Lat. 42. 10. N. long. 13. 34. E. *Buſching.*

PALICAT, or PELICATE, a town, ſituated at the mouth of a river of the ſame name in the hither India in Aſia; it is the principal factory of the Dutch on the Coromandel coaſt, and has a fort called Geldria, flanked with 4 baſtions, and waſhed on one ſide by a river. It lies 74 miles N. of fort St. George. Lat. 14. 5. N. long. 80. 1. E. *Syſtem Geogr.*

PALIMBAM, a town on the iſland of Sumatra in the E. Indies; the Dutch have a factory here. It lies 114 miles N. E. of Bencoolen. Lat. 35 deg. S. long. 103. 10. E.

PALMA, a town of Eſtremadura in Portugal, ſituated on the river Cadoan, 26 miles E. of Setuval or St. Ubes. Lat. 38. 33. N. long. 8. 56. W. *Buſching.*

PALMA, or PALAMODA, for PALMA NOVA, a populous town, and ſtrong frontier of Friuli in the Venetian territories, ſituated on the canal of Roia; the fortifications conſiſt of 9 regular baſtions, with ſtrong ramparts and a deep ditch, in order to cover this ſtate from the inſult of the Turks, as well as Auſtrians, being ſituated in that paſs through which the Hunns and other northern barbarians poured their hoſts into Italy; it lies 20 miles N. of Aquileia. Lat. 46. 15. N. long. 13. 35. E. *Buſching.*

PALMA, a city of Granada, in Terra Firma in S. America, 54 miles N. W. of St. Fé de Bigota. Lat. 4. 39. N. long. 74. 10. W.

PALMA, one of the Canary iſlands in the Atlantick ocean. It produces the beſt palm wine, or canary, and belongs to Spain. Lat. 29. 10. N. long. 195 min. W. *Syſtem Geogr.*

PALMAS, CAPE, a head-land on the ivory coaſt of Guinea in Africa, Lat. 4. 34. N. long. 85 min. W.

PALMYRA, or TADMOR, formerly a very magnificent city, having a temple and palace of aſtoniſhing magnificence; but now in ruins, of which ſeveral curious plans and views have been lately publiſhed by meſſrs. Dawkins and Wood, which do honour to our nation. Lat. 33, 10. N. long. 39. 8. E.

PALOS, a ſmall town of Andaluſia in Spain, ſituated at the mouth of the river Trina. Chriſtopher Columbus ſailed from this port in the year 1492 for the diſcovery of the new world; it lies 66 miles S. W. of Seville. Lat. 37. 5. N. long. 7. 16. W.

PALOS, CAPE, a promontory of Murcia in Spain, ſtretching out a conſiderable diſtance into the ſea, 20 miles E. of Carthagena. Lat. 37. 42. N. long. 46 min. W.

PALOTA, a town of lower Hungary near the Bakoni foreſt; it is ſurrounded with a broad ditch and high wall, being a frontier againſt the Turks. It lies 46 miles S. W. of Buda, and is ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Lat. 47. 34. N. long. 18. 16. E. *Buſching.*

PAMIERS, or APAMIES, anciently FREDELAS, a ſmall city of lower Foix in Languedoc in France, ſituated on the river Auriege; it is the ſee of a biſhop, and lies 34 miles S. of Toulouſe. Lat. 43. 18. N. long. 1. 14. E. *Buſching.*

PAMPELUNA, anciently POMPEJOPOLIS, or POMPELO, as having been built by Pompey, a pretty large city, and the capital of Navarre in Spain, ſituated in the Pyrenean mountains. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and defended by 2 caſtles, one of which is built upon a rock. It has alſo an univerſity, and lies

34 miles S. of St. Sebaſtian. Lat. 43. 12. N. long. 1. 26. W. *Buſching.*

PAMPELUNA, a city of Terra Firma in N. America, 200 miles S. of Maracaibo; ſubject to Spain. Lat. 7. 10. N. long. 72. 10. W.

PAMPHYLIA, now a part of Caramania in Aſia Minor, on the Mediterranean, bounded by Lycia on the W. by Cilicia on the E. and by Piſidia on the N; it is ſubject to the Turks.

PANAMA, the capital city of Darien, or Terra Firma proper in S. America, ſituated on a capacious bay of the Pacifick ſea. The buildings, particularly the preſident's palace, churches, &c. are very ſtately. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and the ſeat of a governor and courts of juſtice; has an excellent road for ſmall ſhips, as good as an harbour, owing to the ſhelter given it by the neighbouring iſles of Perico, which lie before it. It is a very flouriſhing city, whither the treaſures of gold and ſilver, with other rich merchandiſe from all parts of Peru and Chili, are brought and lodged in ſtore-houſes, till they may be tranſported to Europe. And hither the cargoes of the galleons ſent from Spain to America, are ſent from Porto-Bello, to be exported to the ſeveral cities to which they are conſigned. Old Panama ſtood 4 miles to the eaſtward of the preſent city; but being accidentally burnt, it was removed to the preſent ſpot, and the houſes built of ſtone, which before were of wood. Lat. 90. 10′. 15″. N. long. 82. 5′. 16″ W. *Ulloa's Voyage.*

PANARIA, one of the Lipari iſles lying round Sicily, a little to the N. E. of that of Lipari; ſubject to the king of the two Sicilies. Lat. 39. 15. N. long. 15. 4. E.

PANARO, one of the principal rivers of Modena, in upper Italy, riſing in the Appennine mountains, on the borders of Tuſcany, from whence it runs N. into the Modeneſe, and afterwards divides that duchy from Romania; then turning E. runs through the Ferrareſe, by the city of Ferrara, and falls into the Adriatick at Valona, and hence called the Po di Valona.

PANAY, the capital of the iſland of the ſame name of the Philippines, lying between the iſlands of Paragoa and Negro; it is upwards of 400 miles in circuit, and ſubject to Spain. Lat. 11. 5. N. long. 119. 10. E. *Syſtem Geogr.*

PANSWICK, a market town of Glouceſterſhire, 6 miles from Glouceſter, and 94 from London.

PANUCO, a city of Mexico in America, the capital of a province of the ſame name, in the gulf of Mexico, built in 1520, by order of Cortez; it has a large harbour, but ſuch a bar that ſhips cannot enter; the river is however navigable, by veſſels of 500 tons. It lies 200 miles N. of the city of Mexico, and ſubject to Spain.

PAPA, a pretty large, and well built town of lower Hungary, ſituated on the river Marzal, near which is a caſtle ſurrounded with a mote. It lies 18 miles S. of Raab, and is ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Lat. 47. 36. N. long 16. 7. E.

PAPENHEIM, a town of Franconia in Germany, and the capital of a ſmall county of the ſame name, ſituated on the river Altmul, 34 miles S. of Nurenburg; ſubject to its own count. Lat. 48. 47. N. long. 10. 56. E. *Buſching.*

PAPHLAGONIA, an ancient province of Aſia Minor, lying on the N. of Galatia, and bounded on the E. by the river Halys, which divides it from Cappadocia, on the W. by that of Parthenius and the Euxine ſea; it is by the Turks now called New Guinea, Dulap, and part of the province of Amaſia.

PAPS OF JURA, two high peaks in the middle of the iſland of Jura, one of the weſtern iſles of Scotland.

PAPHOS, a city of the iſland of Cyprus in Aſia, anciently celebrated by

by the poets, and dedicated to Venus; it is the see of a bishop, but subject to the Turks. *Busching.*

PAPOUL, ST. a small city of Languedoc in France, at the foot of Mount Noire, near the rivulets of Rotouse and Rappi; it is the see of a bishop, and lies 110 leagues from Toulouse. Lat. 43. 28. N. long. 1. 45. E.

PAPOUS TERRA, or NEW GUINEA, a large continent in the S. or Pacifick sea, lying E. of the Spice islands, the limits of which eastward or southward are uncertain; is represented by the Dutch, as a barren, inhospitable country, and but few inhabitants. However no nation has thought fit to send any colonies thither. Lat. 5. 18. S. long. 130. 18. E.

PARAGOGA, or PARAGOA, one of the Philippine islands in Asia, a little N. of Borneo, near 300 miles in length; partly subject to a prince of Borneo, and partly to Spain. It lies betwixt lat. 9 and 11 N. and between long. 114 and 118. 30. E.

PARAGUAY, or LA PLATA, a vast province of S. America, bounded on the N. by part of Brasil, the land of the Amazons, and part of Peru, on the E. by the ocean, on the S. by Chili and Terra Magellanica, and on the W. by Tucuman and another part of Peru, extending 1500 miles in length from N. to S. and almost the same in breadth, between lat 12 and 37 S. and long. 50 and 75 W. The soil in general is very rich and fruitful, producing plenty of rice, Indian corn, and European grain. The country is well stocked with all sorts of cattle, small and large, that they run in a manner wild. West of the great river Paraguay, are vast plains for several hundred miles, with very little wood, and scarcely a hill. But to the E. of this river, divided from Brasil by a chain of mountains, there is an agreeable intermixture of hill and dale, woody and champain country, which being the property of the jesuits, is cultivated by the natives, who are their proselytes. This country is called Paraguay, from the river running through it from N. to S. and La Plata from that rising in Peru, and running through it S. W. joins its stream with the former near Buenos Ayres; after which their united waters are called La Plata, and falls into the southern ocean between the Spanish territories of La Plata, and those of Brazil, belonging to the Portugueſe. Part of the treasure of Peru, is conveyed by the Spaniards down La Plata, to Buenos Ayres, and from thence shipped for Spain, with great quantities of skins and other merchandise. In Paraguay have been discovered iron, and copper mines, besides some rich ones of gold and silver, and one of the finest amethysts.

PARAIBA, or PARIA, the most northern province of Brasil in S. America, lying between Rio Grande to the N. and that of Tamarak to the S. with the ocean to the E. and the Figuares to the W. subject to Portugal.

PARAIBA, the capital of a county of the same name in S. America, situated about 3 leagues from the ocean, on the river of the same name, surrounded with ramparts, and the mouth of the river guarded by 3 forts. Lat. 6. 58. N. long. 55. 20. W. *System Geogr.*

PARANA, a province of Paraguay in S. America, bounded on the S. and E. by the great river of the same name: on the N. it joins to the province of Guayra, and the unknown lands of Brasil, and hath Paraguay proper to the W. and subject to Spain.

PARDO, a royal palace of the king of Spain in New Castile, with elegant gardens.

PARENZO, or PIRENZO, anciently PARENTUM, a small town of Istria, a province of the Venetian territories in Italy, with a good commodious harbour on a bay of the

the Adriatick; the place is but thinly inhabited, though the ſee of a biſhop. It lies 25 miles S. of Cabo de Iſtria. Lat. 45. 28. N. long. 14. 21. E. *Buſching.*

PARIA, or NEW ANDALUSIA, a large province of Terra Firma in S. America, bounded by part of Guiana and New Granada to the S. part alſo of New Granada and Venezuela to the W. the N. ſea to the N. and the river Oroonoque to the E. The N. part of this country is commonly called Caribiana, and is ſubject to Spain.

PARIA, a lake of Peru in les Charcas, a province of S. America, 100 miles N. W. of la Plata, and ſubject to Spain. Lat. 22 S. and long. 67 W.

PARIS, the capital of all France, ſituated in the middle of the iſle of France, in a broad and level plain, on the river Seine; it is a very large, populous, and ſtately city, built in a circular form, two leagues in diameter, and ſix in circumference, including the ſuburbs. It is ſaid to contain 912 ſtreets, and upwards of 20,000 houſes, beſides religious ſtructures, colleges, halls, and ſhops, has 52 pariſhes, 56 monaſteries inhabited by friars, 78 by nuns, 14,000 coaches, and about 400,000 inhabitants. Though Paris ſtands on more ground than London, it is not ſo populous, the latter exceeding it by at leaſt 200,000 people. The houſes of Paris are built of white hewn ſtone, and uniform; the ſtreets are of a competent breadth, the filth of which is conveyed into a canal, and waſhed down by means of a large body of water conveyed from a fountain. As almoſt every French nobleman has a hotel, or palace in the city, with courts and gardens belonging to it, in this reſpect Paris excels any thing of that kind to be met with in London. The Louvre, Tuillieries, and other royal palaces here are, 'tis true, large and ſpacious, yet old decayed ſtructures. Paris conſiſts of 3 capital diviſions. 1. The town which lies to the N. of the Seine. 2. The city entirely ſurrounded by it, and 3. The univerſity to the S. of the Seine, together with 12 ſuburbs; and the whole is farther ſubdivided into twenty quarters, or wards. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop, has an univerſity, is the ſeat of the principal parliament of the kingdom, and other chief courts. It has 54 colleges, but of theſe only 10 in which publick exerciſes are performed. The Sorbonne is one of the fineſt colleges in Europe, by which name the whole univerſity is frequently called. It is at preſent much on the decline, its civil juriſdiction and all the other privileges it formerly enjoyed, being taken from it. Beſides the Royal Academy of Sciences, of much the ſame nature as that of the Royal Society at London, here is an academy for refining the French language; alſo academies of painting, ſculpture, and architecture, with others for the improvement of all mechanick arts and manufactures, as tapeſtry, Moſaick, works of plate, ſteel, iron, braſs, embroidery, &c. The principal manufactures in Paris are gold and ſilver ſtuffs, wrought ſilks, velvets, gold and ſilver lace, tapeſtry, ribbons, linen, and glaſs. "Paris, concludes Buſching, is the "center of all good taſte and mer-"riment: and here vanity and plea-"ſure reign in a very high degree." It lies 200 miles S. E. of London, 550 W. of Vienna, 680 N. E. of Madrid, 700 N. W. of Rome, and 1300 in the ſame direction from Conſtantinople. Lat. 48. 50. N. long. 2. 25. E.

PARMA, DUCHY OF, commonly joined with that of Placentia, bounded on the N. and W. by the Milaneſe, on the S. by the Genoeſe dominions, and on the E. by the Modeneſe; it is 60 miles in length from W. to E. and half that in breadth from S. to N. The northern

parts

parts are uncommonly fruitful, producing large quantities of oil, wine, corn, rice, potatoes, and cheſtnuts; with fine meadows, abounding with cattle. The famous Parmeſan cheeſe is no longer made in this country, but in other neighbouring parts. Here are alſo ſome copper and ſilver mines.

PARMA, CITY OF, the capital of the duchy of the ſame name in upper Italy; it is large and populous, and divided by the river Parma into two parts; has long and broad ſtreets, with ſeveral good houſes, is of a circular form, and about 3 miles in circumference. Its fortifications are not conſiderable, but it has a good citadel to the E. with which the ducal palace is joined by a bridge. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and has an univerſity with an academy of ſciences, as is the caſe in moſt cities of Italy. The court of Parma, in the reign of the dukes of Farnaſe, was one of the moſt elegant in Europe. The gallery of curioſities, and the library here, were ſtripped by Don Carlos, and the whole carried to Naples. In 1734, the French and Sardinian army, having intrenched themſelves here, were attacked by the imperial general, count Mercy, who loſt his life in the attempt, upon which his troops were obliged to retire. It lies 60 miles N. E. of Genoa, 45 N. W. of Bologna, and 65 S. E. of Milan. Lat. 44. 45. N. long. 11. E. *Keyſler.*

PARNASSUS, a mountain of ancient Greece, now European Turkey, famous in antiquity, and ſacred to Apollo and the muſes; it lies in the W. part of Achaia, the modern Livadia, and N. of the gulf of Lepanto, whoſe high tops ſeen from Delphos, now Caſtro, ſeem to terminate in two points, whence it was of old called Bicops Parnaſſus. Between theſe the water falls in great abundance, after rain or ſnow. Here is alſo a plentiful fountain, continually iſſuing out from among theſe rocks, ſuppoſed to be the ancient Caſtalia, of which the Pythian prophetes and the poets, who pretended to inſpiration, uſed to drink, and whither they went to bathe themſelves. *Buſching.*

PARNAU, or PERNOW, a ſmall city of Livonia in Sweden, on the river bearing the ſame name, cloſe by the Baltick; has a good trade, particularly in corn, to the Netherlands; almoſt entirely built of wood, and formerly belonged to the Hanſeatick union; is fortified, but owes its ſtrength chiefly to its caſtle, tho' of timber, as were alſo its churches. It has an univerſity, removed hither from Dorpt in 1685; it was ſeveral times taken and retaken in the laſt century. It became ſubject to the Swedes in 1617, and ſurrendered to the Muſcovites in 1710. It lies 80 miles N. of Riga. Lat. 58. 20. N. long. 24. 16. E.

PAROS, an iſland of the Archipelago, the ſmalleſt of the Cyclades, lying almoſt in the center, between the Morea and Aſia Minor; it abounds in corn, cattle, and game, and on account of the excellence of its wine, was dedicated to Bacchus. It was anciently famous for its extraordinary white marble and celebrated ſtatuaries, particularly Phidias and Praxiteles, who ſeemed to give life to their ſtatues, ſome of which became objects of divine worſhip. The valuable monument of antiquity, called the chronicle of Paros, and from its falling into the hands of the earl of Arundel, who purchaſed it of M. de Peireſe in 1627, ſtyled the Arundelian marble, and preſented to the univerſity of Oxford in 1667, is now to be ſeen in the Sheldonian theatre there. On it are cut, in Greek, the moſt noted epochas, from the reign of Cecrops, the founder of the Athenian monarchy, to Dioguetes the archon or magiſtrate, being a courſe of 300 years, and done in this iſland 163 years before the birth of Chriſt. The town and caſtle of Parichia,

in all appearance, ſtands on the ſite of the ancient city of Paros, ſeveral valuable remains of marble, being uſed in its walls and houſes, and in the neighbourhood one ſees many ancient monuments. The Panagia or Madonia, without the town, is the largeſt and moſt beautiful church of the Archipelago. On the iſland are ſeveral conſiderable villages, Greek churches and chapels. In the harbour of St. Mary, a whole fleet may lie at anchor with ſecurity; but the Turkiſh gallies commonly anchor in the port of Drio, or Treon, on the W. ſide of the iſland. Lat 36. 34. N. long. 25. 32. E.

PARTENKIRK, a town of Bavaria in Germany, 40 miles S. W. of Munich. Lat. 47. 30. N. long. 11. E.

PARTENAY, a town of Poictou in France, on the river Tone, 9 leagues W. of Poictiers, and has a conſiderable trade in cattle and corn. Lat. 45. 45. N. long. 20. min. W.

PARTHIA, a country of Aſia, ſeated in the middle of Perſia, and not exceeding the bounds of the modern Perſian Irac. It extends 200 leagues in length, and half that in breadth. It is more mountainous than level, and contains above 40 cities.

PAS, a ſmall town of Artois, and diſtrict of the ſame name in the French Low Countries, 12 miles S. W. of the city of Arras. Lat. 50. 15. N. long. 2. 30. E.

PASLAY. See PAISLEY.

PASSAGE, a town of Guipuſcoa in the province of Biſcay in Spain, having an excellent harbour with a narrow entrance, defended by mountains againſt all winds, and is very ſpacious; it lies a little E. of St. Sebaſtian, and 60 of Bilboa; is a ſtation of Spaniſh ſhips of war, ſeveral of which the French burnt in the laſt war between the two nations; they alſo ſeized upon it in the year 1719. Lat. 43. 30. N. long. 4. 53. W.

PASSARO, anciently PACHYNUM, a promontory of the Val di Noto, in the kingdom of Sicily, in the neighbourhood of which the Engliſh and Spaniſh fleets had an engagement in the year 1735, and the latter defeated. *Buſching.*

PASSAU, an imperial city of Bavaria, and the capital of the biſhoprick of the ſame name, in Germany, ſtanding on both ſides of the Danube, at the junction of the Inn with it one hand, and the Ilts on the other, ſo that theſe rivers divide it into three parts. It is a rich, populous, and trading place, and naturally ſtrong, being fenced on all ſides with rocks and rivers; and ſo pent in by a mountain, as to run in a narrow ſlip at the bottom of it from E. to W. above a mile; but it has been taken and retaken, or rather it has ſurrendered ſeveral times in the wars between the houſes of Auſtria and Bavaria, particularly in 1741 it was ſurpriſed by the late elector, who was emperor at the ſame time. It is ſubject to its own biſhop, with a territory of 20 miles on the N. ſide of the Danube, bordering on upper Auſtria and Bohemia. It is noted for ſeveral conſultations of the German princes, particularly the famous treaty of 1552, between the emperor Charles V. and the proteſtant ſtates, by which the Lutherans, who were only tolerated before, were now eſtabliſhed in the free exerciſe of their religion. This dioceſe was conſiderably curtailed on the erection of the archbiſhoprick of Vienna. It lies 15 miles N. W. of Lintz, and 61 S. E. of Ratiſbon. Lat. 48. 30. N. long. 13. 50. E. *Buſching.*

PASSIGNIANO, a ſmall city of the territory of Perugia, in the eccleſiaſtical ſtate, on a lake of the ſame name, or that of Perugia, with the fiſh of which the whole neighbouring territory is ſupplied.

PASTO, a city of Popayan, in S.

America, belonging to Spain; it lies 120 miles N. of Quito. Lat. 2. N. long. 77. W.

PATAY, a town of Orleanois in France, 14 miles N. of Orleans. Lat. 48. 5. N. long. 1. 50. E.

PATAGONIA, the moſt ſouthern part of S. America, ſometimes extended from the Rio de la Plata, to cape Horn, and ſometimes is included in Chili; the propereſt limits of which to the N. is a line drawn from the Atlantick to the Pacifick ocean, in lat. 45. S. no European nations having any ſettlements beyond it, but remains in the poſſeſſion of the S. Indians, a very unpoliſhed people, of whom we know very little. Its other boundaries are the Atlantick ocean to the E. the ſouthern ocean, particularly the ſtreights of Magellan, to the S. and the Pacifick ocean to the W. cape des Vierges being the utmoſt ſouthern limits. The inhabitants of this country are of a tawny or olive complexion, uſually painted with red earth, and black ſtreaks, or red ſpots on their faces; they are clad in ſkins ſewed together, which form a piece 5 feet ſquare; in this they wrap themſelves about, when they ſit ſtill, but throw off when in any kind of action; on their heads they wear caps of ſkins, ſet off with feathers, and pieces of ſkin on their feet inſtead of ſhoes. The women have no covering on their heads but their hair, are cloathed like the men, but wear rings and bracelets. They feed on fiſh and fleſh, but have neither giants nor cannibals among them. It is a barren country, at leaſt uncultivated, yielding no corn, and very little fruit. Upon the firſt diſcovery of the ſtreights of Magellan, the Spaniards built forts, and ſent ſome colonies thither, but moſt of the people periſhed; ſince which time, no ſettlements have been made here by any European nation.

PATAN, a city of the Mogul in the E. Indies, in Aſia, having a fortreſs and a moſque, reckoned the moſt ſumptuous of all the E. its roof being ſupported by 150 pillars, moſt of them marble; it has a conſiderable manufacture of ſilk ſtuffs, and coarſe callicoes, and lies between Mangerol and Diu, 200 miles N. of Huegly in Bengal. Lat. 27. 30. N. long. 89. E.

PATANA, a city of Malacca in the E. Indies, in Aſia, with an harbour 2 miles from it, fortified with wooden palliſadoes as tall as a ſhip's maſt, and houſes built of cane and wood, where the king of the country bearing its name has a palace.

PATCHUCA, or PATIOQUE, a city of Mexico in N. America, 70 miles N. of Mexico city, near which is a ſilver mine; it belongs to Spain. Lat 21. N. long. 103. W.

PATHAY, a large and populous town of Hungary proper, belonging to the Szarazy family.

PATMOS, one of the ſmalleſt of the iſlands in the Archipelago, but has many very commodious ports, where in the Candian war, the whole Venetian fleet uſed to winter. To this iſland St. John the Evangeliſt was baniſhed by the Romans; and here he wrote his Apocalypſe, a manuſcript of which is ſtill carefully preſerved. On the top of St. John's grot, is ſhewn by the ſuperſtitious people, a cleft in the ſolid rock, through which, they ſay, the Holy Ghoſt conveyed his revelation to him. It lies S. W. of Samos, and is ſubject to the Turks. Lat. 37. N. long. 27. E. *Buſching.*

PATNA, a city of Indoſtan, in the E. Indies, in Aſia, and the capital of a territory of the ſame name on the Ganges. Here the Engliſh and Dutch have factories for ſaltpetre, and raw ſilk; it lies 410 miles E. of Agra, and is ſubject to the great Mogul. Lat. 26. 5. N. long. 85. 10. E. *Syſtem Geogr.*

PATOWMACK, a large river of Virginia in N. America, riſing in the Apalachian mountains, from whence

whence it runs S. E. dividing Virginia from Maryland, and falls into Chefepeak bay. It is navigable above 200 miles, being from 7 to 9 miles in breadth. The tide which ebbs and flows regularly, rifes 2 feet perpendicular.

PATRANA, or PASTRANA, a town of New Caftile in Spain, 44 miles E. of Madrid. Lat. 40. 38. N. long. 3. 14. E.

PATRAS, a city and port of the Morea, in European Turkey, having a caftle on a mountain, near a bay of the Mediterranean, on the coaft of which were the temples of Minerva Panachaida, and Diana Lipathria, who had alfo an altar here, whereon human facrifices were offered; it is the fee of a Greek archbifhop, who has 1000 churches within his diocefe, and lies 24 miles S. of Lepanto, and 60 W. of Corinth. It gives name to the gulf, running between the Morea and the ifland of Cephalonia. Lat. 38. 5. N long. 31. 26. E. *Buſching.*

PATRAY. See PATAY.

PATRIMONY OF ST. PETER, a province of the eccleſiaſtical ſtate in Italy, anciently called Etruria Suburbicaria, given the papal ſee by the counteſs Mathilda; it is bounded on the N. by part of the Orvietano, and part of Ombria, on the E. by the Campagna di Roma and Sabina; by the Tuſcan ſea on the S. and by the duchy of Caſtro to the W. Its capital is Viterbo.

PATRINGTON, a town in the E. riding of Yorkſhire, at the mouth of the Humber, ſaid to be the prætorium mentioned by Ptolemy; not far from hence is the promontory of Spurn head, ſuppoſed to be the Ocellum of the ſame author; it lies 54 miles from York, and 171 from London.

PATTI, a ſmall ſea-port of the Val di Demuco, in Sicily, ſituated on the Mediterranean, near the ruins of the ancient Tyndaris; it is the ſee of a biſhop, and lies 48 miles W. of Meſſina. Lat. 38. 41. N. long. 14. 50. E. *Buſching.*

PAU, the capital of Bearn in France, on the river Gave Bearnois; it is a ſmall, but well built town, the ſeat of a parliament, and lies 38 miles S. E. of Bayonne. Lat. 43. 24. N. long. 36 min. W. *Buſching.*

PAVIA, a large, but old and thinly inhabited city of the Paveſan, in the duchy of Milan, in Italy, on the river Ticino, inconſiderably fortified; it has indeed an old faſhioned citadel and caſtle, but no appearance now of its having been the ancient ſeat of the kingdom of Lombardy. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and has an univerſity, to which belong 7 colleges, beſides a college founded by pope Pius V. In the Auguſtine monaſtery here, is a fine marble monument of St Auguſtine, and here Bœtius, the celebrated philoſopher, who was beheaded by Theodorick, king of the Goths, lies buried. The neighbouring territory abounds in corn and wine. It lies 4 miles N. of the Po, and 16 S. of Milan, and belongs to the king of Sardinia. Lat. 45. 18. N. long. 9. 44. E. *Keyſler.*

PAUL, or POL DE LEON, a city of Britany in France, ſituated near the ſea, at the entrance of the Engliſh channel; it is the ſee of a biſhop. Lat. 49. 10. N. long. 4. 5. W.

PAUL TROIS CHATEAUX, a city of Dauphiny in France, on the E. ſhore of the river Rhone; it is the ſee of a biſhop, and lies 14 miles N. of Orange. Lat. 44. 26. N. long. 4. 56. E.

PAUL, ST. a city of St. Vincent in Brazil, in S. America, built for the ſecurity of the rich mines in this province, and belonging to Portugal. It lies 100 miles N. W. of St. Vincent city. Lat. 23. 36. N. long. 50. 10. W.

PAZ, a city of Peru in S. America, on the E. bank of the lake

Titicaca, 350 miles S. E. of Cuſco, belonging to Spain. Lat. 18. 5. N. long. 66. 10. W. *Ulloa's Voyage.*

PEAK, a remarkable rocky tract of the N. part of Derbyſhire, noted for 7 wonders, called the wonders of the Peak.

PEARL, a fortreſs of Dutch Brabant in the Netherlands, on the Scheld, by which the Dutch command the navigation of that river; it lies 4 miles N. W. of Antwerp. Lat. 51. 24. N. long. 4. 18. E. *Buſching.*

PEARL, the name of ſeveral iſlands, lying in the bay of Panama in S. America. In theſe the inhabitants of Panama have plantations, which ſupply them with fruit, garden ſtuff, and other proviſions. They are ſituated between lat. 7 and 9 N. long. 81. W. *Ulloa's Voyage.*

PECQUENCOUR, a town of Hainault, in the French Low Countries, ſituated on the S. ſhore of the river Scarpe, 5 miles E. of Doway. Lat. 50. 27. N. long. 3. 20. E.

PEDENA, or PENDENA, a town of Iſtria, in the Venetian territories in Italy, 26 miles S. E. of Cabo d'Iſtria. Lat. 45. 36. N. long. 14. 56. E.

PEDIR, a town of Sumatra, an iſland in the E. Indies, in Aſia, 34 miles E. of Achin, and ſubject to the king of that city. Lat. 5. 12. N. long. 94. 5. E. *Syſtem Geogr.*

PEEBLES, a ſmall royal borough of the ſhire of that name, or Tweeddale in Scotland, ſituated on the river Tweed, over which it hath a ſtone bridge; it was formerly remarkable for its 3 churches, 3 gates, 3 ſtreets, and 3 bridges; it lies 22 miles S. of Edinburgh, and 340 N. of London.

PEGNITZ, a river riſing in the E. part of Franconia in Germany, from whence it runs S. E. by Nurenberg, and unites its ſtream with the Regnitz, a little below the laſt mentioned city.

PEGU, the moſt ſouthern kingdom of the E. Indies, in Aſia, now included in the dominions of Barma; it lies on the E. ſide of Bengal bay, bounded by the kingdom of Ava on the N. by the mountains dividing it from Laos on the E. by the kingdom of Siam and the bay of Bengal on the S. and by another part of that bay on the W. This province, like others, ſituated between the tropicks, is overflown, when the ſun is vertical, and the mud left by the waters, renders the low lands fruitful, in the ſame manner as the Nile does Egypt; but the higher grounds are ſoon dried up after the rains are over; ſo that if they ſow wheat on them, they are obliged to water them by little channels from their reſervoirs. The grain they moſt frequently ſow is rice, which is more proper for flooded lands. Beſides a few European fruits, as figs, oranges, lemons, citrons, and pomegranates, they have bananoes, goyvas, mangoes, tamarinds, pine-apples, cocoa-nuts, and other fruits of the torrid zone. They alſo have pepper and ſugar, with great variety of melons, roots, and other garden vegetables, on which they principally ſubſiſt. They have plenty of good timber on their hills, together with the bamboe, a kind of hollow cane, growing to near a foot in diameter. They have few horſes, but plow with buffaloes and oxen, and on theſe they carry burdens. In no place are greater numbers of elephants than here, and in the neighbouring provinces, and in theſe the ſtrength of their armies conſiſts. The Engliſh from fort St. George, traffick with this country, in furs, ſkins, rubies, ſaphires, and other precious ſtones. Their houſes are often built on pillars, and during the rains have no communication with the high lands, but by boats. Their king is abſolute, as moſt of the oriental princes are, but tributary to the monarch of Ava. One thing peculiar to thoſe on the E. ſide of Bengal bay, is, that they will offer their

daughters

daughters to ſtrangers for temporary wives, during their ſtay in the country.

PEGU, a city of the further peninſula of India in Aſia, ſituated on a river of the ſame name; the ditches round it, which are now very dry, were 6 or 7 leagues round the outward polygon. This city, once the ſeat of as many potent kings as any in the E. is not now the 20th part of it inhabited, and that only by the lower claſs. It lies 304 miles N. W. of Siam. Lat. 17. 29. N. long. 97. 12. E. *Syſtem Geogr.*

PEIBUS. See PEPUS.

PEINE, or PEINA, a ſmall town of lower Saxony, in the biſhoprick of Hildeſheim, in Germany, ſituated on the river Fuſe. This place is famous for the battle fought near it in 1553, in which Maurice, elector of Saxony, was defeated and killed by Albert marquis of Brandenburg. It lies 18 miles W. of Brunſwick. Lat. 52. 41. N. long. 10. 20. E. *Buſching.*

PEKING, the capital of the empire of China in Aſia, ſituated in a province of the ſame name, which holds the firſt rank in the kingdom; it has for near 300 years been the imperial ſeat, but before the Tartar conqueſt, Nanking enjoyed that honour. It lies about 60 miles S. of the Chineſe wall, which ſeparates China from Tartary; and has a communication by means of the eaſtern ſea, and a large canal, with ſome of the moſt conſiderable provinces of the empire, lying 200 miles W. of the Cang ſea, a bay of the Pacifick ocean. The walls of the city are about 40 feet high, and flanked with ſquare towers, about 20 fathoms aſunder. The city is 20 miles in compaſs, conſiſting of 2 large cities, namely the Tartarian and the Chineſe, beſides ſuburbs. The number of inhabitants are computed at 2 millions, being double that in London. The principal ſtreets are 120 feet in breadth, and 3 miles in length. The gates are 9 in number, and of marble; of an extraordinary height, incloſing a large court, with 4 ſtout walls, over which are ſtately caſtles, both on the city and country ſide. All the ſtreets are equally crowded from the vaſt concourſe of people that reſort to the court, and the prodigious quantities of proviſions of all ſorts, beſides merchandiſe, that are pouring in from morning to night; to which may be added, the great ſtate which the Chineſe in general affect. The emperor's palace, with the gardens, is in the middle of the Tartar city, and is a magnificent ſtructure two miles long, fronting the S. as all publick buildings in this country do, and one mile in breadth; it is ſurrounded with 2 ſtout walls, the outward of a prodigious height and thickneſs. Here are no coaches, but people are carried on horſeback, or in chairs, and even tradeſmen ride in their chaiſes, both for expedition, and to avoid the dirt in the ſtreets, which renders them equally inconvenient in winter, as the duſt doth in ſummer. The ſilks and china ware, expoſed to ſale in the ſhops before their houſes, from one end to the other, make a very beautiful appearance. In their houſes they uſe ſtoves with charcoal in cold weather, having no chimneys. But what is moſt wonderful in this metropolis, is the incredible plenty and cheapneſs of all kinds of goods. It ſtands on a fine, ſpacious, but ſandy plain, near the foot of the mountains, and has a numerous garriſon to defend it, as well in time of peace as war, beſides the ſtrong guard kept about the imperial palace. Lat. 40. 15. N. long. 111. 10. E. *Syſtem Geogr.*

PELISA, a town of lower Hungary, 16 miles W. of Buda, ſubject to Auſtria. Lat. 47. 51. N. long. 19. 5. E.

PELLA, an ancient city of Theſſaly in Greece, formerly the capital of Macedonia, and was the birth-place of Alexander the great, now

in ruins, out of which fine marbles are daily dug. It lies 56 miles W. of Salonichi. Lat. 41. N. long. 23. 15. E.

Peloso, Monte, a ſmall city of Baſilicata, in the kingdom of Naples, in Italy; it is the ſee of a biſhop, and lies 35 miles W. of Barri. Lat. 40. 46. N. long. 17. 5. E. *Buſching.*

Pelusium, now Damietta, a city of Egypt, ſituated on the E. arm of the Nile; lies 4 miles S. of the Mediterranean, and 105 N. E. of Grand Cairo. It was formerly a conſiderable ſea-port, but now the weſtern branch of Roſſetto is moſt frequented. Lat. 51. 10. N. long. 31. 16. E. *Syſtem Geogr.*

Pemeridge, a market town of Herefordſhire, 13 miles from Hereford, and 132 from London.

Pembrokeshire, the moſt weſtern part of S. Wales, is ſurrounded by the Iriſh ſea, except on the E. where it joins to Caermarthenſhire, and on the N. E. to Cardiganſhire. It is very fruitful, eſpecially towards the E. That part beyond the Rhos, i. e. a large green plain, is inhabited by the deſcendants of the Flemings, who were planted here by king Henry I. and from Engliſh being ſpoken here, the Welch called it little England beyond Wales.

Pembroke, the county town of Pembrokeſhire, in S. Wales, at the innermoſt and eaſtern creek of Milford haven, with two handſome bridges. Henry VII. was born in the caſtle here; it ſends one member to parliament, and gives title of earl to the Herbert family. Lat. 51. 45. N. long. 5. W.

Pemsey, or Pevensey, a port town of Suſſex, where William the Conqueror landed in England; ſome will have it at Eullhide haven, not far from hence, and others at Haſtings. Its old caſtle was given the Pelham family, by Edward IV.

Pendennis, a caſtle in the county of Cornwall, defending the harbour of Falmouth, and lying over-againſt that of St. Mawes; both having governors, and garriſons. See Falmouth.

Pene, a river of upper Saxony, in Germany, which running from E. through weſtern Pomerania, divides the Swediſh territories in this province from thoſe of Brandenburg.

Penemunper, a fortreſs of Pomerania, in upper Saxony, in Germany, ſituated on the iſle of Uſedom, at the mouth of the river Pene, ſubject to the king of Pruſſia. Lat. 54. 26. N. long. 14. 16. E. *Puſching.*

Penes, now Salampria, a river of Theſſaly, in European Turkey, running through the celebrated valley of Tempe. It is one of the the cleareſt, ſmootheſt, and moſt beautiful rivers in the world. *Buſching.*

Penford, a market town of Somerſetſhire, 10 miles from Bath, and 113 from London.

Penguin, the name of an iſland and bay on the coaſt of Patagonia, in S. America. Lat. 47. 5. S. long. 70. 15. W.

Peniche, a fortified town of Eſtremadura, in Portugal, ſituated on a peninſula ſurrounded with rocks, and ſeparated from the main land by a canal, which is filled with water at high tide. It has a citadel and a fort for its defence; and lies 44 miles N. of Liſbon. Lat. 39. 26. N. long. 9. 28. W. *Buſching.*

Penick, a town of Miſnia and upper Saxony, in Germany, 17 miles S. E. of Altenburg. Lat. 50. 45. N. long. 13. 12. E.

Peniscola, a ſmall town of Valencia, in Spain, ſituated on a high point of land called Cabo Forbat, ſurrounded on three ſides by the Mediterranean, and the acceſs to it on the land ſide very difficult. It lies 54 miles N. of Valencia. Lat. 40. 31. N. long. 16 min. E. *Buſching.*

Penkridge, a market town of Staffordſhire, having a ſtone bridge

over

over the river Penk. It is noted for its great horſe fair, and lies 4 miles from Stafford, and 121 from London.

PENMÆNMAWR, one of the moſt remarkable mountains of Caernarvonſhire in N. Wales, hanging perpendicularly over the ſea at a prodigious height, where a wall is built breaſt high, and a road ſeven feet wide made for paſſengers.

PENNAFLOR, a town of Aſturia, in Spain, 18 miles S. W. of Oviedo. Lat. 43. 20. N. long. 6. 56. W.

PENNON DE VELEZ, a port town of Barbary, in Africa, on the Mediterranean, ſituated in a rocky iſland, and defended with a fortreſs of very difficult acceſs, over-againſt the town of Gomer; it was betrayed to the Moors, but recovered by the Spaniards in 1564, to whom it is ſtill ſubject. It lies 84 miles S. E. of the ſtreights of Gibraltar. Lat. 34. 39. N. long. 5. 8. W. *Syſtem Geogr.*

PENRIFE, a ſea-port town of Glamorganſhire, in S. Wales, near Wormſhead Point, in Gowerland, 18 miles S. of Caermarthen.

PENRITH, commonly PERITH, a genteel and populous market town of Cumberland, near a red hill called Perith-fell, ſituated on the Eden, not far from the confluence of the Eimot and Loder, 18 miles from Carliſle, and 284 from London.

PENRYN, a borough of Cornwall, ſituated at the entrance of Falmouth haven, on the ſide of Pendennis caſtle, on a bay of the Engliſh channel. It drives a conſiderable trade in drying and vending pilchards, and the Newfoundland fiſhery; ſends two members to parliament, and lies 54 miles from Launceſton, and 266 from London.

PENSANCE, a pretty market town of Cornwall, the fartheſt of any note in the W. of England, lying 8 miles E. of the Land's-end, 65 S. W. of Launceſton, and 290 W. of London.

PENSYLVANIA, one of the Engliſh colonies in America, ſo denominated from the proprietary Penn, one of the people called quakers. It lies between 39 and 42 deg. N. lat. and between 47 and 48 W. long. is bounded on the E. by Delaware bay and river, and the Atlantick ocean; on the N. and W. by Canada, and on the S. by Maryland, being about 200 miles in length, and almoſt the ſame breadth; is well watered by the Delawar and other navigable rivers, which bring large ſhips up into this province. Its capital is Philadelphia. The heirs of Penn (who obtained a patent for it, Mar. 4, 1680) appoint the governor and council, but the houſe of repreſentatives are choſen by the freemen of the province. Here they have trees, cattle, and grain of all ſorts. The trade of Penſylvania, with reſpect to Europe and America, conſiſts in horſes, pipe-ſtaves, ſalted pork, beef, and fiſh; importing in return, from the Caribbee iſlands, rum, ſugar, molaſſes, ſalt, and wine; from Great-Britain, houſhold goods, cloathing, hard ware, tools, and toys. The firſt planters were quakers, of which denomination there is ſtill a great majority; but in the capital and other places, are congregations and other churches of the eſtabliſhed religion, there being a general toleration for all ſorts of religion; and the laws paſſed in this province, are not ſo liable to be abrogated as thoſe of the others: and if within five years after they are paſt (the time limited for delivering a tranſcript of them) his majeſty does not repeal them in ſix months from the delivery of ſuch tranſcript, it is not in the power of the crown to do it afterwards. This province is divided into ſix counties, namely three upper, and three lower.

PEPUS, or PEIBUS, a lake on the confines of Livonia and great Novogorod, in Ruſſia, 40 miles long, and 20 broad, communicating with the

the lake Wolfero, in Ruſſia; it abounds in fiſh, and has an outlet into the gulf of Finland, called Narva river.

PENTLAND, or PIETLAND FIRTH, a famous channel of the German ocean, 24 miles long, and from 12 to 16 broad, lying on the S. ſide of the Orkneys, and dividing theſe from that part of the mainland of Scotland, called Caithneſs. In this firth are two remarkable whirlpools, the force of which, at low water, is broken by throwing bundles of ſtraw and the like, when the paſſage boats ſecurely croſs them; but at high water theſe pools are ſmooth, and then there is no danger in ſailing over them. Pentland Skerries is the name of dangerous rocks on the S. E. ſide of St. Ronalſa, one of the Orkney iſlands.

PEQUIGNY, a ſmall town of Picardy, in France, on the Somme, 3 leagues below Amiens, and 16 S. E. of Abbeville. Lat 49. 54. N. long. 2. 24. E. *Buſching*.

PERA, one of the ſuburbs of Conſtantinople, being the reſidence of ambaſſadors from chriſtian powers, and Greeks of quality; it has a fine air, and beautiful proſpects.

PERCASLAW, or PEREJESLAW, a city of the Ukrain, in Ruſſia, 47 miles S. E. of Kiow. Lat. 50. 36. N. long. 31. 10. E. *Buſching*.

PERCHE, a territory, which, together with Maine, forms a government in France; it is bounded on the N. and W. by Normandy, and on the E. by Timeras and Chartain, and is ſubdivided into great and ſmall Perche.

PERGA, ancienty TORONE, a town of Epirus, in European Turkey, having a commodious harbour, and ſituated on a rock oppoſite to the E. extremity of Corfu; it is fortified, and belongs to the Venetians, and lies 26 miles S. of Batrinto. Lat. 39. 26. N. long. 21. 5. E.

PERGA, a city of Pamphylia, in Aſian Turkey, ſituated between the river Ceſtus and Cataractus, famous for a ſtately temple of Diana, erected on an eminence above the city. It is the birth-place of the celebrated Apollonius, the great geometrician, who flouriſhed anno 244, in the reign of Ptolemy Euergetes. *Buſching*.

PERGAMUS, an ancient city of Aſia Minor, formerly the capital of Phrygia, and the birth-place of the celebrated Galen; it had a library of 200,000 volumes written on parchment, which was invented here, and thence called Pergamenum: here alſo was a ſtately temple of Æſculapius. It lies 44 miles N. W. of Thyatira. Lat. 39. 20. N. long. 27. 34. E. *Buſching*.

PERIGUEUX, the capital of upper Perigorod, in Guyenne, in France, ſituated on the river Iſle. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and lies 56 miles N. E. of Bourdeaux. Lat. 45. 10. N. long. 27 min. E. *Buſching*.

PERMIA, one of the large provinces in the N. E. part of Muſcovy in Europe, which the river Oby ſeparates from Aſia, and bounded on the E. by Siberia; it has a city of the ſame name, where a conſiderable trade in ſalt is carried on, by means of the Kama, on which it ſtands.

PERNAMBUCO, a province of Braſil in America, bounded on the N. by that of Itamarica, on the S. by Seregipe, from which it is ſeparated by the river St. Francis; it hath the ocean on the E. and the unconquered Maraquites on the S. and the Tapuyres to the W. It is ſubject to Portugal.

PERNES, a ſmall town of Artois, in the French Low Countries, ſituated on the river Clarence, 18 miles S. E. of St. Omers. Lat. 50. 36. N. long. 2. 31. E.

PERONNE, a ſmall but very ſtrong town of Santerre, in Picardy, in France, ſituated on the river Somme, between moraſſes. It is very ancient, and had formerly a palace,

where

where the kings of the Merovidgian race reſided; it lies 23 miles N. E. from Amiens. Lat. 50. 5. N. long. 3. 15. E.

Perousa, a ſmall fortreſs in a valley of the ſame name, in Piedmont in upper Italy, on the river Cheſon, and in one of the valleys of the Vaudois, or Waldenſes, ſo called from one Peter Vaud, or Valdo, a merchant of Lyons in France, who in the year 1160, expoſing the errors and ſuperſtitions of the Romiſh church, and having made a great many proſelytes in that kingdom, was baniſhed with his diſciples, who took ſhelter in theſe valleys of Piedmont. It lies 12 miles S. W. of Turin, and was taken by the French in 1651, but reſtored to Savoy in 1696, by the peace of Turin. Lat. 44. 48. N. long. 7. 19. E. *Buſching.*

Perpignan, the preſent capital of Rouſſillon in France, ſituated on the river Tet, a little W. of the Mediterranean; it is ſurrounded with high and thick walls and baſtions, has a conſiderable citadel, beſides which the ſuburbs are defended by a ſmall caſtle; it is the ſee of a biſhop, and has an univerſity. It lies 34 miles S. of Narbonne, and 115 N. of Barcelona. Lat. 43. 5. N. long. 2. 36. E. *Buſching.*

Perseis, idolaters in the E. Indies who worſhip fire, having removed hither from Perſia upon the conqueſt of that kingdom by the Mahometans. Zoroaſter was the founder of this ſect. They extinguiſh fire of no kind, looking upon it as a very high crime. In their temples are lamps, which, as they ſay, have burnt for many ages.

Persepolis, celebrated ruins in the province of Eyrac Agem in Perſia; it was, in ancient times, eſteemed the chief city of the E. excelling all other cities in glory, as appears from the plunder Alexander's ſoldiers made, and a treaſure which he himſelf ſeized, amounting to 120,000 talents of ſilver and gold. There ſtill remains conſiderable ruins of the moſt magnificent palace in the known world, which that brutal prince, in a drunken frolick, at the ſollicitation of the infamous Thais, the Athenian courtezan, ſet on fire with his own hand. Theſe ruins lie at the N. E. end of the wide plain where Perſepolis once ſtood, and generally conjectured to be part of the palace of Darius, whom Alexander conquered. Thus fell Perſepolis, the ſeat of the Perſian monarchs, who for many ages had given law to ſeveral nations, and had been long the terror of Greece. The ruins of Perſepolis are 54 miles N. E. of Schiras, and 216 S. E. of Iſpahan, Lat. 30. 38. N. long. 54. 19. E. *Syſtem Geogr.*

Pershore, a pleaſant market town of Worceſterſhire, ſituated on the river Avon, 10 miles from Worceſter, and 107 from London.

Persia, a kingdom of Aſia, lying between 25 and 45 deg. of N. lat. and between 45 and 67 deg. of E. long. It is 1200 miles in length, and almoſt the ſame in breadth; bounded on the N. by part of Ruſſia, the Caſpian ſea, and the country of the Uſbeck and independent Tartars; on the E. by the Mogul empire, from which a ridge of mountains, and the river Indus divide it; on the S. it has the Arabian ſea, which is part of the ocean, and the Perſian gulph; and on the W. it has Georgia and Aran, or ancient Armenia, from which the rivers Kar and Aros part it; and alſo the Tigris and Euphrates, which ſeparate it from the Turkiſh empire in Aſia. In ancient times Perſia comprehended, beſides ſeveral ſmaller ſtates, the three powerful nations of Media, Perſia, and Parthia. Its limits on the ſide of India have lately been extended further weſtward by the late Kouli Kan, who added to Perſia all the Indian provinces on the W. ſide of the river Indus; and which the great Mogul con-

confirmed to him, when he relinquished his conquest of the provinces lying E. of the Indus, in the year 1739. The boundaries on the side of Turkey cannot be exactly fixed; for though the Tigris, near its mouth, forms part of the western boundary, the Turks and Persians are not agreed with regard to the provinces lying further N. on that river. The temperature of the air in Persia is various, according to the different provinces; generally excessive hot in summer, as lying under the tropick of Cancer; even the winds are so hot for 3 months in a year, that there is hardly any stirring abroad about noon, without danger of life; these winds blowing from the eastward over vast burning sands, are like the heat of an oven, but then they are refreshed with cool breezes in the afternoon. This sultriness is principally found along the sea-coast in the southern provinces, and often proves mortal to Europeans, particularly such as are given to intemperance. They have very little water in Persia, and hardly a river large enough to carry a boat: a traveller does not meet with water sometimes for whole days together; but no place husbands the water better than they do here, for they collect all their little streams and springs, and turning them into one channel, direct them towards their towns, and their cultivated fields and gardens, sometimes 40 or 50 miles. The country is incumbered with mountains, some of which are very high, and generally barren rocks without tree or herbage. But they have several fertile valleys, in which their large towns are situated; particularly that part lying on the Caspian sea, cannot be exceeded by any country in fruitfulness: and in other parts, the barrenness is principally owing to the paucity and sloth of its present inhabitants, for anciently there was not a more plentiful country in the world. Its chief produce is rice, wheat, and barley; their melons are excellent and in vast quantities, having no less than 20 several sorts, which the common people feed on in the season; also cucumbers, delicious apricots, and large peaches. They have several sorts of wine. The palm-tree is carefully cultivated, especially in their gardens, which produce a great variety of roots and vegetables. Their dates are delicious, and being laid in heaps candy themselves. The country produces rhubarb, sena, and many other medicinal drugs; they have also pistachio-nuts, and other fruits. The Persians are more luxurious in their food than the Turks, and make great use of ice, even in winter, but never of snow; a great many use opium. The horses of Persia are the finest in all the E. Their camels and dromedaries are the most useful animals for transporting merchandize over the sandy deserts, some of them carrying near a thousand weight, and travelling several days without water. They have mules, oxen, buffaloes, and two sorts of asses, one slow and heavy, like ours, and another light and graceful; also large flocks of sheep and goats: sometimes they are visited with locusts, which fly so thick that the air is darkened with them, and destroy all the fruits of the earth where they alight. They have a multitude of hawks, eagles, and other birds of prey, which they teach to fly at game, and even at deer and wild beasts, with the assistance of dogs, so that nothing but the wild boars escape them. Their manufactures are embroidery, especially gold and silver in cloth, silk, or leather. Silk is the staple commodity of Persia, of which they have taffaties, tabbies, sattins, stuffs mixed with silk, cotton, camel or goats hair. Their gold velvet, especially the curled sort, is very elegant. The name of merchant is much respected in the E. and only allowed to such as employ factors

tors in the remoteſt countries: ſo that their greateſt miniſters, do not think the buſineſs of a merchant below them; the king himſelf has his factors and agents in the neighbouring countries, who export ſilks, brocades, and other rich goods. But the Armenians and Banaians of India reſiding here, carry on the moſt diſtant foreign traffick. They export raw as well as wrought ſilk in large quantities, to India, Turkey, Muſcovy, and England. The Engliſh Ruſſia company traded down the Wolgo, and over the Caſpian ſea to Perſia, where they bartered the Britiſh woollen manufactures for Perſian ſilks, between the years 1741 and 1746. But upon ſome of the company's officers building ſhips on the Caſpian ſea, for the uſe of the Perſians, the czarina prohibited their traffick to Perſia through her dominions, and that trade is now fallen into the hands of the Armenians. Perſia is an abſolute monarchy. The crown is hereditary, but the reigning prince ſometimes takes the liberty of appointing his younger ſon the ſucceſſor. And as this arbitrary way of government may be juſtly ſuſpected to create him many private enemies, the ruling prince either puts to death, impriſons, or orders the eyes of all his relations to be pulled out, in order to prevent their heading any rebellion. The late king, Nadir Shah, was the firſt of his family that ever mounted a throne. After a civil war of near 30 years, and ſome ſucceſſive uſurpations, Shah Thamas, the almoſt only ſurviving heir of the laſt royal family, defeated all his enemies, for which good fortune he was, in a great meaſure, indebted to the conduct and valour of his general Kouli Kan, and in return veſted him with an unlimited power, which the general making a bad uſe of, the king had determined to lay him aſide. The general pretended that the monarch had a deſign againſt his life, whereupon he cauſed the ſophi to be ſeized and impriſoned, and ſoon after uſurped his throne. He aſſembled a more numerous army than Perſia had lately ſeen, invaded India, and plundered the country of the great Mogul of immenſe treaſures, compelling this prince to yield him all the provinces W. of the Indus. After which he conquered the Bocharas and Uſbeck Tartary, enlarging the Perſian frontiers on the ſide of Turkey. But in the midſt of theſe ſucceſſes he was aſſaſſinated, and ſeveral uſurpers have ſince ſucceeded. The Perſians were generally Mahometans, of the ſect of Haly; but Nadir Shah being a native of Choraſſan, a northern province of Perſia, where Omar's ſect prevails, he compelled moſt of the Perſians to declare themſelves of this ſect; but many of them, eſpecially their prieſts, oppoſing Nadir Shah, he ordered the mufti and ſeveral more of the inferior order to be ſtrangled; after which, none dared to murmur at this alteration. The forces of this kingdom were not very numerous till the late reign; but Nadir Shah increaſed them to upwards of 100,000, whom he maintained out of the plunder of his new conqueſts, at the ſame time eaſing his Perſian ſubjects of a great part of the uſual taxes; but ſuch as oppoſed his uſurpation were oppreſſed, and their eſtates confiſcated, which added conſiderably to his revenue, and enabled him to be generous to his friends and aſſiſtants. The church lands and revenues he appropriated towards paying his army; and theſe, by an exact computation, were found to amount to near a million of tomans, or above 3 millions ſterling per annum. He then publiſhed an edict, ordering all his ſubjects to conform to the Sunnion Omar religion, on pain of his royal diſpleaſure. *Hanway's Travels.*

PERTH, JOHNSTOWN, or ST. JOHN'S TOWN, from a church dedicated

dicated to that ſaint, the capital of all Perthſhire, and a royal burgh, and one of the 2d rank in Scotland; it is a genteel place, ſituated between two meadows on the N. bank of the river Tay. It was the rebels chief place of arms and rendezvous in 1715, under the earl of Marr, and thither they retired after the defeat at Dunblain, till the king's forces commanded by the duke of Argyle marched againſt them, when they fled with the pretender. In 1745, it was poſſeſſed ſucceſſively by the rebels and the king's forces, by which means it became conſiderably enriched, and its ſtructures both public and private have been greatly increaſed. It gives title of earl to one of the Drummond family, and lies 30 miles N. of Edinburgh. Lat. 56. 27. N. long 3. 18. W.

PERTHAMBOY, the capital of New-Jerſey in N. America, a very healthy place, ſituated at the mouth of Raritan river, which falls into Sandy-hook-bay. Though a commodious place for trade, it has not above 40 ſcattered houſes, beſides that of the governor's, not having been built according to their original plan. There are two good roads from it to Piſcataway and Woodbridge, and lies 25 miles S. W. of New-York. Lat. 40. 51. N. long. 14 min. W. *Syſtem Geogr.*

PERTOIS, one of the ſubdiviſions of upper Champagne in France, on the borders of Lorrain.

PERU, formerly a powerful empire, whoſe monarchs were called Incas, or Ingas, i. e. emperors or kings, at preſent a province of Spain in S. America. It lies between lat. 1. 30. N. and 25. 10. S. being nearly 2000 miles long from N. to S. and 350 in breadth. It is bounded on the N. by Popayan, a part of Terra Firma, on the E. by the Andez or Cordillera mountains, which divide it from the country of the Amazons and Paraguay, on the S. by Chili and La Plata, and on the W. by the S. ſea or Pacifick ocean. Its capital at preſent is Lima, formerly Cuſco. The land next the ſea is moſtly barren, ſome valleys excepted, into which their ſtreams from the hills are turned. Between the hills are very extenſive valleys, yielding all manner of grain and fruit, and the weather temperate. The Andes are covered with ſnow the greateſt part of the year, and conſequently cold. The ſea bordering on Peru is called the S. ſea, but more properly the Pacifick ocean, the weather on this coaſt from lat. 4 to 25 S. being generally ſerene. No rain falls in this tract, unleſs within 4 or 5 degrees of the equator, where they have it conſtantly when the ſun is vertical, as is the caſe within this diſtance all over the globe. On the cordilleras or high mountains, it rains or ſnows two thirds of the year. The vintage here is in the fair ſeaſon, and vines thrive beſt in the valleys near the ſea, where little or no rain falls, and which are watered by the rivulets coming down from the hills, collected and turned into the fields and gardens; where they have this opportunity they have ripe grapes when they pleaſe, and they make excellent wines, which cannot be done in any other country between the tropicks. They have a ſort of ſheep here, between 4 feet and 4 and a half in height, more like a camel, but without a bunch, called by the Indians Llamas, and uſed as beaſts of burden, generally carrying a hundred weight, walking with remarkable gravity a very regular pace. Another beaſt like this but ſmaller and lighter, is the Vicunnas, which have very fine wool and much valued; a third ſort larger and more corpulent, is called Guanacos, and a black ſort like the Llamas, called Alpaques. They had alſo red and fallow deer, ſome few lions, bears, and tygers, great numbers of monkeys, but they had neither cats nor rats; but the latter have multiplied ſo much ſince they

they deſtroy their crops of grain as at St. Helena. Beſides their fruit trees which have been tranſplanted hither from Europe, they have thoſe of the Caribbee iſlands, as ananas, guayavas, plantains, bananas, melons, water melons; beſides others peculiar to Peru. The tree moſt valued is that which furniſhes them with quinquina, or Peruvian bark, of the ſize of a cherry tree, principally growing in the province of Quito, about 5 deg. S. of the equator; it bears a long reddiſh flower, which turns to a pod, but the fruit is not of equal virtue with the bark. Near the equator grow cedars, cotton-trees, cacaos, ſugar-canes, palms, and a great deal of good timber; but very few foreſt trees in other parts of Peru. Maiz was the principal food of the Peruvians, and of this alſo they made drink; but the Spaniards have introduced wheat and barley; rice and all ſorts of kitchen vegetables thrive well here. Many excellent balms, gums, and medicinal drugs, particularly the balſam of Peru, are to be met with here. But what the Spaniards value this country moſt for is the vaſt treaſure of gold and ſilver they have drawn from thence for upwards of 200 years, the mountain of Potoſi alone, in 22 S. lat. having yielded two thouſand millions of pieces of eight the firſt 40 years the mines were wrought. In Peru alſo are rich mines of quickſilver and gems, particularly emeralds and torquoiſes, but the latter are not now worked. There were no horſes, cows, elephants, camels, aſſes, mules, ſheep, or hogs, and but one ſpecies of car dogs, in any part of America, before the arrival of the Spaniards; but they have ſince introduced all manner of European animals. They had no tame fowls or poultry till they were imported; but had all manner of game, with variety of birds, particularly parrots, and a fowl called a couder, meaſuring 15 or 16 feet with their wings extended, which would kill and deſtroy cattle, and ſometimes children of 10 or 12 years old; but there are few of theſe. The Peruvians were idolaters, principally worſhipping the ſun; but the Spaniards have made them chriſtians, at leaſt in appearance. *Ulloa's Voyage.*

PERUGIA, anciently PERUSIA, a very old city, the ſee of a biſhop, and has an univerſity. Here reſide a great number of quality, and in this place one meets with excellent white wine, as clear as ſpring water, with a flavour ſomewhat like Muſcadine. Perugia is remarkable in hiſtory for the cruel maſſacre of its inhabitants, by Auguſtus, when he blocked up L. Anthony the Triumvir's brother. Between this city and Cortona lies the lake Thraſimenus, famous for the overthrow of the conſul Flaminius by Hannibal; it lies 72 miles N. of Rome. Lat. 43. 10. N. long. 13. 22. E. *Keyſler.*

PERUSA. See PEROUSA and PERUGIA.

PESARO, a city of Urbino in the pope's dominions in Italy, delightfully ſituated on the Adriatick, at the mouth of the river Foglia; it is well built, clean and pretty populous, the ſee of a biſhop, has beautiful churches, convents, and palaces: the figs in its neighbourhood are reckoned the beſt in Italy, and here alſo is excellent wine; it lies 16 miles N. E. of the city of Urbino. Lat. 44. 5. N. long. 14. 9. E. *Buſching.*

PESCARA, anciently ATERNUS, a fortreſs of the hither Abruzzo in the kingdom of Naples, in Italy, ſituated on the Adriatick, at the mouth of the river of the ſame name, 94 miles N. of the city of Naples. Lat. 42. 36. N. long. 15. 25. E. *Buſching.*

PESCHIERA, a ſmall fortreſs of the Veroneſe, in the Venetian territories in Italy, ſituated at the S. W. end of the Lago di Garda, on

the river Menzo, 19 miles W. of Verona. Lat. 45. 34. N. long. 11. 3. E. *Buſching.*

PEST, a royal free town of lower Hungary, in a plain on the Danube, over which is a bridge of boats oppoſite to Buda; it is ſurrounded by a wall and ditch. Near it is the field Rakos, where the ſtates of Hungary uſually meet on horſeback to chuſe their king. It lies 80 miles S. E. of Preſburg. Lat. 47. 39. N. long. 19. 22. E. *Buſching.*

PETERBOROUGH, the leaſt city, as its ſee is the pooreſt biſhoprick in England; it ſtands in Northamptonſhire on the river Nen, over which it has a ſtone bridge. The cathedral is a noble Gothick ſtructure, but defaced in the civil wars. In the church-yard are the monuments of queen Catharine, who was divorced from Henry VIII. and of Mary queen of Scots. It lies 19 miles from Huntingdon, 36 from Northampton, and 76 from London.

PETERHOFF, an imperial palace on the confines of Ingermanland in Ruſſia, with fine gardens, which may be compared with thoſe of Verſailles.

PETERHEAD, a ſea-port of conſiderable trade, in the N. E. part of Aberdeenſhire, and S. ſide of the water of Ugie, on the promontory called Buchanneſs; it has a pier for ſmall veſſels to enter at high water; but on the S. ſide is a bay or road, capable of containing a hundred ſail of ſhips, with good riding in 9 fathom water, and ſecure from all winds.

PETERSBURG, the capital of Ruſſia, and the reſidence of the empreſs. Before the year 1703, the place where this conſiderable city now ſtands, contained only two ſmall houſes of fiſhermen; but upon Peter the great's erecting the new fortreſs on the river Neva, and making himſelf maſter of the country of Livonia the year after the famous battle of Pultoway, he determined, on account of its convenient ſituation for trading towards the Baltick, to build a city with a fortreſs here, and to call it by his own name. At firſt this deſert iſland was only a heap of mud in the ſhort ſummer of theſe climates, and in winter a frozen pool, not to be approached by land, but by paſſing over wild foreſts and deep moraſſes. Above 300,000 men, whom the czar had called together from all parts of his vaſt empire, were employed here; and theſe laid the foundations of the new fortreſs. When this great work was firſt undertaken, the men employed in it had neither ſufficient proviſions for ſubſiſting, the neceſſary tools, nor houſes or huts to ſhelter them from the weather: and yet the work went on with ſuch expedition, that in 5 months time the fortreſs was raiſed, though the earth for doing it was extremely ſcarce in the neighbourhood. It is computed that no leſs than 100,000 men periſhed in this place, for the country had been rendered deſolate by war, and the uſual ſupplies by the lake of Ladoga were often retarded by contrary winds. The czar himſelf had drawn the plan of the town, the fortreſs, the port, the quays, and the forts to defend its entrance. While the fortreſs was building, the foundations of the city were laid. And his majeſty obliged not only the nobility of Ruſſia, but merchants and tradeſmen of all ſorts to reſide there, and deal in ſuch commodities as he thought moſt advantageous. Artificers, merchants and ſeamen were invited hither to encourage ſhipping, ſo that in one year's time above 30,000 houſes were erected, and now there are above double that number. As the czar intended to remove the trade of Archangel to Peterſburg, in 1713 he cauſed a thouſand families to come hither from Moſcow; he alſo offered great advantages to all foreigners who ſhould ſettle

there,

there, and publiſhed an order in all the towns of Ruſſia, that all goods uſually ſent to Archangel to be ſold to ſtrangers, or bartered for others, ſhould from thenceforth be ſent to Peterſburg, and that the duties to be paid here were in every reſpect to be the ſame as uſed to be paid before. However the commerce of the merchants was not entirely tranſplanted to Peterſburg, till ſome years after. And a great many houſes were built only with timber, but in 1714, the czar gave orders that the walls of houſes to be built for the future ſhould be of brick, and the roofs covered with tiles. At length all difficulties were removed, and it is now one of the largeſt and fineſt cities in Europe. It is about 16 Engliſh miles in circuit, but without gates or walls. The Neva is in ſome places upwards of 300 fathoms, or half a mile broad, but it is not of equal depth, for which reaſon large merchant ſhips load and unload at Cronſtadt, whither the ſhips of war built at Peterſburg are alſo ſent. The river is divided into 2 principal branches, called the large and ſmall Neva, and with theſe the little rivers Fontanka and Mocka unite; and theſe form the different iſlands on which Peterſburg is built. The czar Peter would not conſent to the making of a bridge of boats or pontoons over the river, intending to ſupport as many watermen as poſſible, and theſe he prohibited the uſe of oars, in order to learn them the method of managing ſails; but being ignorant peaſants, many perſons at firſt were loſt. In 1724 the emperor founded an academy of ſciences and belles lettres at Peterſburg, and alſo an academy for the marine, where young gentlemen were inſtructed in navigation: here alſo they learned the dead languages, and were taught riding and fencing, with other exerciſes. Linen and woollen manufactures were alſo eſtabliſhed; together with paper and powder mills, elaboratories for gunpowder and fireworks, and other places for preparing ſalt-petre and brimſtone. Rope yards for making cables and other tackling were alſo eſtabliſhed, and a foundery for caſting great guns, mortars, and ſmall arms; vaſt quantities of very good iron ore being found near the Ladoga lake. The great forge at Peterſburg furniſhes anchors, &c. for ſhipping. A printing-houſe is alſo eſtabliſhed here, and ſeveral books printed, the government encouraging their ſubjects to enquire into the ſtate of the world abroad, inſtead of keeping them in ignorance, according to their ancient maxims. Aſſemblies, plays, and operas were alſo introduced by the czar, who though he had no reliſh for ſuch entertainments, was for encouraging them, in order to ſoften the natural moroſeneſs of his people. The citadel is a long and irregluar hexagon with 6 parallel baſtions, except two, one of which oppoſite to Carelia has 2 orillons or blinds, and that oppoſite to the river none, but each of the other 4 has one: all was firſt built with earth and turf, but is ſince lined with ſtrong walls. On the flanks are two rows of arched cazemates, one above another, bomb-proof. On one of the curtains is a royal diſpenſary, the fineſt in Europe. In Peterſburg are 20 Ruſſian churches and 4 Lutheran, beſides thoſe of the reformed, alſo Engliſh, Dutch, and Roman catholick. The five general ſubdiviſions of this city are the Peterſburg iſland, Baſils iſland, the Admiralty iſland, the Moſcow ſide on the main land, and laſtly, the Wibourg ſide. The trade of this city is conſiderable, vaſt numbers of ſhips belonging to maritime nations being ſeen here. The inhabitants, beſides Ruſſians, are of various countries; the citizens, properly ſo called, are ſcarce 200, but the number of ſouls in the city exceed 100,000. In autumn a S. W. wind uſually occaſions inundations,

which do considerable damage. Lat. 59. 59. N. long. 36. 6. E. *Busching.*

PETERSFIELD, a borough of Hampshire; it sends 2 members to parliament, and lies 15 miles from Winchester, and 55 from London.

PETERSHAGEN, a town of the duchy of Minden, in Westphalia, in Germany, situated on the river Weser, 5 miles below Minden city, and 37 W. of Hanover; it belongs to the king of Prussia. Lat. 52. 34. N. long. 8. 48. E.

PETERSHAM, a village of Surry, noted for fine seats near the Thames, 3 miles from Kingston, and 14 from London.

PETERSHOFF. See PETERHOFF.

PETERWARADEIN, a strong frontier town of Sclavonia, supposed to be the ancient Acuminium, situated on the Danube. In its neighbourhood, a memorable victory was obtained by prince Eugene over the Turks in 1716. It belongs to the house of Austria. Lat. 45. 24. N. long. 20. 15. E. *Busching.*

PETER-WARDEIN, a large town of the Russians, in lower Hungary, surrounded with a rampart; it is the see of a Greek archbishop, and lies on the Danube, opposite to Sclavonia Peterwaradein.

PETHERTON, SOUTH, a market town of Somersetshire, on the river Parr, 16 miles from Wells, and 131 from London.

PETIGLIANO, a small fortress of the Seinnois in Italy, 54 miles S. of Siena. Lat. 42. 46. N. long. 12. 46. E.

PETIT GUAVES, a port town in a large bay, on the W. side of Hispaniola in the American ocean, taken by the French buccaneers in 1654. For about 10 leagues, and as far as cape St. Nicholas on the N. W. the sea is always calm from 3 in the morning till noon, tornados excepted; when there springs up a breeze holding till next morning; it lies 211 miles W. of St. Domingo, and subject to France. Lat. 18. 16. N. long. 76. 10. W.

PETRAS, the modern name of Pelion, a famous mountain of Thessaly in European Turkey, 1250 paces in height.

PETRIKOW, a town of Siradia in Great Poland, near the river Pilcza, where anciently the kings were elected and diets held; at present it is the seat of one of the great tribunals, and lies 90 miles S. W. of Warsaw. Lat. 51. 46. N. long. 19. 5. E. *Busching.*

PETRINA, a fortified town of the bannat of Croatia in Hungarian Illyricum, between the rivers Culp and Petrina; subject to the house of Austria: it lies 40 miles E. of Carlstadt. Lat. 56. 5. N. long. 17. 5. E. *Busching.*

PETTAW, a small town of lower Stiria, in Austria, in Germany, situated on the Drave, thought to be an ancient Roman colony, called Petavium, then the boundary of that empire. It has been a bishoprick for 1300 years, and lies 30 miles S. E. of Gratz, and 10 W. of the borders of Sclavonia. Lat. 47. 10. N. long. 16. 18. E. *Busching.*

PETTIPOLY, a port town, with the largest harbour on the Coromandel coast, in the hither India in Asia. Lat. 16. 45. N. long. 80. 12. E.

PETWORTH, a large and well built market town of Sussex, near which is the magnificent palace of the duke of Somerset, in which the late emperor Charles VI. when nominal king of Spain was entertained; it lies 15 miles from Chichester, and 46 from London.

PEYBUS. See PEPUS.

PEYENDE, a lake of Tavastia in Finland in Sweden, 8 miles long from N. to S. communicating with Rotzlain lake, by means of which its waters run into the river Kymen, and thence into the gulf of Finland.

PEZENAS. See PESENAS.

PFALTZ-

PFALTZBURG, a town of Alſace in Germany, 50 miles E. of Nancy, which, with the diſtrict bearing its name, was ceded to France in 1718. Lat. 48. 46. N. long. 7. 26. E. *Buſching*.

PFEFFERS, a town of Rheinthal in Switzerland, noted for a rich Benedictine abbey, and fine baths. The former ſtands on the river Caminge, on a high mountain; and the latter are in a valley at the bottom of 2 ſteep rocks, with bagnios and lodging rooms, built by the abbot, and much frequented. The waters are hot in the 2d degree, and ſerviceable againſt ſeveral diſtempers, either by bathing or drinking.

PFIN, an ancient place of Zurich in Switzerland, called in Latin Fines, as being the boundary of the Romans, between the Swiſs and Rhætians. The remains of its old walls are ſtill to be ſeen, and Roman antiquities are frequently dug up here. It lies in the neighbourhood of Stein.

PFIRT, or FORET, the capital of Sundgow in Germany, defended by a ſtrong caſtle; it lies 10 miles W. of Baſil. Lat. 47. 35. N. long. 7. 26. E. *Buſching*.

PFORTSHEIM, a city of Baden-Dourlach, in Suabia in Germany, at the confluence of the Ens and Nagold, and at the entrance of the Hercynian, or black foreſt, 15 miles S. of Dourlach. Lat. 48. 54. N. long. 8. 37. E. *Buſching*.

PFULENDORF, an imperial city of Suabia in Germany, on the river Andelſpack, which here falls into the Ablac; it is a ſmall neat place, and lies 16 miles N. of the lake of Conſtance.

PHARNACIA, a city of Pontus in Aſiatick Turkey, between 2 high and craggy rocks, near the Euxine coaſt, with a ſmall harbour, 44 miles W. of Trebiſond. Lat. 40. 54. N. long. 38. 14. E.

PHAROS, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, lying oppoſite to the city of Alexandria in Egypt. This with the main land forms a capacious harbour, about half a mile from that city, with which it communicates by a ſtone cauſeway. On this iſland ſtood the celebrated Pharos or light-houſe, built by the famous architect Soſtrates Cnidos, with numerous lights at top, for directing ſhips into the harbour; it was eſteemed one of the 7 wonders of the world, and coſt Ptolemy Philadelphus 800 talents. Many other like towers have obtained the name of Pharos, as thoſe of Rhodes and Meſſina, in Sicily. But inſtead of this noble ſtructure, one ſees now only an irregular caſtle, out of which clumſy building riſes a tower which ſerves for a light-houſe, with nothing of the beauty and grandeur of the old one. This laſt ſtood in lat. 30. 40. N. long. 31. 15. E.

PHARSALUS, now PHARSA, a town of Theſſaly in European Turkey, famous for a battle fought in its plains between Pompey and Cæſar, in which the former was entirely defeated, and called the battle of Pharſalia; it is ſeated on the banks of the river Enipeus, is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and lies 10 miles S. of Lariſſa. Lat. 39. N. long. 23. E.

PHENEUS, a lake of the Morea in European Turkey, famous among the ancients for the river Styx iſſuing from it, the water of which is ſo cold, that ſuch as drink of it are ſaid to be frozen to death; it alſo corrodes iron and copper, whence the ancient poets repreſent it as the river of hell. *Buſching*.

PHASIS, one of the largeſt rivers of Aſia, which riſing amongſt the ridges of mount Caucaſus in Georgia, traverſes Mengrelia, and winding weſtward, diſcharges itſelf by two mouths into the Euxine ſea, where, from the lightneſs of its waters, it retains its ſweetneſs to a conſiderable diſtance. Where the two branches part, the river is a mile and a half in breadth, and its bed above 80 fathoms deep. Its coaſts are moſtly low, ſandy, and covered with

thick woods, receiving ſeveral rivers in its courſe, the moſt conſiderable of which are the ancient Hippus, Glaucus, and Sigamon.

PHEASANTS ISLE, ſituated near the city of St. Jean de Luz, in Gaſcony in France, formed by the river Bidaſſoa, which ſeparates France and Spain, but belongs to neither kingdom, for which reaſon it was pitched upon for concluding ſeveral treaties between thoſe crowns, particularly that in 1659, called the Pyrenean treaty, from the neighbourhood of the mountains of that name. Hence alſo the French call it l'iſle de la Conference, and l'iſle de Paix. It lies 16 miles S. of Bayonne, Lat. 43. 20. N. long. 8. W.

PHENICIA, a province of Syria in Aſiatick Turkey, lying along the Levant, or eaſtern part of the Mediterranean, by which it is bounded on the W. by Syria Propria on the N. by Cœloſyria and Batanea on the E. and by Paleſtine on the S. of which laſt, it is ſometimes reckoned a part. It is narrow from E. to W. but made a conſiderable figure in hiſtory, not only for the number of its maritime cities, the principal of which were Tyre, Sidon, and Ptolemais, the two former being the firſt maritime powers we read of in ſacred or profane hiſtory, but alſo for the ingenuity of its inhabitants, to whom are attributed the invention of letters, navigation, aſtronomy, merchandizing, and many other uſeful diſcoveries. They eſtabliſhed colonies in ſeveral parts of Europe, Aſia, and Africa; among which that of the Carthagenians was one of the moſt conſiderable. Its inland part called Syrophœnicia, or Phœnicia ad Libanum, as having ſeveral towns along that chain of mountains, particularly Damaſcus and Heliopolis, now Balbec. At preſent Phenicia is part of the Beglerbegate of Tripoli.

PHILADELPHIA, an ancient town of Lydia, in Aſia Minor, and formerly the 2d of the 7 Aſiatick churches. It lay on a beautiful plain, near the foot of mount Tmolus to the N. and was the laſt place in theſe parts that ſurrendered to the Turks, after bravely ſuſtaining a ſiege of 6 years; it lies 40 miles E. of Smyrna, but is now in ruins. Lat. 38. 7. N. long. 29. E. *Buſching*.

PHILADELPHIA, the capital of Penſylvania, a province lying S. of Buckingham county, in N. America, one of the Britiſh colonies, 70 miles W. of New York. It is commodiouſly ſituated between 2 navigable rivers, namely the Delaware and Schuylkill; Mr. Penn, the proprietary, deſigned it an oblong ſquare of 2 miles in length, from one river to the other, with a front to each a mile in length. The principal ſtreets, 8 in number, and 2 miles long, he cut at right angles, by 16 others of one mile in length, all ſpacious; he left proper ſpaces for markets, and other publick buildings; each houſe has a large court, orchards, and gardens In the center of the town is a ſquare of 10 acres. Both the high-ſtreet and broad-ſtreet, are 100 feet broad; and ſeveral canals convey water into the town. The quay is beautiful, and about 200 feet ſquare, to which ſhips of 500 tons may lay their broad ſides. The number of houſes already built, according to the original plan, is above 2000; and here ſome wealthy merchants reſide. The eaſtern part of the town, facing the Schuylkill, is the moſt populous, that river being navigable 100 miles above the falls. The greateſt part of the inhabitants are quakers, tho' there are many of the church of England, who have 2 churches, beſides preſbyterians, baptiſts, and a Swediſh church. See PENSYLVANIA. Here are all ſorts of mechanicks, a printing-houſe, and a weekly Gazette. Lat. 40. 50. N. long. 74. 12. W.

PHILIP FORT, or PHILIPPINE, a fortreſs of Dutch Brabant, on the ſide of the Scheld, commanding the navigation

navigation of that river; it lies 5 miles N. W. of Antwerp.

PHILIPPI, an ancient city of Macedonia, on the borders of Romania in European Turkey; in its neighbouring fields Brutus and Caſſius were defeated, by Mark Anthony and Octavianus, afterwards ſtyled the emperor Auguſtus, by which victory Rome entirely loſt her liberty. St. Paul preached the goſpel here, and wrote an epiſtle to his converts, ſtill extant in the ſacred canon. At preſent it has a caſtle on a mountain, and divers fortreſſes communicating with it, encompaſſed with walls, which extend into the plain. Here the ruins of ſeveral magnificent ſtructures, with an amphitheatre are ſtill to be ſeen; it is the ſee of an archbiſhop, tho' but thinly inhabited, and lies 15 miles N. of the gulf of Conteſſa. Lat. 41. 12. N. long. 25. E.

PHILIPPINES, iſlands in the Pacifick ocean in Aſia, reckoned to be about 1200 in number, of which 5 or 600 are pretty conſiderable, that of Luconia or Manila, is 400 miles long, and 200 broad. Theſe iſlands lie between lat. 5 and 19 N. and between long. 114 and 131 E. a very little N. E. of Borneo, and 300 S. E. of China. See MINDANAO, LUCONIA, &c.

PHILIPPOPOLI, a pretty large town of Romania in European Turkey, ſtanding on 2 pikes, forming only one mountain; beſides which, here are 3 other mountains on the the river Mariza, which begins here to be navigable, and divides the city from the ſuburbs, which are joined to it by a fine wooden bridge; moſt of the inhabitants are chriſtians, and the place is the ſee of an archbiſhop. It lies near mount Hæmus, on the borders of Bulgaria, 200 miles N. W. of Conſtantinople. In 1360, it was taken by the Turks. In its neighbourhood grow vaſt quantities of rice. Lat. 42. 20. N. long. 25. E.

PHILIPSBURG, a city of the palatinate in Germany, on the E. ſide of the Rhine; it lies in a morafs, and is ſtrongly fortified; has been often taken and retaken by the French and Imperialiſts, having ſuſtained 7 memorable ſieges in the ſpace of 100 years. The laſt time it was taken by the French was in 1734, after a long ſiege, in which the famous duke of Berwick, natural ſon of James II. king of England, was killed by a cannon ball, when viewing the trenches, but it was reſtored to the Germans the following year; it lies 16 miles S. W. of Heidelburg. Lat. 49. 8. N. long. 8. 18. E.

PHILIPS NORTON, a market town of Somerſetſhire, 5 miles from Bath, and 104 from London.

PHILIPSTADT, a town of Wermeland, in W. Gothland in Sweden, ſurrounded with mountains and lakes, conſequently a place of difficult acceſs, 120 miles W. of Stockholm. Lat. 59. 52. N. long. 14. 12. E.

PHILIPPEVILLE, a ſmall well fortified town of Hainault, in the French Netherlands, the works of which were very much increaſed by Lewis XIV. It lies 22 miles S. W. of Namur. Lat. 50. 12. N. long. 4. 27. E.

PHOCEA, now FOGGIA, an ancient city of Aſia Minor, on the borders of Æolis and Ionia. The inhabitants are ſaid to have been the founders of Marſeilles in France; it is a poor place, but the ſee of a biſhop, and lies 10 miles W. of Nova Phocea, a neat place, with a good harbour and caſtle. Phocis was alſo a province or ſubdiviſion of ancient Achaia, now Livadia, in European Turkey.

PHOENICIA. See PHENICIA.

PHRYGIA MAJOR and MINOR, two provinces of the leſſer Aſia, anciently ſo called, but now a part of Turkey in Aſia; it is bounded by the Helleſpont on the N. by Lydia

on the S. and by the Archipelago on the W. Its capital is Pergamus, once a noble city, now in ruins.

PIACENZA, or PLACENTIA, a pretty large city of the duchy bearing its name in upper Italy, in a moſt delightful country, well watered, and not far from the Po. Its fortifications are inconſiderable, but it has a good citadel; its ſtreets are ſtrait, the principal of which called Stradone, is 25 common paces in breadth, and 3000 feet long in a direct line, with 600 ſtone poſts to ſeparate the foot path from the carriages; it is upwards of four miles in circuit, is the ſee of a biſhop, and has an univerſity; it lies 30 miles N. W. of the city of Parma. Lat. 45. 10. N. long. 10. 25. E.

PIANOSA, a ſmall iſland on the S. coaſt of Italy in the Tuſcan ſea, about 10 miles S. W. of that of Elba. Lat. 42. 36. N. long. 11. E.

PIAVA, a river of Italy, riſing in Tirol, runs from N. to S. through the Venetian territories, and falls into the Adriatick by 2 mouths, a little to the N. of Venice.

PICARDY, a province of France, bounded on the S. by the iſle of France, on the W. by Normandy and la Marche, on the N. by the ſtreight or paſs of Calais, Artois, and Hainault, and on the E. by Champagne: it is a level country, without woods or mountains, producing no wine; but abounds in corn, all ſorts of fruits, and paſtures, from which they make great quantities of hay; turf is the common fuel. The woollen manufactures flouriſh in ſeveral of their towns: Amiens is their capital.

PICIGHITONE, or PIZZIGHETONE, a ſmall town of the Milaneſe, in Italy, having a caſtle on the river Adda. Thither K. Francis was brought after he was taken priſoner at the battle of Pavia. It lies 35 miles S. E. of Milan. Lat. 45. 10. N. long. 10. 12. E.

PICKERING, a good market town in the N. riding of Yorkſhire, ſituated on a hill among the wild mountains of Blackmore, 22 miles from York, and 226 from London.

PICO, one of the Azore iſlands in the Atlantick ocean, lying between Europe and America, and ſubject to Portugal; it has very high mountains, drives a conſiderable trade with its excellent wines, cedars, and other valuable timber. Its capital is Lagens, ſituated on the S. ſide of the iſland, 3 leagues S. E. of Fayal.

PICTS-WALL, the ancient boundary of the Romans juriſdiction in Britain, beginning at Foulneſs, on the Iriſh ſea, at the entrance of the Solway firth in Cumberland, and paſſes in a N. E. direction by Carliſle, and, continuing on in the ſame courſe to the river Tyne in Northumberland, paſſes by Newcaſtle, terminating at the German ocean, after an extent of above 80 miles. This wall, or rather fence, was thrown up by the Romans, to prevent the Picts and Scots from ravaging the ſouthern parts of the iſland. It was firſt begun by the emperor Adrian, in the form of a mural hedge, with ſtakes, and huge heaps of turf and earth, and before it a deep ditch. But the emperor Severus, A. C. 123, ſtrengthened it with ſtone fortreſſes and turrets, ſituated near enough to each other to give the alarm by the ſound of a trumpet. Some remains of this famous wall are ſtill to be ſeen.

PIED DE PORT, a town of Gaſcony, in France, the laſt of that kingdom on the ſide of Spain, ſituated at the mouth of the Urdacury, near the foot of the Pyrenean mountains, 16 miles S. of Bayonne. Lat. 43. 15. N. long. 1. 22. W.

PIEDMONT, as lying at the foot of the Alps, a principality of upper Italy, being part of the ancient Lombardy, bounded on the N. by Savoy, from which it is ſeparated by the Alps and the country of the Waldenſes; on the W. by France, from

which

which it is divided by the river Var and the Alps; on the S. by the Mediterranean and the territories of the republick of Genoa; and on the E. by the duchies of Montferrat and Milan. It is about 100 miles in length, from N. to S. and 70 in breadth from E. to W. The Po divides it into two parts, called Gallia Cispadana, and Transpadana. As it is a very rich country, so it is also one of the most delightful in Italy, producing abundance of corn of all sorts, rice, great variety of wines, and fruits; also hemp. flax, saffron, mulberry-trees for feeding silk-worms, the raw silk of which is reckoned the best in Italy; the English alone having purchased for many years successively, as much as amounted to 200,000 l. Truffles grow here in abundance, sometimes from 12 to 14 pounds weight, being a black white, and marbled with red streaks. Their crops are sometimes destroyed by hail-storms, called the plague of Piedmont; but a still greater misfortune is their lying so near the French, who have often attempted the conquest of their country. Its capital is Turin.

Pienza, a small city of the territory of Siena, in Tuscany; it is the see of a bishop, the birth place of Æneas Sylvius, afterwards pope Pius II. and lies 30 miles S. E. of Siena city. Lat. 43. 17. N. long. 13. 16. E.

Pierre de Moutier, St. a small town of Nivernois, in France, on a marshy lake between mountains, 15 miles S. of Nevers.

Pierre de Cadore, a town of Paduano, and the capital of the Cadorino, in the Venetian territories, in Italy, 55 miles N. of Venice. Lat. 46. 40. N. long. 12. 30. E.

Pignerol, a town of Piedmont, on the river Chison, at the foot of the Alps, in the valley Perouse; it had formerly a considerable fortress, and was the key of Italy; but in 1696 its works were demolished, and the place ceded to Savoy, upon condition that it should never after be fortified: it lies 10 miles S. W. of Turin. Lat. 44. 46. N. long. 7. 15. E. *Busching.*

Pilau, a considerable port town of ducal Prussia, in Poland, at the mouth of the Frische-haf; it has a regular citadel of 5 angles, being the key of Prussia on the sea side; it lies 50 miles W. of Koningsburg, and subject to the king of Prussia. Lat. 54. 45. N. long. 20. 5. E.

Pilsen, or Bilsen, a large well fortified town of Bohemia, in Germany, on the river Cotbuz, 44 miles S. of Prague; subject to the house of Austria. Lat. 49. 46. N. long. 13. 17. E.

Pilten, a town of Courland, situated on the river Anger, the seat of the bishop of Courland.

Pilzow, or Pilzno, a small town in the palatinate of Sandomir, in little Poland, 43 miles N. E. of Cracow. Lat. 50. 44. N. long. 20. 36. E. *Busching.*

Pindus, now Melzovo, a famous mountain of Thessaly, in European Turkey.

Pines, Island of, a small island on the N. coast of Terra Firma, in S. America, 124 miles E. of Porto Bello, forming a good harbour with two other little islands and the main land. Lat. 9. 12. N. long. 80. 15. W.

Pinhel, a town of Tralos Montes, in Portugal, situated on a mountain near the river Coa. It is surrounded with walls, and contains about 1600 inhabitants. Lat. 40. 51. N. long. 7. 18. W.

Pinneburg, a town of Holstein, in lower Saxony, in Germany, subject to the king of Denmark. It lies 12 miles N. W. of Hamburgh. Lat. 54. 16. N. long. 9. 27. E. *Busching.*

Pinsk, a pretty large town of Lithuania, in Poland, situated on the river Peripet, in the middle of the vast morasses of that kingdom, chiefly

chiefly inhabited by Greek chriſtians, who have a biſhop reſident among them.

PIOMBINO, a city of the State de gli Preſidii, in Italy, having an harbour on the Tuſcan ſea, and built out of the ruins of the ancient Populonium, ſubject to its own prince. It lies 10 miles from the iſland of Elba.

PIPERNO, a ſmall town of the Campania di Roma, in Italy, built out of the ruins of the ancient Privernum; it lies 54 miles S. E. of Rome, in the road to Naples. Lat. 41. 34. N. long. 14. 12. E. *Keyſler.*

PIPLEY, a town of India, in Aſia, ſituated on the W. ſide of the bay of Bengal, having an harbour a little E. of the port of Baliſore, where there are French and Dutch factories. Lat. 21. 5. N. long. 86. 5. E. *Syſtem Geogr.*

PIGNIONI. See PEGQUINI.

PIRANO, a ſmall town of Iſtria, in the Venetian dominions, in Italy, with a convenient harbour on a bay of the Adriatick, 10 miles S. of Cabo d'Iſtria. Lat. 45. 46. N. long. 14. 15. E. *Buſching.*

PIRITZ, a town of Pomerania, in upper Saxony, in Germany, 15 miles S. of Stetin. Lat. 53. 12. N. long. 15. 8. E.

PIRNA, a ſmall town of Miſnia, in upper Saxony, in Germany, ſituated on the Elbe, over which is a fine ſtone bridge, and defended by a ſtrong caſtle. It lies 4 miles S. E. of Dreſden. *Keyſler.*

PISA, a large city, belonging to Tuſcany, in Italy, finely ſituated on the Arno, but ſo poorly inhabited that the graſs grows in ſeveral of its ſtreets: it was once a flouriſhing republick, till ſubdued by the Florentines in 1406. In the eleventh century its inhabitants were reckoned at about 150,000, but at preſent they hardly amount to 1600. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and has an univerſity. It is ſurrounded with ditches and old walls, and defended by a modern citadel, an ancient caſtle, and a conſiderable fort. The inhabitants reap ſome advantage from building of galleys, and the knights of St. Stephen reſiding here; an order inſtituted by the great Coſmo de Medicis. From hence to Leghorn runs a canal for the conveniency of trade, and draining of the moraſſes. In the church-yard is an ancient inſcription, being an order to this city, that upon notice of Cæſar's death they ſhould wear mourning for a year, and during that time abſtain from all diverſions. In this city is the famous hanging tower. It lies 5 miles E. of the ſea, 12 N. of Leghorn, and 38 W. of Florence. Lat. 43. 37. N. long. 11. 16. E. *Keyſler.*

PISCA, a town of Lima, in Peru, having an harbour and ſpacious road. It formerly ſtood a quarter of a league farther to the S. but being deſtroyed by an earthquake, in 1682, it was removed hither. In the neighbourhood is made excellent wine, with which Lima and other places are furniſhed. All ſorts of European fruits are produced here, together with thoſe peculiar to the climate; it lies 144 miles S. of the city of Lima. Lat. 14. 10. S. long. 76. 10. W. *Ulloa.*

PISCATAWAY, a town and harbour of New Hampſhire, in New England, one of the Britiſh colonies in N. America, ſituated on a river of the ſame name, 74 miles N. of Boſton. Lat. 43. 39. N. long. 70. 14. W. *Syſtem Geogr.*

PISCINA MIRABILIS, a vaſt ſubterraneous building near Naples, in the Terra di Lavoro of Italy, ſupported by near 50 ſquare pillars, and ſuppoſed to have been a reſervoir of water, to ſerve the galleys at Baiæ.

PISIDIA, a ſmall province of Aſiatick Turkey, lying to the N. of Pamphylia, and along the W. ſide of mount Taurus.

PISTOIA, anciently PISTORIA, a pretty large but thinly inhabited town of W. Bothnia, in Sweden, ſituated

ſituated on the W. ſide of the Bothnick gulf, and joined to the main land by a wooden bridge, 80 miles S. W. of Torne. Lat. 64. 39. N. long. 20. 5. E. *Buſching.*

PITTENWEEM, a royal burgh of Fife, in Scotland, having at an harbour the mouth of the frith of Forth, 23 miles N. E. of Edinburgh. Lat. 56. 15. N. long. 2. 28. W.

PLACENTIA in Italy. See PIACENZA.

PLACENTIA, a city of Spaniſh Eſtremadura, ſituated on the banks of the little river Xerte, over which are three bridges; it is the ſee of a biſhop, and lies 94 miles S. W. of Madrid. Lat. 39. 48. N. long. 6. 5. W.

PLACENTIA, a town of Biſcay, ſituated on the river Deva, 44 miles E. of Bilboa. Lat. 43. 36. N. long. 2. 26. W. *Buſching.*

PLACENTIA, a ſea-port town, ſituated on a ſpacious bay on the S. E. part of Newfoundland, in N. America, 44 miles W. of St. John's. Lat. 48. 10. N. long. 56. 10. W. *Syſtem Geogr.*

PLASENDAL, a fortreſs of Flanders, in the Auſtrian Low Countries, 3 miles S. E. of Oſtend.

PLATA, a little iſland near the coaſt of Peru, in S. America, belonging to Spain. Lat. 1. 5. S. long. 81. 15. W.

PLATA, the capital city of la Plata, or Paraguay, in Peru, in S. America, 100 miles E. of Potoſi. Lat. 22. 36. S. long. 66. 36. W.

PLATA, a large river of Peru, in S. America, which, riſing in the province of the ſame name, runs S. E. till it joins the river Paraguay, the united ſtream of which is called Plata for above 200 leagues, till it empties itſelf with aſtoniſhing rapidity into the Atlantick ocean, below Buenos Ayres: ſeveral rivers join it on both ſides, ſo that it often overflows its banks; it is navigable for the largeſt veſſels, and full of delightful iſlands.

PLATÆA, an ancient city of Achaia, now Licadia, in European Turkey, ſituated at the foot of mount Cithæron, between Athens and Thebes, where Pauſanias, with a handful of men, obtained a memorable victory over Mardonius, the Perſian general, 40,000 being ſlain in the field of battle, and proved the ruin of Xerxes's army, then in Greece. Lat. 38. 5. N. long. 26. 5. E. *Buſching.*

PLAWEN, a genteel town of Voigtland, in upper Saxony, in Germany, on the river Elſter; it has four annual fairs, and lies 64 miles S. W. of Dreſden. Lat. 50. 36. N. long. 12. 14. E. *Buſching.*

PLESKOW, a fortified town of Ruſſia, ſituated at the mouth of the river Welika. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and lies 134 miles E. of Riga. Lat. 57. 26. N. long. 28. 38. E. *Buſching.*

PLESSE, a town of Sileſia, in Bohemia, ſituated on the river Viſtula, on the borders of Poland, 36 miles E. of Troppau; ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Lat. 50. 12. N. long. 18. 23. E. *Buſching.*

PLIMOUTH, anciently TAMARÆ OSTIUM, a ſea-port town of Devonſhire, with an excellent harbour at the mouth of the river Plim, ſtrongly fortified. Here is a royal dock, for building and fitting out ſhips. It ſends two members to parliament, and gives title of earl to the noble family of Windſor. It lies 42 miles from Exeter, and 215 from London. Lat. 50. 26. N. long. 4. 27. W.

PLIMOUTH, NEW, the metropolis of a county of the ſame name, in New England, ſituated on the S. W. ſide of the gulf of Patuxet, or New Plimouth bay. It was the firſt town the Engliſh built in this country, but now united with the Maſſachuſets. Lat. 41. 28. N. long. 71. 15. W. *Syſtem Geogr.*

PLIMTON, a borough of Devonſhire, ſituated on the river Plim, near the Engliſh channel; it ſends

two

two members to parliament, and lies 36 miles from Exeter, and 220 from London.

PLIMLYMON, a mountain lying partly in Radnorſhire, and partly in Montgomeryſhire in Wales, of uncommon height. The rivers Severn and Wye from off its E. ſide; and the Rydal and Iſtwyth from its W.

PLOCSKOW, or PLOCZK, a town of great Poland, ſituated on the high bank of the Viſtula, from which it has a pleaſant proſpect; it is the ſee of a biſhop, has ſeveral rich churches, a good trade, and a caſtle for its defence; it lies 50 miles N. W. of Warſaw. Lat. 53. 10. N. long. 20. 15. E. *Buſching.*

PLOEN, a town of Holſtein, and capital of a principality of the ſame name in lower Saxony in Germany, ſurrounded by a wood and lake, 24 miles N. W. of Lubeck; ſubject to the houſe of Holſtein-Ploen. Lat. 54. 46. N. long. 10. 12. E. *Buſching.*

PLUDENTZ, a town of Tirol in Auſtria in Germany, ſituated at the foot of the mountains on the Ill, 65 miles W. of Inſpruck. Lat. 47. 18. N. long. 10. 12. E.

Po, a conſiderable river of Italy, riſing in mount Viſo, one of the Alps, from whence it runs in ſeveral meanders to Turin, where it receives the Doria, and continuing a N. courſe to Chivazzo turns E. and paſſing through Piedmont, Milan, Montferrat, Parma, Mantua, Ferrara, and Venice, empties itſelf, by ſeveral channels, into the Adriatick. In its courſe, beſides the 2 Dorias, it receives the leſſer Tanaro, the Oglio, the Adige, and the Mincio, and waters the towns of Verue, Caſal, Valenzo, Placentia, and Cremona.

POCKLINGTON, a market town in the E. riding of Yorkſhire, 12 miles from York, and 183 from London.

PODENSTEIN, a town of Franconia in Germany, 30 miles S. E. of Bamberg. Lat. 49. 54. N. long. 11. 35. E.

PODOLIA, a very fruitful province in Red Ruſſia in little Poland, bounded on the N. by Volhinia, on the S. by the river Nieſter, which ſeparates it from Moldavia, on the E. by Oczakow Tartary, and on the S. by the palatinate of Lemberg. It is divided into upper and lower. The river Bug, or Boeg, runs quite through it from W. to E. The E. part of the province is a perfect deſert, by reaſon of the frequent ravages of the Turks, Tartars, and Coſſacks.

POGGIO IMPERIAL, a city of Tuſcany in Italy, 18 miles S. of Florence. Lat. 43. 24. N. long. 12. 22. E.

POICTIERS, or POICTOU, anciently LEMNUM, the capital of all Poictou in France, ſituated on the river Clam, and one of the largeſt places, except Paris, in the kingdom; but thinly inhabited and great part of it waſte, having been ruined by the civil wars; it is the ſee of a biſhop, and has an univerſity. In this city are ſeveral remains of Roman antiquities, particularly an amphitheatre, &c. In the neighbourhood of the city, Edward the black prince obtained a ſignal victory over the French in the year 1356, and took John their king and his ſon Philip priſoners. It lies 70 miles N. E. of Rochelle. Lat. 46. 48. N. long. 14 min. E. *Buſching.*

POICTOU, or POITOU, a province of France, bounded on the S. by Saintonge, Angoumois, and Aunix, on the E. by la Marche, and a part of Berry; on the N. by Touraine and Anjou; and on the W. by the ocean. It is about 151 miles in length, and 70 in breadth, abounds in corn and cattle, and was part of the old kingdom of Acquitaine. Henry II. of England, marrying Eleanor heireſs of the laſt duke

duke of Acquitaine, it, together with Guienne and Gaſcony, became annexed to the crown of England; but loſt by the unfortunate Henry VI. It is divided into upper and lower Poictou.

POIRINO, or POVERINO, a town of Piedmont in Italy, 15 miles S. E. of Turin. Lat 44. 55. N. long. 7. 32. E.

POISSY, a little town in the iſle of France, on the river Seine, over which is one of the broadeſt ſtone bridges in the kingdom; it lies about 5 leagues below Paris, was the birth-place of St. Louis, and was formerly the royal reſidence.

POLA, anciently PIETAS JULIA, a ſmall city of Iſtria, on the S. point of the peninſula in the Venetian dominions. Here are the remains of an amphitheatre and triumphal arch; it lies 90 miles S. E. of Venice. Lat. 45. 12. N. long. 14. 38. E. *Buſching.*

POLACHIA, or PODLACHIA, a province of Red Ruſſia in little Poland, near the center of the kingdom, and watered by the river Boeg, or Bug.

POLAND, a large kingdom almoſt of a ſquare form, and about 700 miles either way. It is bounded on the N. by Pruſſia, Courland, Livonia, and Ruſſia; on the E. by another part of Ruſſia and little Tartary; on the S. by the river Moldau, Tranſylvania, and Hungary, from which two laſt it is ſeparated by the Carpathian mountains; and on the W. by Sileſia, Brandenburg, and Pomerania. The country is almoſt level throughout, has exceeding fruitful fields, fine meadows, and delightful woods; it in general produces all ſorts of grain, particularly wheat and rye, ſeveral hundred ſhip loads of which are annually exported by the Dutch, to ſuch countries as have a ſcarcity of corn; here are alſo cattle in abundance, with which they ſupply Germany. They have alſo ſalt, honey, wax, wool, and other uſeful commodities; flax, hemp, hides, with manufactures of linen and leather, which they export, as well as maſts, and naval ſtores, having in return wine, ſpices, cloth, ſilk, and rich ſtuffs, fine linen, pearls, gems, ſilver, copper, tin, ſteel, furs, &c But the balance of trade is much againſt them, having very few ſhips or port towns beſides Dantzick. They have ſome mines of iron, lead, quickſilver, vitriol, and ſulphur; but they make more advantage of their ſalt-mines and ſprings, than of any other.

The form of government in Poland is a mixture of monarchy, ariſtocracy, and democracy; it is monarchical, becauſe they have a king, but he is no more than the prime regent in a free commonwealth; ariſtocratical, becauſe the king cannot reſolve upon any affair relating to the intereſts of the ſtate, without the conſent of the nobles and gentry; and democratical, by reaſon of the power theſe have in the diets convened by the monarch, which are ſeldom aſſembled, but for the election of a king; and it is they that preſcribe the rules by which he muſt govern, called the pacta conventa. The king cannot raiſe forces without the concurrence of the gentry, who are petty ſovereigns in their own territories; and the crown general will obey no commands but thoſe of the diet; and every palatine, or officer, will return home out of the field whenever he pleaſes. Armies and officers of ſtate are all maintained by the republick, and accountable to it alone, though nominated by the king, with this limitation, that he can prefer none but gentlemen, and thoſe natives, where they are to act, and not relations to his majeſty, without the conſent of the diet; nor can any one be deprived, but by the unanimous conſent of the diet. The king of Poland's revenue is 140,000l. a year, beſides his patrimony, crown lands, and what he

makes, by diſpoſing of places. The ſenate conſiſts of the biſhops, beſides the primate, who is chief, the 10 great officers of ſtate, the Palatines, Caſtellans, and deputies of the nobility, whom, in all publick acts, the king conſults. The general diet is compoſed of the king, ſenators, and deputies from provinces and towns, who ought to aſſemble once in three years, and ſit only 6 weeks; in theſe the legiſlative power is lodged. Every province alſo has its provincial diet, which makes laws for its reſpective territory. There are alſo ſome free ſtates and independent cities, governed by their own princes and magiſtrates; as Ducal Pruſſia by the king of that name, Courland by its own duke, and Dantzick by its magiſtrates. The religion of Poland is Roman Catholick, except in the N. where the ſubjects of Pruſſia, Dantzick, and ſeveral other cities are proteſtants. The main ſtrength of the Poles and Lithuanians conſiſts in their horſe, yet theſe are rather a militia, conſiſting of the gentry and their vaſſals than regular troops, ſince they quit the ſervice whenever they pleaſe. Their infantry is moſtly hired from Germany and other nations; for their own peaſants are ſo diſpirited by ſlavery, that they are not fit for ſoldiers. Poland is ſubdivided into great and little Poland, and the great duchy of Lithuania.

POLERON, one of the ſpice-iſlands in the Indian ocean, which voluntarily acknowledged James I. king of England as its ſovereign; upon which the natives of this, and the other Banda iſles, were either murdered or obliged to quit their country by the Dutch. This uſurpation happened in the year 1615, when the inſolence of the Dutch carried them ſo far as to take and plunder, while the two nations were at peace, all Engliſh ſhips which came thither, and have ever ſince poſſeſſed theſe iſlands. Poleran lies 60 miles S. of Ceram, in lat. 4. 10. S. long. 128. 15. E. *Syſtem Geogr.*

POLESIA, a province of Lithuanian Ruſſia in Poland, bounded by Polachia and the great duchy of Lithuania on the N. and by Volhinia on the S. The moraſſes here are ſo large, that they appear like an open ſea.

POLESINE DI ROVIGO, a peninſula, and part of Lombardy in the Venetian territories in Italy; it is a very fruitful tract, ſurrounded by the rivers Adige, Po, Tataro, and Caſtagnaro, interſected with canals; it lies on the W. ſide of the Adriatick.

POLESWORTH, a market town of Warwickſhire, 20 miles from Warwick, and 104 from London.

POLICANDRO, a rocky iſland of the Archipelago in European Turkey, 8 miles in circuit; it has only one ſmall creek on the S. E. ſide, but furniſhes its inhabitants with all the neceſſaries of life, and they have ſome trade in cotton. The little town on it contains upwards of 1000 Greek families. It lies between Melo and Morgo. Lat. 36. 36. N. long. 25. 18. E. *Buſching.*

POLICASTRO, a ſmall city of the hither Principate, in the kingdom of Naples in Italy; it is the ſee of a biſhop, and ſituated on a bay of the ſame name, 60 miles S. E. of Naples. Lat. 40. 26. N. long. 15. 46. E. *Buſching.*

POLITIO, or POLIZZI, a town of the Val di Mazaro in Sicily, ſituated at the foot of mount Madonia, 30 miles S. E. of Palermo. Lat. 38. 10. N. long. 13. 26. E.

POLOCK, a fortified town of the palatinate of the ſame name in Lithuanian Ruſſia in Poland, ſituated on the river Dwina. It is the bulwark of Lithuania againſt the Ruſſians, and lies 130 miles W. of Smolenſko. Lat. 56. 39. N. long. 31. E.

POLYSTILO, now a mean place of Romania in the Archipelago, anciently

anciently Abdera, one of the moſt celebrated cities of Thrace. In its neighbourhood were famous mines of gold and ſilver. *Buſching.*

POMERANIA, a province of upper Saxony in the N. of Germany, bounded by Poliſh Pomerania on the E. by the Baltick on the N. by the marquiſate of Brandenburg on the S. and by Mecklenberg on the W. it is divided into eaſtern and weſtern Pomerania; the former lying E. of the river Pene, is ſubject to the king of Pruſſia, and all to the W. of it to Sweden; taken all together it is a long narrow tract, extending upwards of 200 miles from E. to W. and about 70 from N. to S. but of unequal breadth. The ſoil in many parts is ſandy and barren, and the air very cold; it is well watered by rivers and lakes, and has plenty of ſalt and freſh-water fiſh. But the greateſt advantage is its ſituation on the Baltick for a foreign trade, having ſeveral good harbours, the principal of which are Stetin and Stralſund.

POMONA, the largeſt of all the Orkney iſlands in Scotland. On the N. E. is a very high promontory, called the Mul or Mule. Near the lake of Stennis are two temples, where the natives believe the ſun and moon were worſhipped.

PONDESTURA, or PONSESTURA, a town of Montferrat in Italy, ſituated on the S. bank of the Po, 6 miles W. of Caſſel, and 33 E. of Turin; ſubject to the king of Sardinia. Lat. 45. 15. N. long. 8. 15. E.

PONDICHERRY, a town of India, ſituated on the Coromandel coaſt in Aſia, remarkable for a French factory and ſtrong fort; it was taken by the Dutch from Batavia in 1690, but reſtored by the treaty of Ryſwick. In 1748 admiral Boſcawen beſieged it, but by reaſon of the periodical rains he was obliged to abandon it. It lies 60 miles S. of Fort St. George. Lat. 12. 26. N. long. 80. 14. E. *Syſtem Geogr.*

PONFERRADA, anciently INTERAMNIUM FLAVIUM, a ſmall city of Leon on the borders of Galicia in Spain, ſituated in a valley between high mountains, on the river Sil, 38 miles S. W. of the city of Leon. Lat. 42. 36. N. long. 7. 5. W. *Buſching.*

PONS, ST. DE TOMIERES, a town of the dioceſe of the ſame name in Languedoc in France, on the river Jaur; it is the ſee of a biſhop, and lies 22 miles N. of Narbonne. Lat. 43. 36. N. long. 2. 38. E.

PONTAFELLA, a town of the Venetian territories in Italy, 25 miles N. of Friuli. Lat. 47. 10. N. long. 13. 36. E.

PONT A MOUSSON, an imperial city of Lorrain, ſituated on the Moſelle, 15 miles N. of Nancy. Lat. 49. 10. N. long. 5. 58. E.

PONT DE L'ARCHE, a ſmall town of Normandy in France, having a ſtone bridge over the Seine, and a ſtrong caſtle upon an iſland. It lies 10 miles S. of Rouen. Lat. 49. 20. N. long. 1. 14. E. *Buſching.*

PONT BEAUVOISIN, a ſmall town of Dauphiny in France, divided by the river Guier into two parts, one of which, to the E. belongs to Savoy, and the other to France. The river from its rapidity is called le Vif, and forms the boundary between both countries, and over it is a ſtone bridge defended at each end by paliſades, and guarded by invalids. *Buſching.*

PONT SAINT ESPRIT, a ſmall town of Languedoc in France, ſituated on the Rhone, over which is a fine ſtone bridge of 19 large and 7 ſmall arches. It lies 42 miles N. of Arles. Lat. 44. 26. N. long. 4. 46. E. *Buſching.*

PONT DE SE', Cæſar's pons Ligeris, a ſmall town of Anjou in France, ſituated on the Loire, over

which is a bridge partly of ſtone and partly of timber, a thouſand paces in length, and near it a ſtrong caſtle. It lies 8 miles S. of Angers. Lat. 47. 24. N. long. 36. min. W. *Buſching.*

PONTA DELGADA, the capital city of S. Miguel, one of the Azore iſlands in the Atlantick ocean; ſituated in a plain, at the mouth of a ſpacious harbour, defended by a citadel; ſubject to Portugal. *Buſching.*

PONTARLIER, anciently PONT ELIE, a town in Franché Comté, lying near mount Jarten on the confines of Switzerland, through which is a commodious road defended by a caſtle, half a mile from the town. *Buſching.*

PONTEFRACT, or POMFRET, a well built borough town in the W. riding of Yorkſhire, at the confluence of the Are and Dan. The Roman way, which was a branch of Ermin-ſtreet, is plainly to be ſeen in ſeveral places between this town and Doncaſter. Here Richard II. was barbarouſly murdered after a very ſtout reſiſtance; it ſends 2 members to parliament; and lies 18 miles from York, and 169 from London.

PONTESTURA. See PONDESTURA.

PONTOISE, a town in the iſle of France, ſituated on a hill, 16 miles N. of Paris. Lat. 49. 10. N. long. 2. 12. E. *Buſching.*

PONT ORSON, a ſmall town of Normandy, ſituated on the river Coëſnon, near the Engliſh channel, 9 miles S. of Avranches. Lat. 48. 30. N. long. 1. 34. W.

PONT REMY, a conſiderable town of Picardy in France, ſituated on the river Somme, over which it has a bridge leading to a caſtle, built on an iſland. It lies 6 miles from Abbeville,

PONTREMOLI, a little town of Parma in Italy, ſituated among the Appennine mountains, 50 miles E. of Genoa. Lat. 44. 34. N. long. 10. 36. E. *Buſching.*

PONTUS, the ancient name for Aſia Minor, lying on the S. ſide of the Euxine ſea; it was bounded by Galatia on the N. and divided on the E. from Cappadocia, by the river Halys, and on the W. by Parthenius. It is now part of Aſiatick Turkey.

PONTYPOOL, a ſmall town of Monmouthſhire, noted for its iron mills, 14 miles from Monmouth, and 146 from London.

PONZA, an iſland in the Mediterranean, near the entrance of Gaieta-bay. It has a large high tower, in which the inhabitants ſhut themſelves up, when threatened with an invaſion from the Barbary corſairs. Lat. 41. 16. N. long. 3. 12. W. *Buſching.*

POOLE, a conſiderable borough of Dorſetſhire, having one of the beſt harbours on the coaſt. It is a county of itſelf, and every way ſurrounded by the water, except to the N. where it is defended by a wall. It ſends 2 members to parliament, and lies 24 miles E. of Dorcheſter, and 110 W. of London. Lat. 51. deg. N. long. 1. 58. W.

POOLOWAY, one of the Spice, or Banda iſles in the Indian ocean, 43 miles S. of Ceram. Lat. 3. 34. S. long. 128. 3. E. *Syſtem Geogr.*

POPA MADRE, a town of Terra Firma, and province of Carthagena in S. America, ſituated on the weſtern bank of the river Santo Martha, 54 miles E. of Carthagena. In one of the chapels is an image of the virgin Mary richly adorned, to which the Spaniards make pilgrimage from all parts of America, and aſcribe many miracles to it, particularly their deliverance from ſtorms and enemies at ſea. Lat. 10. 21. N. long. 77. 10. W. *Syſtem Geogr.*

POPAYAN, a province of Terra Firma in S. America, bounded by Peru on the S. by part of the province of Amazons, Guiana, and

New Granada on the E. by Carthagena and part of Terra Firma, properly ſo called, on the N. and by the S. ſea on the W. It is near 400 miles in length, and 300 in breadth. It is ſeparated from Peru and the Amazons by high mountains, being branches from the Andes. Thro' the country runs a chain of barren mountains from N. to S. and the ſoil near the ſea is flat, marſhy, and continually flooded by the rains. The Spaniards have built ſeveral towns in this province, the chief of which is Popayan. It abounds alſo with gems, balm, dragons blood, jaſper, and a kind of agat. *Ulloa*'s *Voyage*.

POPAYAN, the capital of the province bearing the ſame name in S. America; it is the ſee of a biſhop, and lies 121 miles S. W. of St. Fé de Bigota in New Granada, and 231 N. E. of Quintor. Lat. 3. 5. N. long. 76. 10. W.

POPE, DOMINIONS OF, or the ECCLESIASTICAL STATE, a part of Italy, bounded by the territories of the republick of Venice on the N. by the Adriatick on the E. by the kingdom of Naples on the S. E. by the Mediterranean on the S. and by the grand duchy of Tuſcany and the ſtates of Modena on the W. Its extent from S. to N. or from Monte Circello to Corbola, or the mouth of the Po, is about 246 miles; but its breadth from S. W. to N. E. varies, being in ſome parts ſcarcely 20, and in others 120 miles. The ſoil is very rich, producing corn, wine, oil, ſilk, figs, and other excellent fruits; but the country is thinly peopled and badly cultivated. The moſt healthful part of the eccleſiaſtical ſtate is Bologna, lying N. of the Appennines, the duchy of Ferrara, contiguous to it, is a mere bog; nor is the Compania of Rome much better in ſummer, from the many lakes and ſtagnating waters which the ancient Romans were careful to drain off, as they render the country unwholeſome to live in. Notwithſtanding the coaſts belonging to the pope are commodiouſly ſituated, both on the Adriatick and Tuſcan ſeas, yet his ſubjects have hardly any ports, or merchant ſhips, though in order to invite foreigners to trade with this country, Civita Vecchia has been declared a free port. The pope may be conſidered not only as the ſpiritual head of the Romiſh church, but alſo a conſiderable temporal monarch in Italy, where he is abſolute. For though he holds a conſiſtory of cardinals, who are his council in eccleſiaſtical affairs, they have nothing to do with the temporal adminiſtration. His prime miniſter is the cardinal patron, and commonly one of his relations, who has thereby an opportunity of raiſing an immenſe fortune. The chief prerogative of the cardinals, is that of chooſing a pope out of their own body: their college hath by degrees been augmented to the number of 70; but the pope generally takes care to keep ſome vacancies in reſerve, ſo that they are never complete: their title is that of eminence; and each endeavours to get himſelf choſen a cardinal protector of ſome Roman catholick ſtate, to manage their affairs at the court of Rome. In the papal dominions are 5 legations or principal governments, namely Bologna, Urbino, Ravenna, Ferrara, and Avignon: but the Campania of Rome, is under the immediate government of the pope himſelf; he alſo appoints a commander over the forces in every province and city, but the judges and other inferior officers are elected by their reſpective inhabitants. Though the pope engroſſes all the corn in the country, the farmers being obliged to ſell it to his agents at the price he fixes on it, and he retails it out again to the people, yet bread is not dear at Rome. The pope's eccleſiaſtical dominion extends to every country where the Romiſh religion has gained footing; and tho'

many temporal princes, and their lay ſubjects of that communion, have lately diſputed the pope's ſupremacy, yet the monks, jeſuits, and regular clergy, in every country, ſtill continue inviolably attached to the ſee of Rome; and theſe amounting to near 2 millions of ſouls make a formidable body. The revenues are computed at 20 millions ſterling per annum, beſides caſual profits by offerings. Beſides that properly called the eccleſiaſtick ſtate, the pope is alſo poſſeſſed of the duchy of Benevento in the kingdom of Naples, the counties of Avignon and Venaiſin in the S. of France; and a conſiderable number of fiefs in Italy, the principal of which are the kingdom of Naples, and the ſtates of Parma and Placentia. Thus the Roman pontiffs have from a very inconſiderable beginning, gradually grown up to the preſent exceſſive height of eccleſiaſtical power, chiefly by the inundation of barbarous nations on the decline of the Roman empire, the liberality of chriſtian princes, and the increaſe of a vaſt variety of religious orders. The pope's revenues muſt be very conſiderable, and out of them he is able to maintain a ſtrong military force: but quite different methods are taken to ſupport the grandeur of the Roman court; ſo that very few land forces are kept up, tho' the arſenal at Rome contains arms ſufficient for 30,000 men, horſe and foot. The naval forces conſiſt only of 20 galleys, and theſe generally ſtationed at Civita Vecchia.

Poperingen, a town of Flanders in the Auſtrian Low Countries, 7 miles W. of Ypres. Lat. 50. 48. N. long. 2. 48. E.

Popo, a diſtrict of Guinea in Africa, lying W. of Whidah.

Popo. See Madre de Popa, and Popa Madre.

Porcat, or Hog Island, a kingdom in the mogul's empire on the coaſt of Malabar, with a port town of the ſame name, where the Dutch have a factory. They took it from the Portugueſe in 1642. The iſland abounds in rice and pepper. Lat. 2. 5. N. long. 75. 37. E.

Porco, a town of Los Charcas in Peru in S. America, about 20 miles W. of Potoſi; the Spaniards had ſilver mines here before the diſcovery of thoſe of Potoſi, but they have ſince been abandoned. Lat. 22. 15. S. long. 68. 15. W. *Ulloa*'s *Voyage*.

Porlock, or Purlock, a ſea-port town of Somerſetſhire, having an harbour on the Briſtol channel, 23 miles from Bridgewater, and 164 from London.

Porte, the city of Conſtantinople, the metropolis of the Turkiſh empire, ſo called by way of eminence, from a famous gate leading to the ſeraglio; or from its having one of the fineſt harbours in Europe. See Constantinople.

Portalegre, anciently Portus Alacer, a city of Alentejo, fortified with walls and towers in the old manner; it is the ſee of a biſhop, and lies 84 miles E. of Liſbon. Lat. 39. 26. N. long. 8. 10. W. *Syſtem. Geogr.*

Port Desire, an harbour on the E. coaſt of S. America, where ſhips often touch in their voyage to the S. ſea; it lies 154 miles N. E. of port St. Julian. Lat. 47. 5. S. long. 70. 10. W.

Porten Bessin, a town of Normandy in France, having an harbour on the Engliſh channel, 18 miles E. of Caen. Lat. 49. 26. N. long. 56 min. W.

Portrentru, a city in the biſhoprick of Baſil in Switzerland, ſituated on the river Halle, 16 miles S. E. of Montbeliard. Lat. 47. 36. N. long. 7. 18. E.

Portland, anciently an iſland, now only a peninſula of Dorſetſhire oppoſite to Weymouth; it has a good road for ſhips, defended by Portland and Sandford caſtles. It is famous for its quarries of ſtones, which

are much used in the publick buildings in London. It gives title of duke to the noble family of Bentinck, and lies 12 miles S. of Dorchester. Lat. 50. 30. N. long. 2. 49. W.

PORT L'ORIENT, a sea-port town and fortress of Britany, situated at the mouth of the river Scorf, and opposite to Port Louis. It is the chief station of the French E. India ships, and hence called the eastern port, or port l'Orient; it lies 26 miles N. W. of Vannes. Lat. 47. 45. N. long. 3. 20. W.

PORT LOUIS, a town of Britany in France, having a very good harbour and spacious road. It is sometimes called Blavet, as lying at the mouth of a river of that name; it is defended by a citadel and other works, being a station for part of the royal navy. It lies 76 miles N. W. of Nantes. Lat. 47. 46. N. long. 3. 10. W. *Busching.*

PORT LOUIS, a fortress on the S. W. coast of Hispaniola, belonging to France; it was taken and demolished by admiral Knowles in 1747, but has since been repaired.

PORT MAHON. See MINORCA, and MAHON.

PORTO, PORT A PORT, or OPORTO, a city of Entre Douro e Minho in Portugal, situated at the mouth of the Douro. The entrance of its harbour, called Barra, isd angerous, from rocks and sand-banks, except at high water in winter, and is defended by a castle, The town is surrounded with walls and towers; is next to Lisbon, the richest city of Portugal, and the see of a bishop. This city owes its original to Cale, or Gaya on the opposite side of the river, hence called Portucale. It lies 38 miles S. of Braga. Lat. 40. 53. N. long. 8. 38. W.

PORTO BELLO, a town of Darien, or Terra Firma proper, situated on the narrowest part of the isthmus, joining N. and S. America, having a large commodious harbour, with good anchorage and shelter for ships; its entrance is narrow, and defended by several forts, all taken in 1742 by admiral Vernon, with 6 ships only. The town, which is very unhealthy, is situated on the declivity of a mountain, which surrounds the whole harbour, and consists of one principal street, extending along the strand, with others crossing it, and running from the declivity of the mountains to the shore. The place is very unhealthy, as numbers of unfortunate Europeans have fatally experienced. It is under the jurisdiction of a governor, with the title of lieutenant general, as being such under the president of Panama. During the time the Spanish galleons are here, which is called Porto Bello fair, above 100 crowns have been given for an ordinary lodging, and 1000 for a shop, provisions being at the same time proportionably dear. It lies 72 miles N. of Panama, which stands on the opposite shore of the S. sea. Lat. 9°. 34'. 35". N. long. 82. 12. W. *Ulloa's Voyage.*

PORTO CAVALLO, or CABELLO, a town of Terra Firma in S. America, having an harbour on the Caracca coast and bay of the N. sea, 124 miles S. of Bonaire; subject to Spain. Lat. 10. 39. N. long. 67. 36. W.

PORTO DE CAVELLOS, a small town with a large harbour, in the gulf of Honduras in New Spain, taken and its magazines burnt by captain Newport in 1591, and 6 years afterwards by captain Shirley.

PORTO FARINO, a town of Tunis in Africa, having an harbour a little W. of the rivers of Carthage, and 34 miles N. of Tunis; subject to the republick of Tunis. Lat. 36. 30. N. long. 9 min E.

PORTO FERAJO, or FERRARIO, a town on the N. side of the isle of Elba in the Tuscan sea, belonging to the great duke of Tuscany, 44 miles N. W. of Orbitello. Lat. 42. 40. N. long. 11. 28. E.

PORTO GALLETE, a small sea-

port

port town of Biſcay in Spain, 8 miles N. of Bilboa. Lat. 43. 29. N. long. 3. 10. W.

PORTO HERCOLE, a fortified town of Tuſcany, ſituated on a bay of the ſea, 60 miles S. W. of Siena, ſubject to the king of Naples. Lat. 42. 26. N. long. 12. 8. E.

PORTO LONGONE, a fortreſs and port town at the E. end of the iſle of Elba in the Tuſcan ſea, ſubject to the king of Naples. Lat. 42. 36. N. long. 11. 22. E.

PORTO RICO, one of the great Antilles iſlands in the Atlantick ocean. Lat. 81. 5. N. long. 66. 10. W. The ſoil is extremely fertile, abounding in fine meadows, and well ſtocked with wild cattle; but rendered unhealthful by the periodical rains, like other countries of the torrid zone. The principal commodities in which its traders deal, are ſugar, rum, ginger, hides, cotton thread, raw cotton, caſſia, maſtick, &c.

PORTO RICO, the capital of the iſland of the ſame name, ſituated on its N. ſide, and in a ſmall iſland, joined to the continent by a cauſey, which runs acroſs the harbour. The town is a mile and a half in circuit, and almoſt impregnable by ſea. It is pleaſantly ſituated on an eminence, commanding the ocean on one ſide, and the main iſland on the other. This city being the center of the contraband trade, uſually carried on by the Engliſh and French, with the king of Spain's ſubjects, is better inhabited than moſt of the cities belonging to this crown in America. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and the reſidence of the governor. Lat. 18. 5. N. long. 65. 10. W.

PORTO SANTO, the ſmaller of the Madeiras in the Atlantick ocean, ſubject to the Portugueſe, who diſcovered it in 1419. It is about 20 miles in length, and 8 in breadth. On it is a little town of the ſame name, ſituated on a bay, which affords a good retreat for ſhips coming from the Indies. Lat. 33. 5. N. long. 16. 5. W.

PORTO VECCHIO, a ſmall town in the iſland of Corſica, in the Mediterranean, having a good harbour. In 1553, it was taken by the French, and in 1736 by the male-content Corſicans, who improved its fortifications and harbour. It lies 40 miles N. of Sardinia, and according to M. de Chazell, in lat. 41. 39. N. long. 9. 30. E.

PORTO DI VENERE, a little town of Genoa in Italy, defended by a caſtle on the W. ſide of the entrance of the gulf of Spezia; it lies 45 miles S. E. of Genoa. Lat. 44. 7. N. long. 10. 36. E. *Buſching.*

PORT PATRICK, a little town of the ſhire of Wigtoun, in Galloway in Scotland, with a pretty good harbour, 4 miles from Stranrawer, and 109 from Edinburgh.

PORT ROYAL, an iſland on the coaſt of S. Carolina, in America, forming with the contiguous mainland, one of the moſt ſecure and convenient harbours in this country; the iſland is about 15 miles in length, and has a town called Beaufort on its N. E. ſhore. Lat. 31. 47. N. long. 80. W.

PORT ROYAL, one of the fineſt ſea-ports in America, before its deſtriction by earthquakes, hurricanes and fires; but is now in tolerable condition, having been ſince rebuilt. It ſtands on the S. E. part of the iſland of Jamaica, upon a neck of land, running out 10 or 12 miles W. into the ſea, and defended by Fort Charles, and a line of near 100 cannon and a garriſon; having the ocean on the S. and a bay on the N. 3 leagues in breadth, and a ſufficient depth of water for veſſels of 700 tons to lie cloſe to the ſhore. This fine port was deſtroyed by an earthquake in 1692; by fire in 1702; and laſtly by an innundation of the ſea in 1722. Upon which the inhabitants removed to Kingſton on the oppoſite ſide of the harbour,

but

but the convenient ſituation has induced many to ſettle here again, being better fortified againſt inundations. Lat. 17. 32. N. long. 77. 5. W.

PORT ST. MARY, a port town of Andaluſia in Spain, ſituated at the mouth of the river Guadelete, in the bay of Cadiz, directly oppoſite to that city. Lat. 36. 32. N. long. 6. 30. W.

PORTSMOUTH, a borough town of Hampſhire, ſituated at the mouth of one of the largeſt, and moſt ſecure harbours in England. The entrance of which is as broad as the Thames at Weſtminſter, and well defended by forts and caſtles. The town is ſtrongly fortified in the modern manner. Here great part of the royal navy is both built and laid up; and here are docks, yards, and magazines, filled with immenſe quantities of naval and military ſtores. The air hereabouts is not very healthy. It ſends 2 members to parliament, and lies 20 miles S. of Wincheſter, and 72 S. W. of London. Lat. 50. 48. N. long. 1. 4. W.

PORTSMOUTH, a town of New Hampſhire in New England, where the county courts are held.

PORTUGAL, a kingdom of Europe, bounded by Spain on the N. and E. and by the Atlantick ocean on the W. and S. Its whole extent from N. to S. is about 300 miles, and 118 in breadth from E. to W.

POSEGA, the capital of Sclavonia, ſituated on the Oriana, in a very fruitful country, 135 miles S. of Buda. Lat. 45. 35. N. long. 18. 45. E.

POSEN, or BOLSANO, a town of Auſtria in Germany, ſituated on the river Eiſoch, 25 miles N. of Trent. Lat. 46. 30. N. long. 11. 24. E.

POSNA, or POSEN, the capital of Poſnania, in Great Poland, ſituated on the river Warta; it is the ſee of a biſhop, and has an univerſity. It lies on the confines of Brandenburg, 150 miles W. of Warſaw. Lat. 52. 30. N. long. 17. E.

POSTDAM, commonly POTZDAM, a town of Brandenburg, in Upper Saxony in Germany, ſituated on the Havel, 10 miles S. W. of Berlin. Here the king of Pruſſia has an elegant palace. Lat. 52. 25. N. long. 13. 39. E.

POTENZA, anciently POTENTIA, a ſmall city of the Baſilicata, in the kingdom of Naples in Italy, at the foot of the Appennines; it is the ſee of a biſhop, and lies 80 miles S E. of the city of Naples. Lat. 40. 46. N. long. 16. 40. E.

POTOSI, a city of Los Charcas, in Peru in S. America, ſituated at the foot of the famous ſilver mountain of the ſame name, from which the Spaniards have drawn immenſe treaſure. It lies in one of the moſt barren and cold countries in America, having no corn, tree, or the leaſt of herbage near it. This mountain has 4 principal veins; and it appears from good accounts, that ſince the firſt diſcovery of theſe mines, which happened 12 years after the Spaniards firſt entrance into the country, to the year 1574, the king's 5th part alone, amounted to 76 millions. But the produce of theſe mines has ſince much declined. The city lies about 60 miles S. E. of La Plata, and 300 of Arica. Lat. 22. 5. S. long. 67. 8. W.

POTTON, a ſmall market town of Bedfordſhire, 10 miles from Bedford, and 43 from London.

POULTON, a market town of Lancaſhire, ſituated at the mouth of the Wire, 15 miles from Lancaſter, and 176 from London.

POURSELUI, a city of Siam in the E. Indies, 300 miles N. of Siam city. Lat. 28. N. long. 100. 12. E.

PRABAT, a city in the kingdom of Siam, in the further India in Aſia, lying 105 miles N. of the city of Siam. Lat. 16. 6. N. long. 101. 18. E.

PRAGILAS,

PRAGILAS, or PREGLAS, a town of Piedmont in Italy, 8 miles W. of Turin, and ſubject to the king of Sardinia. Lat. 44. 51. N. long. 7. 10. E.

PRAGUE, the capital of Bohemia, and ancient ſeat of its kings, ſituated in a pleaſant and fruitful country, in the midſt of gardens and fine fields, on the river Moldau, which divides it into two parts; it is one of the largeſt cities in Europe, being 12 miles in circuit, and next to London, Paris, and Conſtantinople, the moſt populous; it has 100 churches, beſides 9 Jewiſh ſynagogues, and a famous univerſity, the only one in this kingdom, having commonly 1409 ſtudents; but when the celebrated John Huſs was rector, there were no leſs than 44,000. It is divided into the old, new, and little city, and ſurrounded with a wall, baſtions, and other works, rendering it as ſtrong as its prodigious extent will admit of, but it is commanded by ſeveral of the neighbouring hills. Beſides the churches, it is adorned with ſeveral elegant houſes and convents. It has been often taken and plundered, by which many of its ſtructures have greatly ſuffered. Few cities have more nobility, and wealthy perſons reſiding in it, nor any place undergone greater calamities. It lies 100 miles N. E. of Ratiſbon, and 140 N. W. of Vienna. Lat. 50. N. long. 14. 28. E. *Keyſler.*

PRATOLINO, a palace belonging to the grand duke of Tuſcany, ſituated near Prato, a ſmall but delightful city, 8 miles diſtant from Florence. It has fine gardens, walks, covered galleries, labyrinths, curious grottos, and ſome of the moſt elegant water-works in Italy. Lat. 43. 53. N. long. 12. 12. E. *Buſching.*

PRAYA, a town on the iſland of Tercera, one of the Azores in the Atlantick ocean, ſituated in a plain, on a large bay, and ſurrounded with walls, and 4 baſtions. There is alſo a town of the ſame name in the iſland of Graciosa, another of the Azores, lying on a bay of the Atlantick ocean, and defended by a fortreſs. *Buſching.*

PRECOP, or PEREKOP, once a fortreſs on the iſthmus, which joins the peninſula of Crim Tartary, to the mainland of little Tartary, in European Turkey, and thence conſidered as the key to that country. It has its name from the ditches, cut acroſs for the defence of the peninſula. The Ruſſians took it in 1736, and demoliſhed the town, but the Tartars have ſince rebuilt it. The houſes are but mean. In 1738 the Ruſſians made themſelves maſters of it a ſecond time, but abandoned it ſoon after. Lat. 46. 46. N. long. 37. 48. E. *Buſching.*

PREMISLAW, or PREZEMYSI, a well built populous town of Red Ruſſia in Poland, ſituated on the river San, defended by ſtrong walls, and a caſtle on a rock; it is the ſee both of a Roman catholick, and Greek biſhop, and lies 112 miles S. E. of Cracow. Lat. 49. 5. N. long. 22. 8. E. *Buſching.*

PREMONTRÉ, a large abbey of Lyonnois, in the iſle of France, the principal of the Premonſtratenſian order, ſituated in a little marſhy valley. *Buſching.*

PRESBURG, a royal free city, and the capital of Hungary, ſituated on the N. ſide of the Danube; it ſtands on a hill, in the midſt of a delightful and fertile country. It is large, but meanly built, the town, properly ſo called, not conſiſting of above 200 houſes; its fortifications are a double wall and a ditch, but of no great ſtrength; the caſtle has inſtead of baſtions, 4 round towers, in the ſtrongeſt of which, are kept the regalia and crown of Hungary. It is a very ancient city, is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and lies 53 miles E. of Vienna, and 84 N. W. of Buda. Lat. 48. 26. N. long. 17. 36. E.

PRESCOT,

PRESCOT, a market town of Lancaſhire, 16 miles from Lancaſter, and 190 from London.

PRESENSANO, a town of Terra di Lavoro, in the kingdom of Naples in Italy, 28 miles N. of the city of Naples. Lat 41. 12. N. long. 15. 5. E.

PRESIDY, STATO DE GLI, or the ſtate of the Griſons, a little territory of Italy, on the coaſt of Tuſcany, conſiſting of ſeveral towns, the principal of which are Orbitello, Telamon, and Porto Hercole, ſubject to the king of Sicily, and garriſoned by him.

PRESOVIA, or PROSZOVICE, a wooden town of little Poland, on the river Sozienova, where the king has a palace, 24 miles E. of Cracow. Lat. 50. 5. N. long. 20. 15. E.

PRESTEIGN, a well frequented market town of Radnorſhire in S. Wales, 20 miles from Hereford, and 145 from London.

PRESTER JOHN, a name by which the emperor of Abyſſinia, or Ethiopia in Africa, is vulgarly known.

PRESTON, a pretty borough town of Lancaſhire, built out of the ruins of Ribblecheſter, on the river Ribble. 'Tis a very gay place, and therefore vulgarly called proud Preſton. In 1648, duke Hamilton who came to reſcue king Charles I. from his impriſonment, was defeated here. On the neighbouring common, are traces of a Roman way from Ribcheſter, to the mouth of the Ribble. It lies 20 miles from Lancaſter, and 211 from London, and ſends 2 members to parliament.

PRESTON PANS, a town of E. Lothian in Scotland, on the ſea coaſt, 7 miles E. of Edinburgh.

PREVESE, a town of Albania or Epirus, in European Turkey, having an harbour on the bay of Larta, at the entrance of the Adriatick; ſubject to the Venetians. In this neighbourhood muſt have ſtood the city of Nicopolis, built by Auguſtus, after the victory of Actium. Preveſe lies 26 miles N. of the iſland of Cephalonia. Lat. 38. 51. N. long. 21. 17. E. *Buſching.*

PRIAMAN, a populous town of Sumatra, one of the Sunda iſlands in the E. Indies, abounding with pepper and proviſions; it lies oppoſite to Grand Fortune iſland, 120 miles W. of Jamly. It is ſubject to the Dutch. Lat. 1. 5. S. long. 98. 5. E.

PRINCES ISLAND, a ſmall iſland on the W. coaſt of Africa, 256 miles S. W. of Loango. Lat. 2. 5. N. long. 9. 8. E.

PRINCE GEORGE, and PRINCE CHARLES, two counties of Virginia in N. America, lying N. of James river.

PRINCESS ANNE, a county of Virginia in N. America, lying S. of the mouth of James river.

PRINCIPATE, a province of the kingdom of Naples in Italy, on the ſea coaſt; it is ſubdivided into the hither and further; the former lying on this ſide the Appennine mountains, and the latter on the other ſide, and between the provinces of Lavora and Calabria.

PRISTINA, a handſome town of Servia in European Turkey, on the river Drino; it is the ſee of a biſhop, and lies 72 miles N. E. of Raguſa. Lat. 43. 18. N. long. 20. 5. E.

PROCITA, a ſmall iſland, about 6 Italian miles in circuit, on the W. coaſt of Naples, between that of Iſchia and the continent of Italy. Lat. 41. 5. N. long. 14. 56. E.

PROCUPIA, or PROCUSSIA, a city of Servia in European Turkey, pleaſantly ſituated on the river Vardar, at the foot of mount Orbelus, near the confines of Macedonia; it has a very magnificent moſque on a hill, and near the city is a noble aqueduct of Roman architecture, ſupported by 200 arches. Here is a bridge of 12 arches over the river. It was formerly an archbiſhop's ſee, but now the capital of a Sangiac. It lies 17 miles W. of Niſſa, and

96 S. E. of Belgrade. Lat. 43. 49. N. long. 21. 14. E.

PROM, a city on the frontiers of the kingdom of Ava in the E. Indies, ſituated on the river Menan, 200 miles N. W. of Pegu. Lat. 19. 17. N. long. 94. 12. E.

PROPONTIS, or the ſea of MARMORA, a part of the Mediterranean, dividing Europe from Aſia; it has the Helleſpont, or canal of the Dardanelles to the S. W. whereby it communicates with the Black ſea, or Archipelago, and the ancient Boſphorus of Thrace, or ſtreight of Conſtantinople to the N. E. communicating with the Black or Euxine ſea. It has 2 caſtles, that on the Aſia ſide is built on a cape, where formerly ſtood a temple of Jupiter. The caſtle of Europe is on an oppoſite cape, and had anciently a temple of Serapis.

PROSEG, a town of Carniola, in Auſtria in Germany, 7 miles N. W. of Trieſte.

PROVENCE, a government, or as the word denotes, a province of France, ſubdivided into upper and lower; it is bounded on the N. by Dauphiny, on the E. by the Alps and the river Varo, which ſeparate it from the king of Sardinia's territories in Piedmont, on the S. by the Mediterranean, and on the W. by the river Rhone. Is a mountainous country, but the part on the Mediterranean ſea and the Rhone is level, producing according to the diverſity of the ſoil, corn, wine, oil, and fruit. Their manufactures are linen, ſilks, ſilver and gold lace, alſo brocades, with which, and other commodities of France, they carry on a very conſiderable trade from Marſeilles to Italy, Spain, and the Levant; beſides tranſporting the produce of one country to another.

PROVIDENCE, an independent colony of New-England, included in the ſame charter with Rhode iſland; it is ſmall, but in a flouriſhing condition, inhabited chiefly by quakers and independents. Its capital is Newport, where the ſociety for propagation of the goſpel maintain a miſſionary.

PROVIDENCE, a ſmall iſland of difficult acceſs in the American ſea, and formerly fortified by the buccaneers, againſt the Spaniſh guarda coſtas. Lat. 12. 39. N. long. 77. 52. W.

PROVIDENCE, one of the Bahama, or Lucaya iſlands in the American ocean, well planted and fortified by the Engliſh. It lies on the E. ſide of the gulf of Florida, and 206 miles from the continent of that name. Near this iſland are ſeveral others planted by the Engliſh, but not fortified; ſo that upon the approach of an enemy, the planters are obliged to withdraw to Providence, which lies in lat. 25. 16. N. long. 78. 5. W. *Syſtem Geogr.*

PROVINCES AUSTRIAN, and UNITED. See NETHERLANDS, and UNITED NETHERLANDS.

PROVINS, a town of Brie Champenoiſe, in France, ſituated on two ſmall rivers called the Morin and Vouſie, about 3 leagues to the N. of the Seine. The roſes of Provins are famous in different parts of Europe. It lies 47 miles S. E. of Paris. Lat. 48. 39. N. long. 3. 28. E. *Buſching.*

PRUCH, or BRUGG, a town of Auſtria in Germany, ſituated on the river Leyta, 24 miles S. E. of Vienna. Lat. 48. 18. N. long. 16. 51. E.

PRUCK, or BRUCH, a town of the Upper Stiria, in the circle of Auſtria in Germany, ſituated on the river Mur, 64 miles S. W. of Vienna. Lat. 16. 50. N. long. 48. 50. E.

PRUSA, or BURSA, the capital of Bithynia, in Aſiatick Turkey, and the ſeat of the Turkiſh empire, till Mahomet IV. tranſlated it to Conſtantinople. See BURSA.

PRUSSIA, a province of Poland, bounded on the N. by the Baltick, and part of Samogitia; on the E. by Lithuania; on the S. by Great Poland

land and Warſovia; and on the W. by Brandenburg and Pomerania. It is 200 miles in length, and 50 in breadth; is ſubdivided into royal and ducal Pruſſia. The former lying to the W. is ſtill ſubject to the crown of Poland; and the latter to the king of Pruſſia, whoſe grandfather Frederick William the great, had the ſovereignty of this country confirmed to him and his heirs, and its independency on Poland, acknowledged in 1663, on condition that in caſe of failure of his iſſue, it ſhould return to the Poles, and become a fief of that republick. He was crowned at Koningſberg, the capital, on January 1, 1701. And this title has been ſince recognized by moſt of the powers in Europe. Ducal Pruſſia had been ſubject to the marquiſes of Brandenburg for above 200 years; and here they are abſolute. It is one of the coldeſt, and moſt barren countries in Poland; but extremely well ſituated for foreign trade, having ſeveral good ports on the Baltick, particularly Koningſberg on the Friſchehaff, Elbing, &c. The king of Pruſſia's German dominions are ſeparated from thoſe in Poland, by regal or Poliſh Pruſſia. This country abounds with cattle, game, and fruits of all ſorts, is extremely well watered with rivers and lakes; and its ſea-coaſts furniſh great quantities of amber, which is tranſported to all parts of Europe. They alſo make a great deal of glaſs in this country. *Buſching*.

Pruth, a river riſing in Red Ruſſia in Poland, and the confines of Tranſylvania; from whence it runs S. through Moldavia, and empties itſelf into the Danube.

Ptolemais, a town of Phenicia, now a province of Turkey in Aſia, having a harbour on the Levant. It lies 24 miles S. of Tyre. Lat. 32. 33. N. long. 36. 5. E. *Syſtem Geogr.*

Puebla, a town of Spaniſh Eſtremadura, ſituated on the Guadiana, 15 miles W. of Merida. Lat. 38. 56. N. long. 6. 51. W.

Puebla Nuova, a town of Veragua, a province of Mexico in America, ſituated on a bay of the Pacifick ocean, 211 miles W. of Panama. Lat. 8. 51. N. long. 84. 16. W.

Puente del Reyna, a town of Navarre in Spain, 13 miles S. W. of Pampeluna. Lat. 43. 16. N. long. 1. 35. W.

Puerto. See Port, and Porto.

Pincerda, a town of Catalonia, the capital of Cardonna, in Spain, ſituated on the river Segre; it is a place of no conſiderable ſtrength, 82 miles N. of Barcelona. Lat. 42. 52. N. long. 1. 36. E.

Pultowa, a town of the Ukrain, in the Kiow government of European Ruſſia, built in the Coſſack manner, and but indifferently fortified; without the town, on an hill, is a large convent. It lies 115 miles S. W. of Belgorod. Lat. 50. 10. N. long. 35. 10. E. *Buſching*.

Puna, an iſland in S. America, at the entrance of Guavaquil bay in the Pacifick ocean, 26 miles N. of Payta. Lat. 3. 20. S. long. 80. 18. W.

Purbeck, the S. E. part of Dorſetſhire, on the Engliſh channel, ſurrounded by the ſea on all ſides but the W. where the river Frome joining the Langford lake makes it a peninſula. It affords plenty of ſtone much uſed in building.

Purmeren, a town of N. Holland in the United Netherlands, well fortified with a rampart and ditch. It lies at one end of the Purmer, and about 15 miles N. of Amſterdam.

Purrysburg, a ſettlement of Georgia, in S. Carolina, in America, ſo called from one Mr. Purry, who brought over ſome Swiſs hither in 1732, at the charge of the Engliſh truſtees of Georgia, and by the encouragement of the aſſembly of S.

Carolina. It lies 30 miles W. of the mouth of Savannah, and 130 miles S. W. of Charles-town. Lat. 31. 51. N. long. 81. 12. W. *Syſtem Geogr.*

PUTNEY, a handſome village of Surry, on the river Thames, adorned with fine ſeats, 6 miles from London.

PUY EN VELAY, the capital of the dioceſe of the ſame name in Languedoc, in France; it is the ſee of a biſhop, and its cathedral famous for a great reſort of pilgrims to an image of the virgin Mary. It lies near the ſource of the Loire, 74 miles S. W. of Lyons. Lat. 45. 10. N. long. 3. 58. E.

PUY-LAUREUS, a ſmall city of Lavaux in Languedoc, in France. It was long in the poſſeſſion of the Reformed, who fortified it in the civil wars, and had an univerſity here, till the revocation of the edict of Nants, in 1708. It lies on the confines of Rouſſillon, and 10 miles from Caſtres.

PUZZUOLI, anciently PUTEOLI, a famous port in the Terra di Lavoro of Naples, in Italy; but now an inconſiderable place, war, innundations and earthquakes having deſtroyed its ancient ſtructures; it is however the ſee of a biſhop. The cathedral was a temple of Jupiter, and ſeveral ſtately ruins ſhew its ancient magnificence, eſpecially thoſe of the Mole or Caligulia's bridge. It lies 9 miles W. of the city of Naples. Lat. 41. 15. S. long. 14. 42. E. *Buſching.*

PYRAMIDS OF EGYPT, prodigious ſtructures, ſituated on the W. ſide of the Nile, almoſt oppoſite to Grand Cairo, in Egypt, and near the ſite of the ancient Memphis. They are the moſt magnificent, as well as moſt ancient buildings in the world; are at this day ſtill entire within, tho' greatly damaged on the outſide. One of them, conſiderably larger than the reſt, covers upwards of 10 acres of ground with its baſe; but whether they were temples, ſepulchral monuments, or built for aſtronomical obſervations, cannot be determined. *Pococke.*

PYRAMIDS OF THE SUN AND MOON, remarkable pieces of Indian antiquity, about ſeven leagues from Mexico, in New Spain, in America. The founders of them are not certainly known. They reſemble in ſeveral particulars, the pyramids of Egypt, and had formerly on the tops gigantick ſtatues of the ſun and moon.

PYRENEAN MOUNTAINS, or PYRENEES, a large chain of mountains, the principal of which are in the kingdom of Spain, which they divide from France; they equal the Alps in height, and extend from the Mediterranean ſea to the Atlantick ocean, 200 miles in length, and 108 in breadth, They begin near the harbour of Vendres, in Rouſſillon, and run as far as Fuentarabia. Near Rouſſillon they divide into two principal branches, one of which ſeparates Rouſſillon from Languedoc, and is called Antipyrennée; and the other, which ſeparates it from Catalonia, is denominaetd Col de Pertuiſé. Over them are five paſſages, but all extremely difficult, and between them ſeveral fertile valleys.

PYRMONT, the capital of a country of the ſame name, in Weſtphalia, in Germany, ſituated on the confines of Brunſwick, 40 miles S. W. of Hanover; it is celebrated for its mineral waters, for drinking which there is a great reſort of German and other nobility. They are preferred to thoſe of the Spaw, and are exported in great quantities from Bremen.

PYTHYUSIAN ISLANDS, in the Mediterranean, ſo called from the great number of pine trees growing upon them.

QUA

QUAKENBRUGGE, a town of Osnabrug, in Westphalia, in Germany, lying 26 miles N. of the city of Osnabrug, and subject to the bishop of that name. Lat 52. 55. N. long. 7. E.

QUAMCHIEU, or QUAMTUM. See CANTON.

QUAMSI, a province of China, in Asia, bounded by Quenchew on the N. by Quangtun on the E. by Tungking and Cochinchina on the S. and by Yunan on the W. It is watered by a great number of rivers flowing from the mountains eastward into the Ta, which at last forms the famous port of Quamtum, or Canton. The porcelain made here is much finer than in other parts of China.

QUAMTUM, or CANTON, a province of China, bounded by the Chinese ocean on the S. by Hugquang on the N. by Fokien on the E. and by Tungking on the W. It is very considerable, not only for its extent, but its fertility, opulence, populousness, and extensive commerce.

QUEBECK, the capital of Canada in N. America, and the see of a bishop. It lies at the confluence of the rivers St. Laurence, and St. Charles, on the W. side of the former, and about 140 leagues of the sea It was the residence of the viceroy of Canada, who stiled himself governor, and captain-general of New France and Louisiana; but is at present in the hands of the English, having been taken on the 18th of September, 1759. Quebeck has a castle on the brow of an hill, about 40 fathoms above the town, but irregularly built and fortified, having only two bastions, without a ditch towards the city, and an inconsiderable garrison. It has also another fort on cape Diamant, a solid rock 400 fathoms high, with only some few works and redoubts, commanding both it and the town; but the place owes its strength more to nature than art. It lies 300 miles N. W. of Boston, in New England. Lat. 47. 35. N. long. 74. 10. W. *System Geogr.*

QUEDA, or KEDA, a town of Malacca, in the farther India, in Asia, being the seat of its king; it stands in a good soil, watered by several brooks from a navigable river. It lies 300 miles N. of Malacca city, and is subject to the Dutch. Lat. 7. 10. N. long. 98. 35. E.

QUEDLINGBURN, a small city of Anhalt and lower Saxony, in Germany, on the river Bode, belonging to the king of Prussia. It lies 8 miles S. E. of Halberstadt. Lat. 51. 50. S. long. 11. 18. E.

QUEENBOROUGH, a borough of Kent, in the isle of Sheppey. It sends two members to parliament, and lies 12 miles N. W. of Canterbury, and 35 E. of London.

QUEEN'S COUNTY, a district in the province of Leinster, in Ireland, bounded by King's county, and part of Tipperary on the N. and W. by part of Kildare and Catherlough on the E. and by Kilkenny and Catherlough on the S. It was formerly full of woods and bogs, but now much improved.

QUEEN'S FERRY, a royal burgh of Linlithgowshire or W. Lothian, in Scotland, at the point of St. Margaret's bay, in the narrowest part of the firth of Forth, where the ferry is but 2 miles over, 10 miles W. of Edinburgh.

QUEICH, a river of Alsace, running thro' Landau into the Rhine, near Germersheim.

QUERCY, the S. E. part of Guyenne proper, in France, bounded by Angenois and Perigord on the W. by Auvergne and Rouverge on the E. and by Languedoc on the S. It is subdivided into upper and lower Quercy, is a fruitful province, and its capital Cahors.

QUEENFURT, a town of upper Saxony, in Germany, 12 miles S. E. of Mansfield. Lat. 51. 30. N. long. 12. 5. E.

QUESLIN, or QUEYLING, a large well built city of Quangsi in China, in Asia, the residence of the viceroy of the province, 200 miles N. W. of Canton. Lat. 26. 10. N. long. 109. 12. E.

QUESNOY, a little town of French Hainault, in the Netherlands, irregularly built, but well fortified. It was taken by the confederate army, in 1711; but the French retook it the next year, after the battle of Denain. It lies 7 miles S. E. of Valenciennes. Lat. 50. 26. N. long. 3. 38. E. *Busching.*

QUEYANG, the capital of Queycheu, in China, formerly a royal residence, and still retaining some marks of its ancient lustre. It lies 451 miles N. W. of Canton. Lat. 27. 15. N. long. 106. 10. E.

QUEYCHEU, a province of China, in Asia, lying to the S. E. of Secheu, and between Kiangsi on the E. Yunan and Secheu on the W. and Quangsi on the S. This is the most craggy and mountainous province of the whole empire, and considered as another Siberia, or place of banishment.

QUIBO, or COYBA, an island on the coast of Peru, mentioned in lord Anson's voyage, as having a fine bay, in which the commodore anchored, in 33 fathom water.

QUILLEBEUF, a small city, the capital of Roumois in Normandy, in France, on the Seine; its walls and fortifications have been demolished, but is still defended by a little fort; it lies 24 miles below Rouen, and 21 above Havre de Grace.

QUILOA, a town of Zanguebar, having an harbour on the coast of Africa. It is the capital of the kingdom of the same name, and tributary to Portugal. It lies 300 miles N. of Mosambique. From hence the Portuguese of Brasil annually purchase slaves for that country. Lat. 10. 5. S. long. 39. 8. E. *System Geogr.*

QUIMPER, or QUIMPER CORENTIN, a pretty large and populous city of Britany, in France, situated on the Oder; it is the see of a bishop, and lies 36 miles S. E. of Brest. Lat. 48. 10. N. long. 4. 7. W. *Busching.*

QUIMPERLE', a small city of Britany, in France, situated at the confluence of the rivulets Isotte and Ellé, at the bottom of a bay, 14 miles N. E. of Port Louis. Lat. 47. 58. N. long. 3. 30. W.

QUINGEY, a small town of Franché Comté, situated on the Louve, 10 miles S. W. of Besançon. Lat. 47. 10. N. long. 6. 5. E.

QUINQUE ECCLESIÆ. See FIVE CHURCHES.

QUINTIN, ST. anciently AUGUSTA VEROMANDORUM, a fortified city of Picardy, in France, situated on the river Somme. The church of St. Quintin is one of the finest in the kingdom. It lies 35 miles E. of Amiens, in lat. 49. 55. N. long. 3. 18. E.

QUIRIMBA, the principal of a great number of small islands, in Zanguebar, on the coast of Africa, which gives name to the rest, where the Portuguese have a port town.

QUITO, the capital of the province of the same name, in Peru, in S. America, a large and populous city, situated between the Cordilleras, and on the bottom of their declivities, the streets being very irregular and uneven. It is the seat of government, the see of a bishop, and has an university. The town is well fortified, and provided with every thing necessary for a good defence. The country produces salt, sugar, cattle, fruit, cotton, wool, flax, and leather; it has also several good mines, but now abandoned. The level country is overflown by the periodical rains, as is common in all the countries lying under the

the equator, by which means Quito is rendered unhealthful. It lies 112 miles E. of the Pacifick ocean, 146 N. of Guayaquil, and 722 in the direction from Lima. Lat. 13. 33. S. long. 78. 10. W. *Ulloa's Voyage.*

QUITO, the moſt northerly province of Peru in S. America, bounded on the E. by part of the country of the Amazons, on the S. by los Reyes; on the W. by the S. ſea, and on the N. by Popayan. Its extent along the coaſt is from lat. 6. S. to 5. N. and is 750 miles in length, and about 200 in breadth. *Ulloa's Voyage.*

QUIXOS, the N. E. ſubdiviſion of Quito belonging to Spain.

RAB

RAAB, a royal free city in lower Hungary, having an old but ſtrong fortreſs at the confluence of the Danube, Raab and Rabnitz, by the waters of which it is ſurrounded; it is the ſee of a biſhop, and has a college of jeſuits. It is defended by 7 baſtions, and provided with a ſtrong garriſon. Raab lies oppoſite to the iſle of Schut, 57 miles W. of Buda. Lat. 48. 10. N. long. 18. 18. E. *Buſching.*

RABAT, an ancient city of Mauritania Tingitana, and the oppidum of Ptolemy; it is a large ſtrong place, and eſteemed the key of Barbary, being ſituated on a rock at the mouth of the Gueron, and defended by a ſtout caſtle. The tower of the principal moſque is the higheſt in all Africa, and from its battlements a ſhip may be ſeen 20 leagues off. This was once a very populous city, and had a ſtately aqueduct ſupported by a vaſt number of lofty arches. But now in ruins, and the town reduced to about 600 families. *Syſtem Geogr.*

RACKELSBURG, a ſtrong town of Stiria in the circle of Auſtria in Germany, ſituated on the Drave, 23 miles S. E. of Gratz. Lat. 47. 8. N. long. 16. 16. E. *Buſching.*

RACLIA, one of the leaſt iſlands in the Archipelago, near that of Nio, but uninhabited, and very rocky.

RADICOFANI, a town of Sienna in the grand duchy of Tuſcany, ſituated on a mountain, on the peak of which ſtands an old caſtle, built by Deſiderius the laſt king of Lombardy. It lies 44 miles S. of Sienna. Lat. 42. 56. N. long. 12. 48. E. *Buſching.*

RADNOR, a borough town, and the capital of a county of the ſame name in S. Wales, ſituated in a fruitful valley at the bottom of a hill; it ſends one member to parliament, and formerly gave title of earl to the noble family of Robartes. It lies 25 miles N. W. of Hereford.

RADOM, or RANDOM, a town in the palatinate of Sandomir in little Poland, encompaſſed with a wall and other fortifications, and ſtands in a plain on a rivulet that falls into the Weiſſel, 74 miles S. of Warſaw. Lat. 51. 42. N. long. 21. 9. E.

RAGUSA, an inland town of the iſland of Sicily, ſituated on the Giarrana, which river from hence, to the place where it falls into the ſea, is called Fiume de Raguſa; it lies 14 miles N. of Modica. Lat. 37. 8. N. long 14. 56. E. *Buſching.*

RAGUSA, the ancient EPIDAURUS, a town of Dalmatia, ſituated on a peninſula of the gulf of Venice. The old city was built long before the birth of Chriſt, and became afterwards a Roman colony; but in the third century was deſtroyed by the Scythians. The new town, ſtanding on the ſame ſpot, is not very large, but very well built, and is the ſee of an archbiſhop.

Both the town and the harbour, called Santa Croce, are defended by a fort, and secured by the small rocky island Chiroma, about half a mile distant in the sea on one side, and by the headland of the peninsula on the other; the last is fortified, and were the first fortified also, it would be impregnable. The place is very subject to earthquakes, from which it has more than once suffered incredible damage. It lies 27 miles N. W. of Cataro, and 68 S. E. of Spoletto. Lat. 42. 48. N. long. 18. 42. E. *Busching.*

RAJAMAHAL, a city of the hither India in Asia, on the Ganges, 300 miles N. of Huegly. Lat. 24. 36. N. long. 86. 38. E.

RAJAPOUR, a town of Candich in the hither India in Asia, having a very convenient harbour. This was the residence of the famous rebel Sevagy, who, in the last century, gave great disturbance to the king his master and the mogul; plundering Surat in 1664, the English and Dutch factories excepted. It lies a little N. of Brampour, and 314 miles E. of Surat. Lat. 22. 15. N. long. 77. 12. E. *System Geogr.*

RAIN, a well built and fortified town of Bavaria in Germany, one of the keys of this electorate, and situated on the Lech, 20 miles W. of Ingolstadt. Lat. 48. 51. N. long. 11. 12. E.

RAKAH, NEW, a town of Diarbeck, the ancient Mesopotamia in Asiatick Turkey, situated on the Euphrates. It is the residence of a bassa, or beglerbeg, and has a strong castle, but partly in ruins. It is as mean a place as the ruins of the Old Rakah, on the higher grounds shew it to have been magnificent. It lies 105 miles S. W. of Diarbeck. Lat. 35. 54. N. long. 39. 56. E. *System Geogr.*

RAKONICK, a town of Bohemia, 25 miles W. of Prague, and subject to the house of Austria. Lat. 50. 10. N. long. 13. 46. E.

RAMADA, a town of new Granada, on the Terra Firma in S. America, having a harbour on the coast of the N. sea, 114 miles E. of St. Martha. Lat. 11. 32. N. long. 72. 36. W.

RAMBERVILLERS, a small city in the government of Mentz in France, situated on the river Mortagne, 34 miles S. E. of Nancy. Lat. 48. 26. N. long. 6. 38. E.

RAMEKINS, a fortress of the United Netherlands, on the S. coast of the island of Walcheren in the province of Zealand. It was one of the cautionary towns given to queen Elizabeth, for the repayment of the charges she had been at, for the defence of this republick in its infancy, and lies 4 miles E. of Flushing. Lat. 51. 34. N. long. 3. 41. E.

RAMERA, a town of lower Champagne in France, on the banks of the Aube, 18 miles N. E. of Troyes. Lat. 48. 36. N. long. 4. 24. E.

RAMILLIES, a small village of Brabant in the Austrian Low Countries, rendered famous by an important victory obtained, May 12, 1706. O. S. by the confederates under the duke of Marlborough and general Auverquerque, over the French and Bavarians, commanded by the elector of Bavaria and marshal Villeroy, when the latter lost most of their artillery, baggage, and standards; and the confederates took 6000 prisoners. It was followed by the submission and reduction of Louvain, Brussels, Mechlin, Ghent, Oudenarde, Bruges, Antwerp, and several other places of the Netherlands, in two months time, which acknowledged king Charles III. the late emperor Charles VI. as their sovereign. So great was the confusion after this battle and precipitate retreat, that the duke of Bavaria, and several

other

other generals, could not forbear ſhedding tears. It lies 12 miles N. of Namur, and 22 S. E. of Bruſſels. Lat. 50. 51. N. long. 4. 48. E.

RAMMELBERG, a town and rich mine of the great mountain of Hartz, lying in lower Saxony, between Brunſwick, Goſlar, aud Thuringia.

RAMSEY, a ſmall market town of Huntingdonſhire in the fens and borders of the iſle of Ely, formerly famous for its wealthy abbey, of which little now remains, except a neglected ſtatue of Alwyn its founder, which is reckoned one of the oldeſt pieces of Engliſh ſculpture extant. It lies 10 miles from Huntingdon, and 67 from London.

RAMSEY, a little iſland on the coaſt of Pembrokeſhire in Wales, in the Iriſh or St. George's channel, 2 leagues to the N. of Scaumore, 15 miles N. W. of Milford-haven.

RAMSGATE, a port town of the iſle of Thanet in Kent, near the Downs, and W. of the N. Foreland, between that and the S. Foreland, 8 miles from Canterbury, and 72 from London. A new harbour is now making here.

RANCHIERA, a town of new Granada in Terra Firma in S. America, having an harbour on the N. ſea, between the town of Rio de la Hache and cape de Vela, near which was a fine pearl fiſhery when the Spaniards firſt entered this country. Lat. 11. 53. N. long. 72. 12. W.

RANDOM. See RADOM.

RANDERS, an ancient city of Jutland in Denmark, ſituated on the river Gude, which 12 miles lower falls into the Baltick. Its ſtrong caſtle of Dronningborg is well known in hiſtory, and the firſt mention we find made of the town itſelf was in 1247, when the enemy burnt it. *Buſching.*

RANTZOW, a town of Holſtein and lower Saxony in Germany, 21 miles N. of Lubeck; ſubject to the duke of Holſtein-Gottorp. Lat. 54. 43. N. long. 10. 26. E.

RAOLCONDA, a city of Golconda in the hither India in Aſia, noted for a diamond mine. It lies 150 miles E. of Goa, and 120 N. W. of Maſſulapatan. Lat. 17. 20. N. long. 79. 12. E.

RAPALLO, a ſmall town in the dominions of Genoa on the continent, 10 miles S. E. of the city of Genoa. Lat. 44. 30. N. long. 10. 5. E.

RAPOLLA, a ſmall ruinous city of the Baſilicata in the kingdom of Naples in Italy; it is the ſee of a biſhop, and lies 62 miles W. of Barri. Lat. 41. 5. N. long. 16. 24. E.

RAPPAHANOCK, a large navigable river of Virginia in N. America, riſing in the lower marſhy grounds W. of this province, and after running from N. W. to S. E. through it empties itſelf into the bay of Cheſapeak.

RAPPERSWYL, a city of Switzerland, ſituated on the lake of Zurich, over which it has a remarkable wooden bridge, above a mile and a half in length, and 12 feet broad, but without rails; it lies 18 miles S. E. of the city of Zurich. Lat. 47. 18. N. long. 8. 46. E.

RASEBURG, a ſmall port town of Nyland in Finland in Sweden, ſituated on the gulf of Finland, 46 miles S. W. of Abo. Lat. 60. 25. N. long. 23. 14. E.

RASEN, a market town of Lincolnſhire, 12 miles from Lincoln, and 139 from London.

RASTADT, or RADSTADT, a town of Baden in Suabia. Here the preliminaries were ſettled for the peace concluded at Baden, between the emperor and the king of France in 1714. It lies on the Rhine, 21 miles S. W. of Philipſburg, and ſubject to the margrave of Baden. Lat. 48. 42. N. long. 8. 8. E. *Buſching.*

RASTADT, a town of Saltzburg in

in Bavaria in Germany, ſituated on the Ens, 38 miles S. of the city of Ens. Lat. 47. 35. N. long. 14. 8. E.

RASTENBURG, a fine city in the kingdom of Pruſſia on the Guber. It is ſurrounded with a wall, and ſince 1629 alſo with a rampart. The German church next to the cathedral of Marienverder, is the largeſt and beſt belonging to Pruſſia. Here in 1531 a conference was held between the Lutherans and Anabaptiſts. *Buſching.*

RATHININES, a place about a mile and a half from Dublin in Ireland, famous for the defeat of the duke of Ormond, who lay encamped with 19,000 men, by the parliament's forces commanded by colonel Jones, in 1649, who killed 4000 and took near 3000 priſoners.

RATIPOR, or RATIBOR, a town of Sileſia in Bohemia, ſituated on the W. ſide of the Oder, 16 miles N. E. of Troppau. Lat. 50. 12. N. long. 17. 40. E. *Buſching.*

RATIPOR, or RANTIPORE, a city of the hither India in Aſia, and the capital of Malvay; hither the mogul ſends condemned traitors to be thrown down from its caſtle on craggy ſtones; it lies 112 miles S. E. of Agra. Lat. 25. 5. N. long. 80. 14. E. *Syſtem Geogr.*

RATISBON, the capital of Bavaria, and the only free imperial city, and ſovereign ſtate in this electorate; it is large, populous, and fortified with a double wall, ditches, and ramparts, pleaſantly ſituated on the S. ſide of the Danube, where it receives the Regen, whence it is alſo called Regenſburg. It is too large to be defended without an army, and therefore ſubmits to the power which is maſter of the field. Here the general diet of the ſtates of the empire often meet in a large upper room, properly decorated with tapeſtry, and the emperor's throne with cloth of gold, but were prevented by the civil wars in the laſt reign. Ratiſbon is governed by its own magiſtrates, who are Lutherans, and is ſurrounded by the duke of Bavaria's territories. The exerciſe of the Lutheran religion was introduced here in 1551, the Augſburg confeſſion having been previouſly accepted in 1546, and it has continued ever ſince, tho' the popiſh biſhop of Ratiſbon ſays maſs in it once a week, and the Roman catholicks are in poſſeſſion of moſt of the churches. The city is plentifully furniſhed with proviſions, the ſoil round it abounding with corn, and paſture, and with vines, the grapes of which yield a ſtrong palatable wine, ſcarce inferior to the Rheniſh. It has a ſtone bridge of 15 arches over the Danube, being the moſt ſubſtantial of all the ſtructures, either on this river or the Rhine. In time of peace it has a conſiderable trade by the Danube, the Nabe, and the Regen, which join near the city, and by the neighbouring rivers. Here is a famous benedictine monaſtery, with ſeveral ancient and curious MSS. particularly of the goſpel; and a regiſter of Attila's exploits. It lies 65 miles N. E. of Munich. Lat. 49. 12. N. long. 12. 10 E. *Buſching.*

RATOLFZELL, a ſtrongly fortified town of Suabia, near the W. extremity of the lake of Conſtance, and that part of it called Cellerſee. It is defended by the impregnable caſtle of Hohen Dwiel, on an inacceſſible hill in the middle of a plain, the rock of which is flint, ſo that a few men may hold it out againſt an army. It lies 12 miles N. W. of the city of Conſtance, and belongs to the houſe of Auſtria.

RATTAN. See RUATAN.

RATZEBURG, now a very ſtrong city of Lawenburg in lower Saxony in Germany; it is ſurrounded by a lake of the ſame name. The duke of Lawenburg ſeized and fortified it in 1689, and the king of Denmark took it in 1693, but it was diſmantled and reſtored in 1700 to the duke

duke of Lawenburg, who refortified it. This town has been pillaged several times, particularly in 1552 by Francis duke of Saxe-Lawenburg, for the canons refusing to elect his son Magnus their bishop. It lies 9 miles S. of Lubeck. Lat. 54. 10. N. long. 11. 3. E. *Busching.*

RATZIA, the E. subdivision of Sclavonia; its people who dwell on the banks of the Saave are called Rascians. It is subject to the house of Austria.

RAVA, or RAWA, a small but populous town, the capital of the palatinate of the same name in great Poland, situated on the river Rava, and defended by a stone castle flanked with 4 towers. It lies 50 miles S. W. of Warsaw. Lat. 52. 10. N. long. 20. 5. E.

RAUCOUX, a village of Leige in Westphalia in Germany, where, in October 1746, a battle was fought between the allies under prince Charles of Lorrain, and the French commanded by marshal count Saxe; it lies 3 miles N. of Liege, and 11 S. of Maestricht. Lat. 50. 40. N. long. 5. 46. E.

RAVELLO, a well built but small city of the hither principate in the kingdom of Naples in Italy, having a harbour on the N. side of the gulf of Salerno; it is the see of a bishop, and lies 22 miles S. of the city of Naples. Lat. 40. 35. N. long. 15. 8. E. *Busching.*

RAVENGLASS, a well built market town of Copeland in the county of Cumberland, having a good harbour formed by the confluence of the Esk and Mute, which here fall into the Irish sea. It lies 15 miles from Cockermouth, 38 from Carlisle, and 272 from London.

RAVENNA, a city of Romagna in the pope's territories in Italy, situated on a plain, and anciently very considerable, but now greatly declined, its houses old and ruinous, and the number of its inhabitants scarcely amounting to 14 or 15,000. In the time of the Romans and Goths, it resembled Venice, standing on piles in the midst of marshes formed by the Adriatick, and had a famous harbour, but the sea has long since retired 3 or 4 miles from it; so that the part which was covered with water, is now turned into a delightful fertile plain. It was the seat of many kings of the Goths; and in 567, or 68, became the capital of the exarchate, or dominions of the eastern emperors in Italy, where the viceroy resided. Among the monuments left of its ancient splendor, one of the most remarkable is the celebrated mausoleum erected by Amalasuntha in honour of her father Theodorick king of the Ostrogoths: it stands without the city, and since turned into a little church, which, from its figure, is called the Rotunda; on its cupola, consisting of a single stone 114 feet in circumference and 4 thick, stood the porphyry tomb, or sarcophagus, of Theodorick, now surrounded with the statues of the 12 apostles; it was thrown down by a cannon-ball when Lewis XII. of France laid siege to the place in 1512, and afterwards placed in the wall of the monastery of St. Apollonaria. Pepin having subdued this country, gave Ravenna, with most of the territories belonging to the eastern emperors in Italy, to the pope, who still continues possessed of them. Ravenna is the see of an archbishop, but is not at present considerable, either for its traffick or strength. It lies 3 miles W. of the Adriatick, 53 E. of Bologna, and 60 N. E. of Florence, being surrounded with the 2 little rivers Montone and Ronu, which having been conveyed hither commodiously, carry off the stinking water of its unhealthful marshes. Lat. 44. 36. N. long. 13. 12. E. *Keysler.*

RAVENSBERG, a town and strong fort on a hill, near the river Hessel, in a country of the same name in Westphalia

Weſtphalia in Germany, ſubject to the king of Pruſſia. It lies 28 miles S. W. of Minden, and 30 N. E. of Munſter. Lat. 52. 20. N. long. 8. 5. E. *Buſching.*

RAVENSBURG, an imperial city of Suabia in Germany, ſituated on the Schuſs, 20 miles N. E. of Conſtance, ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Lat. 47. 45. N. long. 9. 35. E. *Buſching.*

RAVESTEIN, a ſmall city of the lordſhip of the ſame name, in Dutch Brabant in the Netherlands, ſituated on the river Maes, 10 miles S. W. of Nimeguen, and 16 W. of Cleves. Lat. 51. 46. N. long. 5. 44. E. *Buſching.*

RAYLEIGH, a market town in the marſhes of Eſſex, 10 miles from Chelmsford, and 35 from London.

READING, the capital of Berkſhire, and the largeſt town in the county; it is ſituated on the Kennet, which a little below it falls into the Thames. Its moſt conſiderable trade is by their barges on theſe rivers with malt, meal, and timber to London; and theſe bring back coals, ſalt, grocery ware, &c. It lies 40 miles W. of London, and ſends 2 members to parliament.

REAL, or CHIAPA, a city of Mexico in N. America, and the capital of a province of the ſame name, 60 miles S. of the bay of Campeachy, ſubject to Spain. Lat. 17. 10. N. long. 97 5. W. *Syſtem Geogr.*

REALEJO, or RIA LEXO, a town of Nicaragua, in New Spain in N. America, having a fine harbour on a bay of the Pacifick ocean, 60 miles W. of Lean, and the lake of Nicaragua. Lat. 12. 12. N. long. 91. 27. W.

REALMONT, a ſmall town of Languedoc in France, 32 miles N. E. of Toulouſe. Lat. 43. 46. N. long. 1. 49. E.

REBEL, a town in the duchy of Mecklenburg in Germany, ſituated on a lake, 32 miles S. E. of Guſtrow. Lat. 53. 31. N. long. 12. 48. E.

REBNICK, a populous city of Walachia in European Turkey, ſituated on the river Aluta; it is the ſee of a biſhop, and lies 45 miles S. W. of Targowiſk.

RECANATI, a mean city of Ancona in the eccleſiaſtical ſtate, ſituated on the Muſone. Between this place and Macerata, are the remains of the ancient city of Helvia Ricina, built by Septimius Severus, and deſtroyed by the Goths. Recanati lies 6 miles W. of Loretto. Lat. 43. 18. N. long. 15. 10. E. *Buſching.*

RECLENHAUSEN, a ſtrong town of Cologne in Germany, in the middle of a territory of its own name. The abbeſs of a nunnery here has power of puniſhing offenders with death; and ſhe alone is obliged to the vow of chaſtity, but the nuns may marry after a certain number of years.

RED, or LITTLE RUSSIA, a province of Poland, bounded on the S. by Hungary, Moldavia, and Beſſarabia, on the E. by the Scythian deſerts, particularly Muſcovy, on the N. by White Ruſſia, from which it is ſeparated by the rivers of Stiro and Pripecz, and on the W. by leſſer Poland, from which it is divided by the rivers Viſlocz and Vepre: it is about 200 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. It comprizes the palatinates of Chelm, Belz, and Lemberg.

REDRUTH, a conſiderable market town of Cornwall, lying between St. Ives and Truro, 50 miles from Launceſton, and 273 from London.

RED SEA, the name of a famous ſtreight ſeparating Aſia from Africa. The Arabians call it the ſea of Suph.

REEPHAM, or REPEHAM, a market town of Norfolk, 2 miles from Caſton, 8 from Norwich, and 131 from London.

REES, was a fortified town of the duchy of Cleve, in Weſtphalia in Germany, taken and reſtored by the

the French, but lately dismantled. In the protestant church is an excellent piece of sculpture in wood, representing the history of our Saviour's life.

REGEN, a river of Germany, rising in the mountains, which divide Bohemia from Bavaria, and running from E. to W. through part of the latter, falls into the Danube at Ratisbon.

REGENSBERG, a small town in the canton of Zurich in Switzerland, 10 miles N. W. of Zurich.

REGGIO, anciently REGIUM LEPIDI, a well built, populous, and rich town, in the principality of the same name in the Modenese in Italy, having a strong citadel where a governor resides, and walls on which a cannon ball can make but little impression; it is the see of a bishop, subject to the duke of Modena, and lies 15 miles N. W. of the city of Modena. Lat. 44. 45. N. long. 11 min. E. *Busching*.

REGGIO, a small city on the streight of Messina, with an harbour for small vessels; it is the see of an archbishop, founded by the ancient patriarchs of Constantinople. It lies opposite to Messina in Sicily. Lat. 38. 28. N. long. 15. 54. E. *Busching*.

REGINA, a town of the hither Calabria in the kingdom of Naples in Italy, 14 miles N. of Cosenza. Lat. 39. 36. N. long. 16. 35. E.

REICHENAU, an island in the lake of Zell, in Suabia in Germany, extremely beautiful, in which is a celebrated benedictine abbey, with a library of curious MSS. It lies 2 miles from the city of Constance.

REMNEMONT, a small city of Lorrain, at the foot of mount Vauge, on the left bank of the Moselle, 45 miles S. of Nancy. Lat. 48. 6. N. long. 6. 28. E.

REMORERTIN, the capital of Sologne in Orleannois in France, on the Sauldre, 25 miles S. of Blois.

RENFREW, Ptolemy's RANNOVARA, a royal burgh, and the capital of the shire of the same name in Scotland, situated on a branch of the Clyde, called Cathcart, 46 miles W. of Edinburgh.

RENNES, anciently CONDATE, a large and populous city of Britany in France, and capital of the province; it has its name from the Rhedones, the most famous of the Armorici; it is the see of a bishop, and lies at the confluence of the Isle and Vilaine, 52 miles N. of Nants. Lat. 48. 12. N. long. 1. 48. W. *Busching*.

RENTY, a town and marquisate of Artois in the French Low Countries, situated on the river Aa, 9 miles S. W. of St. Omers. Lat. 50. 32. N. long. 25. 10. E.

REOLE, a town of Gascony in France, situated on the Garonne, 30 miles S. E. of Bourdeaux. Lat. 44. 31. N. long. 16 min. W.

REQUENA, a town of New Castile in Spain, situated at the borders of Valencia on the river Oliana, 39 miles W. of Valencia. Lat. 39. 26. N. long. 1. 17. W.

RESCHT, a large and populous city of Persia, and capital of Ghilan in Asia; the houses are hid by fruit trees, and by reason of frequent rains covered with tiles: it lies on the S. coast of the Caspian sea, 120 miles N. of Casbin. Lat. 38 deg. N. long. 52 min. E.

RETFORD, EAST, an ancient borough town of Nottinghamshire, situated on the E. side of the river Idle, over which is a stone bridge joining to W. Retford. It lies 25 miles from Nottingham, and 133 from London, and sends 2 members to parliament.

RETHEL, an ancient town, and capital of Retelois in Champagne in France, situated on the river Aisne. Here Cæsar built a castle; and is also famous for a victory obtained by the French under marshal Du Plessis Prâlin over the Spaniards,

in

in 1650. It lies 16 miles N. of Rheims, Lat. 49. 29. N. long. 4. 25. E. *Buſching*.

RETHIGEN, an imperial city, and ſovereign ſtate of Wirtemberg and Suabia in Germany, ſituated on the river Echetz, near the Neckar. It lies 20 miles S. of Stutgard. Lat. 48. 18. N. long. 9. 5. E.

REVEL, a ſmall city of Languedoc in France, fortified by the Reformed in the religious war, but diſmantled in 1639. It lies 6 miles from St. Papoul.

REVEL, a port town and city of Eſthonia, a ſubdiviſion of Livonia, at the S. entrance of the gulf of Finland; it is not large, but a rich trading place, and ſurrounded with high walls, deep ditches, and ſtrong baſtions; and is further defended by a caſtle, with ſeveral towers ſtanding on a rock. It has a fine harbour, where part of the Ruſſian fleet is commonly laid up. The houſes are well built, and moſtly of bricks. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and lies 100 miles W. of Narva, and 140 N. of Riga. Lat. 59. 10. N. long. 24. 10. E. *Buſching*.

REVERO, a ſmall town of the Mantuan in Italy, ſituated on the S. ſide of the Po, directly oppoſite to Oſtiglia, 15 miles S. E. of Mantua; ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Lat. 45. 10. N. long. 11. 28. E.

REUX, a ſmall but fortified city of Hainault in the Auſtrian Low Countries, ſituated in a very fruitful ſoil, 1 mile N. E. of Mons.

REYGATE, or RYEGATE, a large borough town of Holmſdale in Surry. Under the ruins of its caſtle is a deep vault, at the end of which is a room, large enough to contain 500 perſons, where the barons who took arms againſt king John, are ſaid to have held their private meetings. It ſends 2 members to parliament, and lies 14 miles from Guildford, and 24 from London.

REY, once a famous city of Perſia, and the largeſt in all Aſia, ſome traces of which are ſtill to be ſeen, 9 miles to the W. of Sava. The Perſian hiſtorians relate incredible wonders of it. And ſir John Chardin adds, that in the wars between the 2 ſects of Mahometans, one of them calling in the Tartars, this city was deſtroyed before the end of the 6th æra of the Hegira.

REZAN, anciently a conſiderable city of Ruſſia, and capital of the circle of its own name; but is now a mean place, having in the year 1568 been deſtroyed by the Tartars. It ſtands on the river Oka, 85 miles S. E. of Moſcow. Lat. 55. 12. N. long. 41. 14. E. *Buſching*.

RHAGADAR, or RHAJADERGWY, an inconſiderable market town of Radnorſhire in S. Wales, on the river Wye, ſo called from the water-fall in it; but famous among the Welch for the deſtruction of Vortigern in it by lightning, whoſe memory they deteſt for having invited the Saxons into Britain. It lies 15 miles from Radnor, and 162 from London.

RHE, or RE', a little iſland in the Atlantick ocean, about 3 leagues from the Mainland, in the government of Aunis in France; it is very populous, and produces a great deal of wine. It lies 7 miles W. of Rochelle. Lat. 46. 16. N. long. 1. 34. W.

RHEIMS, or REIMS, anciently DUROCOPTORUM, and CIVITAS REMORUM, the oldeſt and moſt celebrated city of France, and the capital of Champagne. It is the largeſt in the province, well built and populous. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop, who is the firſt duke and peer of the kingdom. It has an univerſity, and ſeveral remains of Roman antiquities, particularly 3 of the city gates, which retain the names of the Pagan deities, Sol, Mars, and Ceres, a triumphal arch, &c It lies 75 miles N. E. of Paris. Lat. 49. 26. N. long. 4. 2. E.

RHENEN, a town of Utrecht in the

the United Provinces of Holland, ſurrounded with walls and baſtions, 7 miles E. of Wych-le-Overſtede.

RHINEBERG, a pretty large town in the lower Rhine, and electorate of Cologne in Germany, having a canal paſſing by it, which runs quite acroſs from the Rhine to the Maes, by means of which it has a good trade. It lies 18 miles E. of Gelder. Lat. 51. 36. N. long. 6. 5. E. *Buſching.*

RHINEFIELD, a town of the upper Rhine in Germany, and capital of a county of the ſame name, having a ſtrong caſtle on a very high rock, commanding the Rhine. It lies 16 miles N. W. of Mentz, and ſubject to the landgrave of Heſſe-Rhinefield. Lat. 50. 20. N. long. 7. 28. E.

RHINEFELDEN, a ſmall, but ſtrong city of Suabia, on the S. ſide of the Rhine. In 1638, it was taken by the Swedes, under the duke of Saxe-Weymar, and ſuffered much from the French in 1678, but was reſtored by the treaty of Munſter to the houſe of Auſtria. It is one of the foreſt towns, and lies 10 miles E. of Baſil. Lat. 47. 36. N. long. 7. 10. E. *Buſching.*

RHINE, LOWER, a circle of Germany, comprehending the electorate and palatinate of the Rhine, with the 3 eccleſiaſtical electorates of Mentz, Triers and Cologne, all which lie on the river Rhine.

RHINE, UPPER, a circle of Germany, conſiſting of the landgraviates of Alſace and Heſſe, including the Wetteraw; but at preſent only that of Heſſe, can be reckoned a part of Germany, Alſace being united with France.

RHINE, a celebrated river of Germany, having its ſource in the country of the Griſons in Switzerland, and in the very boſom of the Alps; and taking its courſe N. by Coire, it continues on till it forms the lake of Conſtance in Suabia; whence turning W. it paſſes by the cities of Conſtance and Schaffhauſen, and watering Baſil, runs from thence directly N. dividing Suabia from Alſace. Then it runs through the palatinate, where the Neckar, Maine and Moſelle, join it; and from whence it continues its courſe N. by the cities of Mentz, Coblentz, and Cologne, entering the Low Countries at Skenkinchaus; after this, parting itſelf into ſeveral channels, the 2 largeſt of which are called the Lech and Waal, which run W. through the United Netherlands, and empty themſelves in the German ocean below Rotterdam, its ancient channel to the W. of Leyden being entirely choaked up.

RHINEZABERN, a town in the biſhoprick of Spires, and palatinate of the Rhine in Germany, 18 miles S. W. of Spires. Lat. 49. 5. N. long. 85. E.

RHINGAW, a territory of Mentz in Germany, extending 20 miles along the Rhine, but ſo populous, that it appears like one entire town, intermixed with gardens and vineyards; the latter producing excellent wines.

RHODE-ISLAND, a charter government of New-England in N. America.

RHODES, an iſland of Aſiatick Turkey, ſituated in the Mediterranean, and formerly very famous for the early figure which its inhabitants made at ſea, and their maritime laws, by which differences on that element were decided, but theſe were afterwards ſucceeded by thoſe of the iſle of Oleron. It is about 50 miles long, and 26 in breadth. It is alſo remarkable for the fertility of its ſoil, producing the beſt wines, and all ſorts of delicious fruits, except corn, which is imported from the neighbouring continent. It lies between lat. 36. and 37. N. long. 28. E.

RHODES, the capital of the iſland of the ſame name; it is about 3 miles in circuit, ſurrounded with a treble wall, and the ſame number

of moats; but the fortifications are now all in a ruinous condition. It has a convenient and safe harbour. The inhabitants consist of Turks, Jews, and Christians, but the last are not suffered to remain within the walls in the night time. At the mouth of the harbour of Rhodes, which is 50 fathoms over, was erected the famous colossial statue of Apollo, esteemed one of the wonders of the world; it was 70 cubits high, and ships sailed in and out of the harbour between its legs. Its head represented the sun, and in one hand it held a light-house for the direction of mariners. It was the work of the celebrated architect Chares, a native and citizen of Rhodes, who spent 12 years in making and rearing it; but it had not stood above 66 years, before it was thrown down by an earthquake. Some idea may be formed of its dimensions by its thumb, which was so large, that few could fathom it; we are also told that the brass of it loaded 900 camels. This city was formerly esteemed a place of considerable strength, and famous for the learning and politeness of its inhabitants, having one of the most celebrated academies, where Julius Cæsar, and many other illustrious Romans came to study the sciences. It was the birth place of Cleobulus, one of the 7 wise men of Greece. Here a squadron of Turkish galleys, commanded by a bey, is always stationed to cruise on the ships of Malta. Lat. 36. 24. N. long. 20. E.

Rhone, anciently Rhodanus, one of the most considerable rivers in France; it rises in mount la Fourche, in the Swiss canton of Uri; and running W. with great rapidity through the country of Valois, divides it into two parts, and near Bouveret, falls into the lake of Geneva. About 2 French leagues above the city of Geneva, the Rhone begins to flow again, and at that city resumes its rapidity and name, and there receives the river Arve. Four leagues below is a cataract, or prodigious chasm in the rock, 1-4th of a mile long, but not above 3 fathoms in breadth where narrowest. After which it widens and becomes navigable near Seissel; then running S. W. to Lyons and receiving several other streams, particularly the river Soane, continues its course due S. and passing by Orange, Avignon and Arles, it falls to the westward of Marseilles into the Mediterranean by 3 mouths, namely Gras de Sauze, Sainte Anne, and le grand Gras. The Rhone, contrary to most other rivers, swells as the days increase; its waters being at the highest, when the days are longest, probably owing to the melting of the snow on the Alps. *Busching.*

Ribble, a river rising in the hills of Craven, in the W. riding of Yorkshire, from whence it continues its course through Lancashire, and falls into the Irish sea below Preston.

Ribnitz, a town of Mecklenburgh, in lower Saxony in Germany, situated on a bay of the Baltick, 34 miles E. of Wismar. Lat. 54. 26. N. long. 12. 47. E.

Richelieu, a town of Poictou in France, regularly built by cardinal Richlieu, having a considerable castle on the little rivers Amable and Vide; it gives the title of duke and peer to a French nobleman of the same name. It lies 27 miles N. of Poictiers. Lat. 47. 5. N. long. 28. min. E.

Richmond, a village of Surry on the Thames, adorned with a royal palace, the seat of several kings of England, with a fine park and gardens, and from Richmond-hill above the town is a most delightful prospect. It lies 10 miles W. from London.

Richmond, a well built borough town, in a shire of its name, being part of the N. riding of Yorkshire; it stands on the river Swale, sends 2 members to parliament, and lies

34 miles from York, and 262 from London.

RIES, anciently ALBICI, a ſmall but well built city of Provence, ſituated on the river Auveſtre, in a fine plain, abounding with excellent wine and fruit; it is the ſee of a biſhop, and lies 27 miles N. E. of Aix. Lat. 43. 45. N. long. 55. 5. E. *Buſching.*

RIETI, anciently REATE, a ſmall city of Spoletto, in the pope's territories, near the confines of Naples in Italy, on the river Velinocit; it is the ſee of a biſhop, and lies 65 miles E. of Rome. Lat. 42. 25. N. long. 14. 15. E.

RIEUX, a ſmall city of Languedoc in France, ſituated on the river Riſe, which here runs into the Garonne; it is the ſee of a biſhop, and lies 22 miles S. of Toulouſe. Lat. 43. 20. N. long. 1. 5. E.

RIGA, a ſmall, but populous port town in the diviſion of Letten, and the capital of all Livonia, ſituated at the mouth of the Dwina, in a bay of the Baltick; it is ſurrounded with a wall, the houſes moſtly of ſtone; has a ſtrong citadel, 2 arſenals well provided with ſtores, and a marine college. It is one of the beſt havens and trading towns on the Baltick. It was taken in 1710, by the victorious arms of Peter the Great, and has ever ſince been ſubject to Ruſſia. Lat. 57. 5. N. long. 24. 10. E. *Buſching.*

RIGNANO, or REGUANO, a town in St. Peter's patrimony in Italy, 15 miles N. of Rome. Lat. 42. 21. N. long. 13. 5. E.

RIMINI, anciently ARIMINUM, a ſmall, but elegant city of Romagna, in the eccleſiaſtical ſtate, ſituated on the Adriatick; and was formerly a good ſea port, but the ſea is now above 1346 paces from it, ſo that its harbour is almoſt choaked up with ſand; it is ſtill the ſee of a biſhop. Here are ſeveral Roman antiquities, particularly the roſtrum, from which Julius Cæſar is ſaid to have harangued his army after paſſing the Rubicon. It lies 30 miles S. E. of Ravenna. Lat. 44. 10. N. long. 13. 58. E. *Keyſler.*

RINGWOOD, a large market town of Hampſhire on the river Avon, 25 miles from Wincheſter, and 96 from London.

RINGKIOPING, a trading town of N. Jutland in Denmark, ſituated on a large bay of the ſea, 45 miles N. of Rypen. *Buſching.*

RINTEL, or RINTELEN, a town of Schaumburg, in Weſtphalia in Germany, ſituated on the W. ſide of the Weſer, 35 miles S. W. of Hanover, ſubject to the Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel. Lat. 52. 15. N. long. 9. 10. E.

RIO GRANDE, a river of Braſil in S. America, riſing almoſt under the equator, from whence it runs E. through the province, and falls into the N. ſea between Carthagena and St. Martha.

RIO GRANDE, a river in Africa, ſuppoſed to be a branch of the Nigris, which running from E. to W. through Negroland, falls into the Atlantick or great weſtern ocean, in lat. 11. 10. N.

RIO DE LA HACHA. See HACHA.

RIO JANEIRO, a river of S. America, riſing in the mountains W. of Braſil, and running E. thro' that province, falls into the Atlantick ocean nearly under the tropick of Capricorn. It gives name to one of the richeſt provinces belonging to the Portugueſe in Brazil, from whence they annually import diamonds and other gems, beſides a great deal of gold and ſilver.

RIOM, a well built, but thinly peopled town of Auvergne in France, ſo agreeably ſituated, that it is called the garden of this country; it has a college, and lies 8 miles N. of Clermont. Lat. 45. 51. N. long. 3. 18. E. *Buſching.*

RIPAILLE, a town of Savoy in upper Italy, having a famous Carthuſian monaſtery, ſituated on the S. ſide of the lake of Geneva; it

was built by duke Amadeus VIII. after laying down the papal dignity, and where he reſided till he died. It lies 20 miles N. E. of the city of Geneva. Lat. 46. 36. N. long. 6. 32. E. *Keyſler.*

RIPATRANSONE, a ſmall but fortified city of Ancona, and the pope's dominions in Italy; it is the ſee of a biſhop, and lies on the confines of Naples, 6 miles W. of the Adriatick. Lat. 42. 50. N. long. 15. 19. E.

RIPEN, an old town in N. Jutland in Denmark, on a bay of the German ocean, with a ſtrong caſtle; it is the ſee of a ſuperintendent, or Lutheran biſhop, and lies 63 miles S. of Wiburg. Lat. 55. 36. N. long. 9. 10. E. *Buſching.*

RIPHÆAN, or HYPERBOREAN MOUNTAINS, a chain of lofty mountains in Muſcovy, N. E. of the river Oby. Here are bred the fineſt ſables in the whole empire.

RIPLEY, a market town in the W. riding of Yorkſhire, ſituated on the Nyd, 20 miles from York, and 183 from London.

RIPPON, anciently ISURIUM, a populous and well built borough town in the W. riding of Yorkſhire, having a collegiate church. It ſends 2 members to parliament, and lies 22 miles from York, and 190 from London.

RISBOROUGH-MONKS, a market town of Buckinghamſhire, ſituated on the Wendover, 12 miles from Aileſbury, and 33 from London.

RITBERG, a town of Schawenberg in Weſtphalia in Germany, 35 miles S. E. of Munſter. Lat. 51. 56. N. long. 8. 5. E.

RIVA, a city in the biſhoprick of Trent, in Italy, at the N. extremity of the Garda lake, 16 miles S. W. of the city of Trent. Lat. 46. 36. N. long. 11. 5. E.

RIVADEC, a ſea port town of Galicia in Spain, 37 miles N. W. of Oviedo. Lat. 43. 41. N. long. 7. 16. W.

RIVOLI, a town of Piedmont in upper Italy, having a royal palace at the end of a fine alley of lime-trees, 7 miles W. of Turin. Lat. 45. 10. N. long. 7. 28. E. *Keyſler.*

RIVOLI, or RIVOLTELLA, a town of the Veroneſe in Italy, ſituated on the E. ſide of Garda lake, 20 miles W. of Verona, ſubject to Venice. Lat. 45. 36. N. long. 11. 7. E. *Buſching.*

ROAN. See ROUEN.

ROANNE, or ROVANE, an old town of lower Forez in Lyonnois in France, on the Loire, which here begins to be navigable; whence goods from Lyons are conveyed to Paris, Orleans, Nantes, and other contiguous places. It lies 43 miles N. W. of Lyons. Lat. 46. 7. N. long. 4. 10. E. *Buſching.*

ROANOAK, a river of Carolina in N. America, riſing in Virginia, and after a long courſe, falls into the ſea, in lat. 36. where it forms a long and narrow bay, called Albemarle ſound.

ROANOAK, an iſland of Carolina in N. America, on the coaſt of Albemarle county. The firſt ſettlement made in America by the Engliſh in 1585, but they were obliged to quit it. Lat 35. 46. N. long. 75. 10. W.

ROCELLA, a fortreſs of the further Calabria in the kingdom of Naples in Italy, near the Ionian ſea, and commanding the cape of the ſame name. Lat. 38. 26. N. long. 17. 10. E. *Buſching.*

ROCHDALE, a market town of Lancaſhire on the river Roch, 32 miles from Lancaſter, and 175 from London.

ROCHE, a fortified town of Luxemburg in the Auſtrian Netherlands, ſurrounded with bulwarks and wet ditches, and a caſtle on a rock commanding the town.

ROCHE, a ſtreight on the S. ſide of America, 120 leagues E. of that of Le Maire, in lat. 35. 5. S. It was paſſed through in 1675 by the captain of the ſame name, in his return from the S. ſea to Europe.

ROCHEFORT, a town of Luxemburg in the Auſtrian Netherlands, 66 miles N. W. of Luxemburg city.

ROCHEFOUCAUT, a ſmall town, duchy, and peerage of Angoumois in France, ſituated on the Tardouere, 15 miles E. of Angouleſme. Lat. 45. 51. N. long. 41 min. E.

ROCHELLE, a conſiderable port and trading city of Aunis in France, ſituated in the bay of Biſcay, 2 leagues from the iſle of Rhé. The inhabitants embraced the reformed religion in the 16th century, fortified the city, and held out a long ſiege againſt Lewis XIII. who at laſt obliged them to ſurrender Oct. 8, 1628, on which the place except 2 towers defending the port was demoliſhed. But Lewis XIV. raiſed new fortifications, and it is now the ſee of a biſhop. It lies 70 miles S. W. of Poictiers. Lat. 46. 16. N. long. 1. 10. W. *Buſching*.

ROCHESTER, the ancient DUROBREVIS, a very old city of Kent, ſituated on the E. ſide of the Medway; it is the ſee of a biſhop, and gives title of earl to the noble family of Hyde; ſends 2 members to parliament, and lies 22 miles from Canterbury, and 30 from London.

ROCHFORD, a market town in the marſhes of Eſſex, giving title of earl to the noble family of Zuleſtein de Naſſau. It lies 15 miles from Chelmsford, and 40 from London.

ROCHFORT, a city of Aunis in France, regularly built from a village by Lewis XIV. about a league and half from the mouth of the Charante. It has a very commodious harbour, is one of the ſtations for the royal navy, and has an excellent arſenal well furniſhed with naval ſtores. It lies 23 miles S. of Rochelle. Lat. 46. 5. N. long. 1. 10. W. *Buſching*.

ROCK OF LISBON. See ROXENT, CAPE.

ROCKINGHAM, a ſmall town of Northamptonſhire, giving title of marquis to the noble family of Wentworth; it lies 19 miles from Northampton, and 83 from London.

ROCKLES, or ROEULX, a town of Hainault in the Auſtrian Netherlands, 8 miles E. of Mons. Lat. 50. 38. N. long. 4. 5. E.

ROCKBO, a large river of China, riſing in the province of Yunan in Aſia, from whence it runs S. thro' the kingdom of Tonquin, and falls into the bay of Cochinchina.

ROCROY, a fortified town of Remois in Champagne in France, on the borders of Hainault. Near it the famous prince of Condé gained a complete victory over the Spaniards, May 12, 1643, ſix days after the death of Lewis XIII. It lies 34 miles S. of Namur. Lat. 50. 10. N. long. 4. 26. E. *Buſching*.

RODBURY, or ROTHBURY, a market town of Northumberland, ſituated on the river Coquet, 30 miles from Newcaſtle, and 281 from London.

RODEMBURG, a town of upper Heſſe in Germany, ſituated on the river Fulda, 30 miles S. E. of Caſſel.

RODEZ, anciently SEGODUNUM, the capital of Rovergne in Guienne in France, ſituated on the river Aveiron; it is the ſee of a biſhop, has a fine jeſuits college, and lies 62 miles N. E. of Toulouſe. Lat. 44. 26. N. long. 2. 10. E. *Buſching*.

ROER, a river of Germany riſing on the confines of Heſſe, from whence it runs W. through Weſtphalia, and falls into the Rhine below Duyſburg.

ROER, a river of Germany riſing in Juliers, from whence it runs N. through that duchy, and paſſing by the city of Juliers falls into the Maes at Roermond.

ROERMOND, or RUREMONDE, a walled and populous city of Gelderland in the Netherlands, ſituated at the confluence of the Maes and Roer, ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. It

is the see of a bishop, and lies 22 miles S. E. of the city of Gelder. Lat. 51. 20. N. long. 5. 36. E.

Rogarof, a city of Lithuania in Poland, situated on the river Neiper, 146 miles N. of Kiof. Lat. 52. 47. N. long. 30. 15. E.

Rohan, a town of Bretagne in France, 22 miles N. of Vannes. Lat. 48. 10. N. long. 2. 46. W.

Roleduc, a town of Limburg in the Austrian Netherlands, situated on the Worm, 5 miles N. of Aix-la-Chapelle. Lat. 51. 5. N. long. 6. 18. E.

Romagna, or Romandiola, a province of the pope's territories in Italy, bounded on the E. by Ancona and the Adriatick; on the S. by the Apennines, which separate it from Tuscany; on the W. by Lombardy; and on the N. by the fens of Venora in the Venetian territories, the Po and the gulf of Venice; it is about 80 miles in length, and the same in breadth. That part of it towards the Apennines belonging to the duke of Tuscany, is called Romandiola Florentina, and the other Romagna Propria. It is a very pleasant country, abounding in corn, wine, oil, fruit, and pastures. Its capital is Ravenna.

Romania, by the Turks called Rumili, the ancient Thrace, a province of European Turkey, bounded on the N. by mount Argentum, anciently called Hæmus, which divides it from Bulgaria; on the E. by the Black sea, the Hellespont, and Propontis, or sea of Marmora; on the S. by the Archipelago; and on the W. by Macedonia and the river Strymon; it is 300 miles in length, and about 152 in breadth. Its soil is pretty fruitful in corn and pasture, but produces little wine. The mountains separating it from Bulgaria and Macedonia are extremely cold and barren, and being of a very difficult access, form a kind of natural barrier to the rest of the Turkish empire on the side of Europe. Its capital is Constantinople.

Romans, a small town of Dauphiny in France, situated on the Isere, 15 miles S. W. of Grenoble. Lat. 45. 14. N. long. 5. 8. E.

Rome, a very ancient city, formerly the mistress of the world, and seat of the Roman empire, and is at this day the most considerable city in the world, and the residence of the pope, who is head of the Roman church; none can compare with it in respect to the magnificence of its buildings and antiquities, the number of its monuments and curiosities, and the singularity of its historical events. It is the centre and magazine as it were of all that is exquisite in painting, sculpture, and architecture. It was founded according to some, 753 years before the birth of Christ, by Romulus the first king. Its form and site have frequently been changed, particularly after the 7 principal devastations of it by the ancient Gauls, Vandals, Heruli, E. and W. Goths, and by the Germans under Charles of Bourbon in 1527, when it was taken and miserably sacked, and the pope being closely besieged in the castle of St. Angelo, was obliged to submit to the conqueror. At present it stands upon 12 hills, but great part of them being washed down into the valleys, the Tarpeian rock, once a terrible precipice, from which malefactors are thrown, is now no more than 20 feet high. The city is surrounded with a wall about 10 Italian miles in circuit; but not half of this space is occupied by houses, as many places where stately structures once stood, are now gardens, fields, meadows, and vineyards. According to an account taken by pope Clement XI. in 1714, the number of its inhabitants amounted to 143,000. In the magnificence and splendour of its religious structures, the modern Rome is at least equal to the ancient. The

moſt magnificent is that of St. Peter's; adjacent to which is the Vatican, or winter palace of the pope, with a famous library of the choiceſt books and manuſcripts, and a charming garden, called by way of eminence Belvidere, having the fineſt collection of exotics in Europe. The Tiber runs through the city from N. to S. over which there are 5 bridges, but one of them is now quite decayed. The bed of this river being raiſed by the ruins of ſeveral ſtructures, the city is liable to inundations, particularly when a ſoutherly wind blows, and its ſtream is ſwelled by the melting of the ſnow in the Apennines. The city has 20 gates, and 300 antique towers ſtill remaining; it is in general magnificently built, and the ſtreets ſpacious and well paved, but among theſe ſome are very mean and dirty. No part of the world is better provided with fine water than Rome; for beſides good ſprings, here are 3 grand aqueducts which convey water into the city. Some of the catacombs are ſtill entire, but in many of them the earth is fallen in. The citizens of Rome are more complaiſant than in any other place in Europe, and far from having that ſpirit of bigotry and perſecution which prevails in other Roman catholick countries. They have plenty of proviſions of all kinds, and a great variety of wines. It lies 17 miles from the Tuſcan ſea, and 142 N. W. of Naples. Lat. 41. 47. N. long. 3. 5. E. *Buſching.*

Romney, New, one of the four Cinque ports in Kent, and formerly a conſiderable place, but now the ſea has withdrawn from it; it is a borough, ſending 2 members to parliament, called barons of the Cinque ports, and lies 12 miles from Dover, 20 from Canterbury, and 73 from London.

Ronciglione, a ſmall town and the capital of a county of the ſame name in the eccleſiaſtical ſtate in Italy, 25 miles N. of Rome. Lat. 42. 12. N. long. 13. 5. E.

Ronda, anciently Arunda, a city of Granada in Spain, ſituated on a high and ſteep rock, ſurrounded by the river, the aſcent to which is by 100 ſteps hewn in the ſtone. It lies 22 miles N. of Gibraltar. Lat. 36. 30. N. long. 5. 46. W.

Roschid, a very ancient and famous city of Seeland in Denmark, once the ſee of a biſhop, but now greatly declined. It lies 20 miles W. of Copenhagen. Lat. 55. 30. N. long. 12. 15. E.

Rosbach, a ſmall town of Saxony in Germany, famous for a victory obtained, Nov. 5, 1757, by the king of Pruſſia over the French, commanded by the prince of Soubiſe, in which 10,000 of the latter were ſlain and taken priſoners, with the loſs only of 500 Pruſſians.

Roscommon, a county of the province of Connaught in Ireland, bounded on the W. by the river Suc, which ſeparates it from Mayo and Galway; by Slego and Letrim on the N. and N. E. by King's county and part of Galway on the S. and S. E. and by Langford, E. Meath, and part of King's county on the E.

Rosebrugge, a town of Flanders in the Netherlands, lying 12 miles N. W. of Ypres. Lat. 50. 49. N. long. 2. 38. E.

Roses, a fortified town of Catalonia in Spain, having a good harbour on a bay of the Mediterranean, and was the only place of this province that continued faithful to Philip V. Not far from it, on Cruz point, ſtood the city Rhoda. It lies 64 miles N. E. of Barcelona. Lat 42. 30. N. long. 2. 43. E. *Buſching.*

Roſetto, a city of Egypt in Africa, having a harbour near the mouth of the weſtern channel of the Nile; it is of a circular form, 6 miles in circuit, and defended with two ſtrong caſtles. It lies about

100 miles N. W. of Alexandria. Lat. 31. 5. N. long. 31. 10. E. *Syſtem Geogr.*

Rosienne, a town of Samogitia in Lithuania in Poland, ſituated on the river Dubiſta, 57 miles S. of Mittaw. Lat. 55. 56. N. long. 23. 36. E.

Ross, a market town of Herefordſhire, ſituated on the river Wye, 11 miles from Hereford, and 117 from London.

Ross, a county of Scotland, bounded by the weſtern ocean, and part of the iſle of Sky on the W. by Inverneſs-ſhire, from which it is divided by Keſſock ferry, and part of the ſaid iſland on the S. by Strathnavern and Sutherland on the N. and N. E. and by Cromartie and the Murray frith on the E. Its capital or largeſt town is Tayne, below which, and all along the coaſts of the German ocean, it has many fruitful fields of corn; but moſtly mountainous and woody towards the weſtern ſea, where it has ſeveral loughs or bays abounding with herrings; its middle, or higheſt part, as the name Ardroſs imports, is moſtly paſture and heathy ground. Three large bays of the Murray frith run up into this ſhire; one called the frith of Cromarty and Buchanan's portus ſalutis, extends to Lingwall, where the whole royal fleet of Great-Britain might ſecurely anchor from all winds; the other, called the frith of Tayne, to the N. E. of the former, goes up a pretty way above the burgh of that name, but it has ſeveral quick-ſands, and divides this county from Sutherland. The third is the frith of Bewley, ſeparating Roſs from Inverneſs-ſhire. In this ſhire the clans of Roſſes, Munroes, and Mackenzies principally reſide.

Rossano, a ſmall city of the hither Calabria in the kingdom of Naples in Italy; it is the ſee of an archbiſhop, but has no ſuffragan, and lies 84 miles S. W. of Taranto. Lat. 39. 41. N. long. 17. 10. E. *Buſching.*

Rosse, a port town of Cork in the province of Munſter in Ireland, ſituated on a bay of the Atlantick ocean. Its biſhoprick is united with that of Cork, and lies 22 miles W. of Kinſale. Lat. 20. 5. N. long. 8. 56. W.

Rostock, a free imperial city or ſovereign ſtate and Hanſe town of Mecklenburg in lower Saxony in Germany, ſituated on the Warna, in a bay of the Baltick, and has an univerſity with 18 profeſſors. It has been often taken, and lies 27 miles E. of Wiſmar. Lat. 54. 26. N. long. 12. 18. E. *Buſching.*

Rostow, or Rostof, a ſmall city in the goverment of Moſcow, and capital of the duchy of the ſame name in Ruſſia, ſituated on a little lake, from which iſſues the river Weda; it is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and lies 122 miles N. E. of Moſcow. Lat. 57. 26. N. long. 40. 10. E. *Buſching.*

Rota, a ſmall town and caſtle of Andaluſia in Spain, ſituated on the ſea coaſt at the entrance of the bay of Cadiz, 8 miles N. of that city. Lat. 36. 34. N. long. 6. 46. W.

Rotenburg, or Roting, an imperial city of Anſpach in Franconia, ſituated on the Tauber, 35 miles W. of Nurenburg. Lat. 49. 26. N. long. 10. 10. E.

Rotenburg, a town of Heſſe-Caſſel in Germany, ſituated on the Fuld, 27 miles S. of Caſſel. Lat. 50. 48. N. long. 9. 36. E.

Rottenburg, a ſmall town of Verden in lower Saxony in Germany, ſituated on the Wein, 27 miles E. of Bremen. Lat. 53. 36. N. long. 9. 5. E.

Rotheram, a market town in the W. riding of Yorkſhire, having a fine ſtone bridge over the Don, near its confluence with the Rother; it lies 33 miles from York, and 281 from London.

Rothsay,

ROTHSAY, a royal burgh in the isle of Bute in Scotland, having a castle which gives title of duke to the prince of Wales. It lies 74 miles W. of Edinburgh.

ROTING. See ROTENBURG.

ROTTERDAM, the third city of Holland in the United Provinces, situated at the mouth of the Rote, and on the N. bank of the Maes. It is more conveniently situated for trade than Amsterdam, the Maes being sooner free from ice than the Wye, and its canals bringing vessels to the merchants doors, and hence much frequented by the British ships. Here the English and Scots have each a church, besides 4 belonging to the Dutch. It lies 14 miles S. E. of the Hague, and 32 S. of Amsterdam. Lat. 52. 10. N. long. 4. 26. E. *Busching.*

ROTWEIL, a small imperial city of Suabia in Germany, situated on the Neckar, 42 miles S. W. of Stutgard. Lat. 48. 10. N. long. 8. 36. E.

ROUEN, anciently ROTHOMAGUS, a city of France and the capital of Normandy, situated on the N. bank of the Seine, with a bridge of boats over it, rising and falling with the tide. It contains upwards of 7200 houses, and 60,000 souls, and is the see of an archbishop. It has a castle begun by Henry V. of England, and finished by his son Henry VI. Rouen is commodiously situated for trade, and accordingly is considered as the center of it in the N. of France. It lies 46 miles S. E. of Havre de Grace, and 67 N. W. of Paris. Lat. 49. 36. N. long. 1. 10. E. *Busching.*

ROVEREDO, a city in the bishoprick of Trent, lying between Germany and Italy, on the E. side of the river Adige, over which it has a stone bridge defended by 2 strong towers and a castle. Here is a curious machine for spining silk. It lies 10 miles S. of Trent. Lat. 46. 5. N. long. 11. 10 E. *Busching.*

ROVERGNE, the S. E. division of Guienne in France.

ROVIGO, a pretty spacious but not well peopled city in the Venetian territories in Italy, situated on the Adigetto, and fortified in the ancient manner with a castle; it is the residence of the bishop of Adria, and lies 22 miles S. of Padua. Lat. 45. 10. N. long. 12. 28. E. *Busching.*

ROUSELAER, a town of Flanders in the Low Countries, 12 miles N. E. of Ypres, and 22 S. E. of Ostend. Lat. 51. 10. N. long. 3. 8. E.

ROUSSILLON, a government of France, anciently belonging to Spain, but ceded to the former by the treaty of the Pyrenees in 1659. It is bounded on the N. by the little Pyrenean mountains which divide it from Languedoc; on the E. by the Mediterranean sea; and on the S. and W. by the mountains of Catalonia and Cerdagne, and by a part of the great Pyrenees: so that it is one large plain, 55 miles long, and 36 broad, abounding in corn and wine, oranges and lemons, with some good pasture; but the olives are of the most value to the inhabitants. Its capital is Perpignan.

ROXBURGH, formerly a town of Tiviotdale in Scotland, but now in ruins; it gives title of duke to the noble family of Ker.

ROXENT CAPE, or ROCK OF LISBON, a remarkable mountain and head-land of Portugal in the Atlantick ocean, at the N. entrance of the river Tagus, 23 miles W. of Lisbon. Lat. 38. 42. N. long. 9. 25. W.

ROYAN, a small town of Aunis in France, situated on the Garonne, and formerly well fortified and defended by the Huguenots. It lies 34 miles S. of Rochelle. Lat. 45. 46. N. long. 1. 10. W.

ROYE, a town of Picardy in France, near one of the springs of the Morciul, 23 miles S. E. of Amiens. Lat. 49. 44. N. long. 3. 20. E.

ROYSTON,

ROYSTON, a pretty market town of Hertfordshire, lying partly in Cambridgeshire. Here was lately discovered a subterraneous chapel of Royse, a Saxon lady, from whom the town derives its name, having altars and images cut out of the chalky sides of the cave, which was in the form of a cone, and the entrance at the top, from whence the people descended by means of a ladder. It lies 38 miles N. of London.

ROZIERES AUX SALINES, a town of Lorrain, now belonging to France, situated on the Meurte, 14 miles S. E. of Nancy. Lat. 48. 40. N. long. 6. 18. E.

RUATAN, or RATTAN, an island of N. America, in the bay of Honduras, lately planted and fortified by the English, as having a good harbour for ships resorting to the bay for logwood; but has been since abandoned. It lies 78 miles N. W. of Truxillo, in the province of Honduras. Lat. 16. 10. N. long. 89. 15. W. *System Geogr.*

RUBININSKOI, one of the N. provinces of Russia, bounded on the N. by the province of Dwina; on the E. on Syrianes; on the S. by Belozero; and on the W. by the Onega lake.

RUDOLPHWERT, a town of Carniola in Austria in Germany, situated on the Gurck, 46 miles S. E. of Laubach. Lat. 46. 20. N. long. 16. 5. E.

RUFFACH, a small town of Alsace in Germany, now subject to France; it lies 36 miles S. of Strasburg. Lat. 48. 10. N. long. 7. 20. E.

RUGBY, a market town of Warwickshire, 13 miles from Warwick, and 76 from London.

RUGELY, a market town of Staffordshire, near the river Trent, 5 miles from Stafford, and 126 from London.

RUGEN, an island of the Baltick, being part of Swedish Pomerania in Germany, separated from the main land by a streight about 3 miles over, and opposite to Stralsund. It is 30 miles in length, and as many in breadth, being full of creeks and peninsulas. It abounds in corn, and is well stocked with cattle. Its principal town is Bergen. Lat. 54. 32. N. long. 14. 30. E. *Busching.*

RUGLEN, or RUTHERGLEN, a royal borough town of Clydesdale, on the N. bank of the river Clyde, giving title of earl to a branch of the noble family of Hamilton. It lies 4 miles S. E. of Glasgow.

RUMELIA, or RUMELI, the modern name of ancient Greece, and part of European Turkey.

RUMFORD, a market town of Essex, 12 miles E. of London.

RUMSEY, a market town of Hampshire, situated on the river Tese, 10 miles from Winchester, and 78 from London.

RUPELMONDE, a town of Flanders, in the Austrian Low Countries, situated on the Scheld, near the influx of the Rupel. It lies 8 miles S. of Antwerp. Lat. 51. 20. N. long. 4. 10. E.

RUPERT FORT, an English settlement, on a river of the same name in New S. Wales, belonging to the Hudson's-bay company, situated at the bottom of Hudson's-bay, 312 miles N. of Quebec. Lat. 51. 10. N. long. 86. 5. W.

RUPPLE, a river of Brabant in the Austrian Low Countries, formed by the Senne, Demer and Dyle, and after running W. falls into the Scheld at Rupelmonde.

RUSSE, a river of Russia, consisting of the united streams of the Wilia and Berezina, which running from E. to W. falls into a bay of the Baltick, near Memel; at its mouth is a fine salmon fishery.

RUSSIA, or MUSCOVY, an extensive empire, including great part of the continent of Europe and Asia, bounded by the frozen ocean or White sea on the N. by the Pacific ocean and China on the E. by Chinese Tartary, Mogul, Usbeck, and

and Circaſſian Tartary, on the S. and by Poland, the Baltick ſea, Swediſh Finland and Lapland, on the W. It is upwards of 3000 miles in length from E. to W. and about 2567 in breadth from N. to S. but not a third part of this vaſt tract of land is cultivated, or inhabited. For beyond 60 deg. of N. lat. corn ripens in few places, and in the extreme N. parts are hardly any trees or vegetables, except ſhrubs: but they abound in wild beaſts, fowl and fiſh. In the middle tracts the air is pretty moderate, producing corn, and all kinds of fruits, which do not require a warm ſun. And in the lower and ſoutherly parts, the air is very warm; and though in theſe are many waſte tracts, yet they abound with vegetable productions. Proviſions of all kinds are reaſonable, particularly fleſh, which is remarkably cheap. The cold in the middle and northerly parts of Ruſſia is very keen in winter, and their days ſhort; but on the other hand, their ſummer is the more agreeable and warm, and the twilight of their ſhort nights very ſtrong. The Ruſſians have few ſhips; their naval ſtores, manufactures, and other productions of their country being exported in foreign veſſels, with thoſe of foreign nations, and return with the produce of the ſouthern parts of Europe. The ordinary revenues of Ruſſia do not amount to 3 millions ſterling per annum, which fall very far ſhort of thoſe of the grand ſeignior, conſequently they are not in a condition to contend with that crown on equal terms. The government is entirely arbitrary; and as the ſovereign is not circumſcribed by any written laws, the puniſhments inflicted on criminals are very ſpeedy, and ſometimes barbarous; nor has the priſoner the chance of a fair trial; for when evidence is wanting, confeſſions are extorted by racks and tortures. Men of figure are liable to be whipt with an inſtrument that tears the fleſh from their bones, or baſtinadoed with the knout on their ſoles till they cannot ſtand, a puniſhment frequently uſed by Peter the Great. The Ruſſians are moſtly of the Greek church, differing in many inſtances from Roman catholicks and proteſtants, and more rigid in their faſts than either of theſe, being enjoined them two-thirds of the year; and their ſervice is all in the Sclavonick language. The number of inhabitants that pay poll-tax, and are to find recruits, is computed at about 5,100,000 in the whole empire.

RUTHYN, a large market town of Denbighſhire in N. Wales, ſituated on the river Clwyd, 8 miles from Denbigh.

RUTLAND, the ſmalleſt county in England, but very fruitful; it is almoſt of a circular form, bounded on the E. and S. by Lincolnſhire and Northamptonſhire; on the S. and W. by the ſhire of Leiceſter, and on the N. by part of Lincolnſhire.

RUVO, anciently RUBI, a ſmall city of the Terra di Bari, in the kingdom of Naples in Italy; it is the ſee of a biſhop, and lies 12 miles W. of Bitonto. Lat. 41. 10. N. long. 17. 20. E.

RYE, a borough town of Suſſex, having a good harbour, but its entrance choaked up with ſand; it is a dependant on Haſtings, one of the Cinque ports, and lies almoſt oppoſite to Boulogne, and might be made a very commodious and ſecure ſtation for our cruziers, during a war with France. It ſend 2 members to parliament, and lies 30 miles from Lewes, and 64 from London.

RYEGATE. See REYGATE.

RYPEN. See RIPEN.

RYSWICK, a fine village of Holland, in the United Netherlands, lying between the Hague and Delft, with a grand palace of the prince of Orange. Here the treaty of peace, called the treaty of Ryſwick, was concluded, between the confederates and France in 1697.

RZECZYCA, a ſmall city of Lithuania

thuania in Poland, situated on the Nieper, 134 miles N. of Kiow. Lat. 53. 10. N. long. 30. 15. E.

SAB

SABA, one of the Caribbee islands in the American ocean, a little W. of St. Christopher's, belonging to the Dutch. Lat. 18. 5. N. long. 63. 10. W.

SABINA, a province of the pope's dominions in Italy, being part of the country of the ancient Sabines; it is bounded on the S. by Campania di Roma, from which it is divided by the Tiverone; on the W. by St. Peter's patrimony and the Tiber; on the N. by Ombria; and on the E. by the further Abruzzo.

SABIONETTA, a strong town of the Mantuan in Italy, having a good castle, 10 miles S. of Mantua. Lat. 45. 10. N. long. 11. 5. E.

SABLE, a town of lower Maine in France, formerly fortified on the Sarte, 20 miles N. of Angers. Lat. 47. 56. N. long. 18 min. W.

SABLE, CAPE, the most southerly headland of Acadia, or Nova Scotia, near which is a fine cod fishery. Lat. 43. 56. N. long. 66. 25. W.

SABLUSTAN, a province of Persia, including Gaur and Candahor, bounded on the N. by Choraſſan; on the E. by India; and on the S. by Sigistian.

SACCAI, a city and port of Japan in Asia, in Meaco-bay, 300 miles S. W. of Jeddo. Lat. 36. 10. N. long. 135. 21. E.

SACRIFICE, an island of America, in the gulf of Mexico, belonging to Spain; it lies 48 miles E. of la Vera Cruz. Lat. 18. 20. N. long. 99. 10. W.

SADERASAPATON, a port of the E. Indies, on the coast of Coromandel, in Asia, where the Dutch have a factory; it lies 43 miles S. of Fort St. George. Lat. 12. 36. N. long. 80. 10. E.

SAFFRON WALDEN. See WALDEN.

SAGAN, a town of Silesia in Bohemia, near the rivers Bober and Queis, 56 miles N. W. of Breslaw. Lat. 51. 46. N. long. 15. 36. E.

SAGUNTUM. See MORVIEDRO.

SAID, a town of upper Egypt, situated on the Nile; it lies 200 miles N. of Cairo, supposed to to be the ancient Thebes. Lat. 27. 5. N. long. 32. 26. E. *Norden.*

SAINTES, a small city, and the capital of upper Saintonge in France, situated on the Charante; it is the see of a bishop, and lies 35 miles S. E. of Rochelle. Lat. 45. 56. N. long. 38 min. W. *Busching.*

SAL, one of the cape Verd islands in the Atlantick ocean, 315 miles W. of Negroland in Africa. Lat. 17. 6. N. long. 23. 5. W.

SALA, a river of Germany, rising in Franconia, and running N. enters Saxony, where traversing Saxe Altenburg, Naunburg, Merseburg and Hall, it falls into the Elbe below Dessau. The inhabitants of the banks of this river were part of those Franconians, who conquered France, and brought with them their own laws, particularly that called the Saliqne, which excludes females from inheriting.

SALA, a town of Westmania in Sweden, situated on the Sagriver, 30 miles W. of Upsal. Here the courts resided during the plague in 1710. Lat. 60. 10. N. long. 17. 5. W. *Busching.*

SALAMANCA, an ancient, large, populous and flourishing city of Leon in Spain, situated on the river Tormes. It is the see of a bishop, and has a celebrated university; it lies 114 miles N. W. of Madrid. Lat. 41. 5. N. long. 6. 16. W. *Busching.*

SALAMANCA, a city of Jucatan, a province of Mexico in N. America, near the gulf of Honduras, 138 miles

miles S. of Campeachy. Lat. 17. 20. N. long. 93. 14. W.

SALAMIS, the ancient name of Coluri, an iſland in the ſtreight of Engia, in European Turkey, nearly oppoſite to Athens or Setines, 50 miles in circuit, and famous for the defeat of Xerxes's fleet by the Athenians, under Themiſtocles. It was alſo the birth-place of Solon and Ajax, who was once king of it. Lat. 47. 34. N. long. 24. 15. E. *Buſching.*

SALANKAMEN, a town of Sclavonia, near the Danube, memorable for a victory obtained in its neighbourhood over the Turks, by Paul Lewis of Baden, in 1691, and alſo another by prince Eugene in 1716. It lies 23 miles N. W. of Belgrade. Lat. 45. 22. N. long. 21. 10. E. *Buſching.*

SALEM, a town of New Jerſey in N. America, half way up the river Salham, 20 miles from Cohanzy.

SALEM, the chief town of Eſſex county in New England, in N. America; it lies 18 miles N. of Boſton, where the planters of the Maſſachuſets colony made their firſt ſettlement. Lat. 42. 22. N. long. 70. 10. W. *Syſtem. Geogr.*

SALERNO, the capital of the hither principate, in the kingdom of Naples in Italy, on a bay of the Tuſcan ſea, having a pretty good harbour, but neglected. It is fortified, is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and has a conſiderable univerſity, particularly for phyſick, and where the celebrated poem, called the *Salernian School* was compoſed, in 1190. It lies 28 miles S. of Naples. Lat. 40. 46. N. long. 15. 26. E. *Buſching.*

SALINA, anciently SALAMIS, a port town on the S. ſide of the iſland of Cyprus, in the Levant, in Aſia, 112 miles W. of Tripoli, in Syria. Lat. 34. 36. N. long. 34. 32. E.

SALINAS, a ſmall town of Guipuzcoa in Biſcay, in Spain, ſo called from the ſalt ſprings in its neighbourhood. It lies 29 miles S. E. of Bilboa. Lat. 43. 18. N. long. 2. 54. W.

SALINS, a pretty conſiderable city of the Franche Comté in France, ſituated on the little river Furieuſe. It has ſeveral ſalt ſprings, and three forts in its neighbourhood, and lies 22 miles S. of Beſançon. Lat. 47. 5. N. long. 6. 5. E. *Buſching.*

SALINGSTAT. See SELINGENSTADT.

SALISBURY, or NEW SARUM, a large, pleaſant, and well built city, and the capital of Wiltſhire, ſituated near the confluence of the Avon and Willy, from whence water is conveyed through all the ſtreets; it is the ſee of a biſhop, and gives title of earl to a branch of the noble family of Cecil. The cathedral is the moſt elegant, and regular Gothick ſtructure in the kingdom. The city ſends 2 members to parliament, and lies 35 miles S. E. of Briſtol, and 83. 10. W. of London.

SALLEE, a ſea port of Morocco, in the kingdom of Fez in Africa, on the Atlantick ocean. It is a ſtation for ſmall galleys called Sallee rovers. It lies 156 miles S. of Gibraltar. Lat. 34. 10. N. long. 7. 20. W.

SALM, a town of Lorrain, now belonging to France, 45 miles N. E. of Nancy. Lat. 48. 32. N. long. 7. 16. E.

SALO, a town of the Breſciano, a province of the Venetian dominions in Italy, ſituated on the W. ſide of the Garda lake, 45 miles N. E. of Milan. Lat. 45. 46. N. long. 10. 44. E.

SALON, a ſmall town of Provence in France, lying between Arles and Aix, 24 miles N. W. of Marſeilles. Lat. 43. 35. N. long. 5. 10. E.

SALONA, anciently a conſiderable city, now a mean little port town of Dalmatia, on a bay of the Adriatick, a little E. of Spalatto, and 58 miles N. W. of Raguſa, ſubject to Venice. Lat. 43. 22. N. long. 18. 7. E. *Buſching.*

SALONICHI, anciently THESSALONIA, a famous trading city, at the extremity of the bay of the ſame name, in the Archipelago or Ægean ſea, the capital of Macedonia in European Turkey, and celebrated for the remains of magnificent antiquities and grand churches; it is the ſeat of a Turkiſh baſſa, and the ſee both of a Greek and Roman catholick archbiſhop, moſt of the inhabitants being ſtill chriſtians. It has a good foreign trade, and lies 264 miles W. of Conſtantinople. Lat. 41. 12. N. long. 24. 10. E. *Buſching*.

SALSES, a town of Rouſſillon, belonging to France, on the confines of Languedoc, having an old fort, which defends the great road from Perjugnan to Narbonne, and the Salſes lake; it lies 12 miles N. of Perjugnan. Lat. 43. 18. N. long. 2. 34. E. *Buſching*.

SALSONA, anciently CALEA, an old city of Catalonia in Spain, on the river Cardonero; it is the reſidence of a biſhop, and lies 46 miles N. W. of Barcelona. Lat. 41. 54. N. long. 1. 32. E.

SALTASH, a borough of Cornwall, 20 miles from Launceſton, and 218 from London. It ſends 2 members to parliament.

SALTZBURG, the capital of an archbiſhoprick of the ſame name in Bavaria in Germany, ſituated on the river Saltz; it is reckoned one of the fineſt cities in the empire; has a good trade, particularly in ſalt from the neighbouring ſalt pits, and a conſiderable univerſity. The archbiſhop is abſolute ſovereign of the city and its territories, which are 70 miles in length, and 60 in breadth. It is well fortified, and near it are ſome rich mines of ſilver, copper, and iron. Saltzburg lies 71 miles E. of Munich. Lat. 47. 45. N. long. 13. 5. E. *Keyſler*.

SALSETTE, or CANORIN, an iſland on the W. coaſt of the hither India in Aſia, divided from that of Bombay by a narrow channel, half a mile over, and fordable at low water. In it are the remains of an ancient temple of ſurpriſing workmanſhip. It is 20 miles in length, and 17 in breadth, and belongs to Portugal. Lat. 19. 15. N. long. 72. 15. E.

SALT SEA. See DEAD SEA.

SALVATERRA, a town of Spaniſh Eſtremadura, 24 miles S. E. of Badajos. Lat. 38. 36. N. long. 7. 10. W.

SALVATIERRA, a ſmall town of Galicia in Spain, on the Minho, and confines of Portugal; it lies 56 miles S. of Compoſtella. Lat. 42. 20. N. long. 8. 50. W. *Buſching*.

SALUZZO, anciently AUGUSTA VAGIENNORUM, a city of Piedmont in Italy, ſituated on a mountain, and is the ſee of a biſhop. In 1690 it was taken by the French, who demoliſhed its walls; it lies 17 miles S. of Turin, and is ſubject to the king of Sardinia. Lat. 44. 56. N. long. 7. 5. E. *Buſching*.

SAMARCAND, a city of Uſbeck Tartary, formerly its capital, and the ſeat of the great Tamerlane's empire. It lies 82 miles E. of Bochara. Lat. 40. 12. N. long. 66. 10. E.

SAMARIA, an ancient city of Paleſtine in Turkey, in Aſia, the ſeat of the kings of Iſrael, after the diviſion of the 10 tribes, and afterwards of Herod, who rebuilt it, and called it Sebaſte, of which now only ſome magnificent remains are to be ſeen. It lies 46 miles N. of Jeruſalem, the capital of the kings of Judah. Lat. 32. 46. N long. 38. 10. E.

SAMBALLAS, or SAMBLAS, ſeveral iſlands in the American or N. ſea, contiguous to the coaſt of Darien, not inhabited, but claimed by the Spaniards, as belonging to that continent. Theſe lie 84 miles E. of Porto Bello. Lat. 10. 10. N. long. 81. 10. W.

SAMBRE, a river of the Low Countries, riſing on the frontiers of Picardy in France, and running N.

E.

E. through Hainault, paſſes by Maubeuge and Charleroy, and then falls into the Maes at Namur.

SAMOGITIA, a province of great Poland, and generally included in Lithuania; it is bounded by it on the E. by Courland on the N. by Pruſſia on the S. and by the Baltick on the W. It is a woody country, but has many fruitful tracts, and an unuſual quantity of honey.

SAMOIDA, the moſt notherly province of European Ruſſia, ſituated on the frozen-ocean, at the mouth of the river Oby. The inhabitants live in huts and caves under the ſnow; hunting in winter, and fiſhing in ſummer are their only employments.

SAMOS, an iſland in the Archipelago, or Ægean ſea, in Aſia Minor, 30 miles S. of Smyrna, and ſubject to Turkey, but inhabited by Greek Chriſtians, the number of which may be about 10 or 12,000. The iſland produces corn, wine, olives, and other fruits uſual in warm climates, particularly excellent muſcadine, alſo a very fine ſilk; the French purchaſe their wool for their manufactures of their kind. This was the birth place of Juno, Samia the ſibyl, Pythagoras and Polycrates. Here are great numbers of ſtately ruins, particularly of Juno's temple, the protectreſs of the iſland. Lat. 37. 32. N. long. 27. 44. E.

SAMOTHRACIA, a little iſland of the Ægean ſea, near the coaſt of Romania, or the ancient Thrace.

SANBENEDITO, a town of the Mantuan in Italy, ſituated on the Po, 9 miles S. of the city of Mantua. Lat. 45. 5. N. long. 11. 14. E.

SANDBACH, a market town of Cheſhire, ſituated on the Wheelock, near its influx into the Dan, 22 miles from Cheſter, and 153 from London.

SANDECK, a town of little Poland, on the river Donaieck, 35 miles S. E. of Cracow. Lat. 49. 20. N. long. 20. 5. E.

SANDOMIR, a city, and the capital of a palatinate of the ſame name in little Poland, ſituated on the Viſtula. The Swedes blew up this caſtle in 1656; and here in 1259 was a dreadful battle between the Tartars and Ruſſians. It lies 84 miles S. E. of Cracow. Lat. 49. 26. N. long. 20. 10. E.

SANDULIET, a town of Brabant in the Auſtrian Low Countries, ſituated on the Scheld, 10 miles N. of Antwerp. Lat. 51. 34. N. long. 4. 8. E.

SANDWICH, a borough of Kent, ſituated in a bay, at the mouth of the Stour, formerly a conſiderable town, and ſtill one of the Cinque-ports. It gives title of earl to a branch of the noble family of Montague, ſends 2 members to parliament, and lies 10 miles from Canterbury, and 70 from London.

SANGUESA, anciently ITURISSA, a city of Navarre in Spain, ſituated on the river Aragon, 24 miles S. of Pampeluna. Lat. 42. 46. N. long. 18 min. W.

SANMATHEO, a ſmall town of Valencia in Spain, 58 miles N. of Valencia. Lat. 40. 31. N. long. 18 min. W.

SANQUHAR, a borough of Nithſdale, a ſubdiviſion of the ſhire of Dumfries in Scotland, 21 miles N. of Dumfries.

SANTA CLARA, an iſland of the Pacifick ocean, in the bay of Guayaquil, on the coaſt of Peru in S. America, 80 miles S. W. of the city of Guayaquil. Lat. 3. 18. S. long. 80. 16. W. *Ulloa's Voyage.*

SANTA CRUZ, a port town on the N. ſide of the iſland of Cuba in N. America, 60 miles E. of the Havannah. Lat. 22. 36. N. long. 85. 37. W.

SANTA MARIA, a town of Terra Firma proper, or Darien, in S. America, ſituated on a river of the ſame name, a little E. of the bay of Panama, and 100 S. of that city. It belongs to Spain. Lat. 7. 46. N. long. 80. 10. W.

SANTA FE DE BAGOTA, the capital of Terra Firma in S. America, ſituated on the E. bank of the Magdalena; it is the ſeat of the courts belonging to the province of Granada, the ſee of an archbiſhop, belongs to Spain, and lies 362 miles S. of Carthagena. Lat. 4. 30. N. long. 74. 14. W.

SANTA FE, the capital city of New Mexico in N. America, 700 miles W. of the river Miſſiſſippi. Lat. 36. 10. N. long. 109. 12. W.

SANTAREM, anciently SCALABIS, a city of Portugueſe Eſtremadura, ſituated on the Tagus; it is defended by a citidel, fortified in the modern manner, and lies 56 miles N. E. of Liſbon. Lat. 39. 18. N. long. 8. 47. W.

SANTEN, an ancient town of Cleve in Weſtphalia, in Germany, walled, but without fortifications, ſituated on the W. ſhore of the Rhine, 18 miles S. E. of the city of Cleves, and belongs to the king of Pruſſia. Lat. 51. 38. N. long. 6. 10. E. *Buſching*.

SANTERRE, the ſouthern diviſion, and under government of Picardy in France.

SANTILLANA, the capital of Aſturia de Santillana, or the eaſtern Aſturia, in Spain, having a harbour on the bay of Biſcay, 94 miles W. of Bilboa. Lat. 43. 35. N. long. 5. 12. W.

SANTORINI, anciently CALLISTA and THERA, an iſland of the Archipelago, 20 miles S. W. of Morgo, and 40 S. E. of Melos; it is about 35 miles in circuit, but the whole iſland appears like a rock of pumice ſtone, and was raiſed by a volcano out of the ſea; but being cover'd with ſoil a foot in depth, produces barley, wine, abundance of cotton, and ſome wheat. There is only one ſpring in the iſland, ſo that the inhabitants ſave the rain water in ciſterns. They are chiefly Greeks, but a third part of them are under the Latin church, and have a Latin biſhop. A Turkiſh officer comes annually among them to gather the grand ſeignior's tribute, and to ſee that juſtice is adminiſtered, the natives being allowed to chuſe their own magiſtrates. On this iſland were formerly 7 conſiderable cities; it lies in lat. 36. 26. N. long. 25. 38. E. *Buſching*.

SAONE, a river riſing between Burgundy and Lorrain, in the Vauge mountains, and after running thro' the former, paſſes by Gray, Chalons and Muſcon, and falls into the Rhone at Lyons.

SAPIENZA, anciently SPHACTERIA, the largeſt of 3 iſlands called Sapienze, in the Mediterranean or Ionian ſea, oppoſite to the S. W. point of the Morea, in European Turkey; it lies 62 miles S. of Zante. Lat. 36. 45. N. long. 21. 20. E.

SAQUEM, a port town of the Red ſea, in the province of Abex in Africa, belonging to Turkey, 244 miles W. of Mecca. Lat. 19. 10. N. long. 38. 38. E.

SAR, or SAAR, a river of Mentz in Germany, riſing near Salme, from whence it runs N. through Lorrain, and paſſing by Saralbe, Sarbruck and Sarburg, falls into the Moſelle a little above Triers.

SARACENS, the inhabitants of Arabia; of which country the impoſtor Mahomet being a native, his followers were called Saracens, Sara in their language, ſignifying a deſert, as moſt part of Arabia is. Within 40 years after his death, they conquered the greateſt part of Aſia, Africa and Europe, and were in poſſeſſion of Spain ſeveral years.

SARAGOSSA, a fine large city, and the capital of Aragon in Spain, ſurrounded with old walls, and other antique fortifications, at the confluence of the rivers Ebro, Galleyo and Guerva, which run in a ſerpentine manner thro' the neighbourhood, rendering it very fruitful. It lies 156 miles W. of Barcelona, and 180 N. E. of Madrid. In the collegiate church of our lady of

of the pillar, is a pretended miraculous image of the virgin, which is very ſmall, but its crown and robes almoſt entirely covered with rich ornaments and precious ſtones, and holds a little Jeſus in its arms. It ſtands very high on a pillar of exquiſitely fine jaſper. An uncommon number of ſilver lamps are kept continually burning in the chapel where it ſtands, which cauſe a ſurpriſing reflection from the gildings, precious ſtones, and golden lamps againſt the walls. To this image a great number of pilgrims annually reſort, to pay their devotions to the virgin, and according to the tradition, it is the ſame ſhe left with St. James the apoſtle of the Spaniards. Saragoſſa is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and has a celebrated univerſity. This city ſubmitted to Charles III. in 1706, but after the unfortunate battle of Almanza in 1707, was obliged to ſurrender to his rival Philip. The former of theſe princes obtaining a victory over the latter in 1710, entered the city in triumph the ſame evening; but a body of Engliſh forces being ſoon after ſurpriſed, and made priſoners at Brihuega, king Charles was again obliged to quit Saragoſſa and retire to Catalonia, on which occaſion Philip again entered it. It lies in lat. 41. 32. N. long. 1. 14. W. *Buſching*.

SARAT, or SARATOW, a ſmall town of Caſan, in Aſiatick Ruſſia, ſituated on the river Wolga, 212 miles S. of Caſan, and 315 N. W. of Aſtracan. Lat. 52. 10. N. long. 49. 10. E.

SARBRUCK, a town of Lorrain, now ſubject to France, on the river Sare, 15 miles W. of Deuxponts. Lat. 49. 22. N. long. 6. 45. E.

SARBURG, a town of the electorate of Triers in Germany, 8 miles S. of the city of Triers. Lat. 49. 38. N. long. 6. 24. E.

SARDAN, a town of Holland in the United Provinces, having a harbour on the N. ſide of the river Wye, and 7 miles N. W. of Amſterdam. Here are immenſe magazines of naval ſtores, and timber for ſhip-building, and ſuch numbers of ſhip carpenters, that upon 2 months notice, they could build a ſhip every week ready to launch for a year together, were there occaſion for it. Here the czar Peter, reſided ſome time, and wrought with his own hands, in order to learn the art of ſhip-building. Lat. 52. 32. N. long. 4. 35. E. *Buſching*.

SARDINIA, an iſland in the Mediterranean ſea, bounded on the N. by the ſtreight Bonifacio, which divides it from the iſland of Corſica; on the E. by the Tuſcan ſea, flowing between it and Italy; and on the S. and W. by other parts of the Mediterranean; it is about 140 miles in length, and 60 in breadth; is very fruitful in corn and oil, and wine where cultivated; but the inhabitants are a race of meer drones, improving but little of it; nor do they appear more calculated or inclined to trade, though the iſland lies very commodiouſly for foreign commerce. Its air is reckoned unhealthful, on account of the many moraſſes here, and the high mountains on the N. ſide, which preclude the wind from that quarter, and for the ſame reaſon it was a place of exile among the Romans. It belonged to the crown of Spain till 1708, when ſir John Leake, one of the Engliſh admirals, reduced it for Charles III. and was confirmed to him by the peace of Utrecht. In 1717, it was taken by the Spaniards; and in 1718, it was ceded by the emperor to the duke of Savoy, who, in 1720, came to the actual poſſeſſion of it, with the title of king of Sardinia, under whoſe dominion it ſtill continues; but at the ſame time he was obliged to make a ceſſion to the houſe of Auſtria of the iſland of Sicily, to which throne he had been raiſed by the parties concerned in the treaty of

Utrecht, anno 1713. Sardinia lies between lat. 39. and 41. N. and between long. 8. and 12. E. *Buſching.*

SARDIS, once a famous city, the capital of Lydia in Aſia Minor, and the ſeat of Crœſus, on the river Pactolus, 40 miles E. of Smyrna; now in ruins. Lat. 37. 51. N. long. 28. 5. E.

SARK, a ſmall iſland, lying between Guernſey and Jerſey, on the coaſt of Normandy in France, belonging to Great-Britain. It produces very fine corn, and contains about 300 inhabitants, who form one community.

SARLAT, an inconſiderable city of lower Perigord, in Guyenne in France, and the ſee of a biſhop. It was a place of ſtrength, belonging to the reformed, and thrice beſieged; it lies 28 miles S. E. of Pereguex. Lat. 45. 10. N. long. 1. 10. E. *Buſching.*

SARLOUIS, a fortreſs of Lorrain, ſituated on the Sare, 10 miles N. W. of Sarbruck. Lat. 49. 28. N. long. 6. 44. E.

SARMATIA, anciently included all thoſe countries, lying N. of the Euxine and Caſpian ſeas, both in Europe and Aſia.

SARNO, a ſmall city of the hither principate, in the kingdom of Naples in Italy; it is the ſee of a biſhop, and lies 15 miles S. E. of the city of Naples. Lat. 41. 10. N. long. 15. 19. E.

SARSINA, a ſmall city of Romagna, in the pope's dominions in Italy, not far from the river Savio; it is the ſee of a biſhop, and lies 23 miles S. of Ravenna. Lat. 44. 8. N. long. 13. 14. E.

SARUM or SALISBURY, OLD, anciently SORBIODUNUM, and a conſiderable city, but now only a borough of Wiltſhire, a little N. of Salisbury; it ſends 2 members to parliament, though it has only one houſe.

SARZANA, a fortreſs belonging to the Genoeſe territories, on the continent of Italy, and confines of Tuſcany; it has a caſtle on a mountain, is the ſee of a biſhop, and lies 12 miles N. of Maſſa. Lat. 44. 10. N. long. 10. 39. E. *Buſching.*

SASSARI, a pretty large city on the N. W. part of the iſland of Sardinia in Italy, ſituated on the river Torres, not far from the ſea; it is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and lies 65 miles N. of Oriſtagni. Lat. 40. 46. N. long. 8. 38. E.

SASSUOLO, a town of the Modeneſe, near the Secchia, with a ducal palace; 8 miles S. W. of Modena. Lat. 44. 30. N. long. 11. 18. E.

SAS VAN GHENT, a ſmall, but ſtrong town of Dutch Flanders, in the Netherlands, ſituated on a canal, 14 miles N. of Ghent. Lat. 51. 20. N. long. 3. 39. E.

SAVANNA, a town of Georgia in N. America, ſituated on the river of the ſame name, 10 miles W. of its mouth, built in 1733, by the truſtees of the colony of Georgia, under the direction of general Oglethorpe, and belonging to Great-Britain. It ſtands on a ſteep bank, 45 feet perpendicular above the water. Lat. 32. 10. N. long. 81. 26. W.

SAVE, a river of Germany, riſing in Carinthia, from whence it runs E. through Carniola and Croatia, and continuing on S. E. forms the boundary between Sclavonia and Turkey, falling at laſt into the Danube at Belgrade.

SAVIGLIANO, a town of Piedmont in Italy, ſituated between the rivers Maria and Grana, was formerly a good fortreſs, but deſtroyed by the French in 1706; it lies 21 miles S. of Turin, and is ſubject to the king of Sardinia. Lat. 44. 32. N. long. 7. 28. E.

SAUMUR, a city of the government of the ſame name in France; has a fine palace, and a royal academy. It lies 24 miles S. E. of Angers. Lat. 47. 17. N. long. 19 min. E.

SAVOLAXIA, a ſubdiviſion of Finland in Sweden, a ſmall part of which was ceded to Ruſſia by the treaty of Abo in 1743, with the ſingle town of Nyſlot, and a diſtrict of about 2 miles; it is bounded by Cajana on the N. by Kexholm on the E. by Carelia on the S. and by Bothnia on the W.

SAVONA, anciently SABATA, a pretty large and ſtrong place, and next to Genoa, the beſt city belonging to this republick on the continent; its harbour on the bay of Genoa, is practicable only for ſmall ſhips; it is the ſee of a biſhop, and lies 26 miles S. W. of the city of Genoa. Lat. 44. 31. N. long. 9. 12. E.

SAVOY, DUCHY OF, a tract of land between Italy and France, on the W. ſide of the Alps, bounded on the W. by Franche Comté and Dauphiny in France; on the S. by that kingdom and Piedmont; on the E. by the latter, the Milaneſe, and Switzerland; and on the N. by the lake of Geneva, by which it is divided from Switzerland. It is about 90 miles in length from W. to E. and 80 in breadth from S. to N. The greateſt part of this country conſiſts of high, rocky, and barren mountains, yielding only moſs or ſhrubs, with abundance of box-wood. The little valleys however which lie between the mountains, produce ſome corn and more paſture; even the induſtry of the inhabitants, has cultivated the mountains as far as the ſoil would poſſibly permit. The wine produced on the lake of Geneva, Montmelian, and St. Jean de Morienac is not deſpicable; here are very large herds, moſt of the black cattle in Piedmont and the Milaneſe being brought from Savoy. They alſo breed great numbers of mules, which are exported. Savoy upon any rupture with France lies open to the incurſions of the troops of that crown, whoſe ravages it has often felt, being generally uſed like a conquered country; though it has been hitherto reſtored on the concluſion of every peace, to its proprietor the preſent king of Sardinia.

SAXENHAGEN, a town of Schawenburg in Weſtphalia in Germany, 22 miles N. W. of Hanover. Lat. 52. 41. N. long. 9. 14. E.

SAXMUNDAM, a ſmall market town of Suffolk, 30 miles from Bury, and 86 from London.

SAXONY, the N. diviſion of Germany, including the upper and lower circles; bounded on the N. by the Baltick ſea, Denmark, and the German ocean; on the E. by Poland and Sileſia; on the S. by Bohemia, Franconia, and Heſſe-Caſſel; and on the W. by Weſtphalia; it lies between lat. 50 and 55 N. and between long. 8 and 22 E.

SAXONY, THE UPPER CIRCLE OF, compriſes the electoral circle or duchy of Saxony, Miſnia, or Meiſſen, Voigtland, Luſatia, the duchies of Saxe Hall, Saxe Merſburg, Saxe Naumburg, and Saxe Altemburg, the marquiſate and electorate of Brandenburg, and the duchy of Pomerania, together with Anhalt and Thuringia.

SAXONY, THE LOWER CIRCLE OF, includes the duchies of Mecklenburg, Holſtein, Lawenburg, Lunenburg, Zell, Bremen, and principality of Verden; alſo the duchies of Brunſwick, Hanover, and Magdeburg, the principality of Halberſtadt, and the biſhoprick of Hildeſheim.

SAXONY, DUCHY OF, to which the electorate is annexed, is bounded by the duchies of Magdeburg and Brunſwick, the principality of Halberſtadt, and electorate of Brandenburg, on the N. by Sileſia and part of Bohemia on the E. by Bohemia and Franconia on the S. and by the landgravate of Heſſe on the W. Its capital is Wittenburg, but the elector, who is now alſo king of Poland, commonly reſides at Dreſden, *Buſching*.

SAYAROOK, a town in the province

vince of Connecticut, and New England in N. America, having an harbour at the mouth of the river Connecticut, 87 miles S. W. from Boston. Lat. 41. 12. N. long. 72. 14. W.

SAYCOCK, or BONGO, one of the Japaneſe iſlands, divided from the great iſland of Japan or Niphon by a narrow ſtreight on the N. and from the iſland of Tonſa by another channel on the N. E. On the little iſland of Diſnia to the W. of Saycock, the Dutch factors are permitted to reſide. Lat. 32. 10. N. long. 130. 15. E. *Syſtem Geogr.*

SCAGEN, SKAGERIFF, or SKAGENS-HORN, a cape of N. Jutland in Denmark, at the entrance of the Cattegat, Skager-Rackſee, or paſſage out of the German ocean into the Baltick; from this promontory there ſtretches out into the ſea a dangerous ſand bank, called alſo Skager Rack, for which reaſon a tower 64 feet high was erected in 1715, at the extremity of this headland, in which during the winter a fire is kept burning all night for the ſafety of mariners, and pilots are always ready at the tower of Skagen to carry veſſels through this paſſage to or from the Baltick. The promontory lies in lat. 58. 5. N. long. 10. 6. E. *Buſching.*

SCALA, a ſmall city of the hither principate in the kingdom of Naples in Italy, ſituated on the bay of Salerno; it is the ſee of a biſhop, and lies 23 miles S. of the city of Naples. Lat. 40. 47. N. long. 15. 10. E.

SCALITZ, a town of Hungary, on the confines of Moravia, 36 miles N. of Preſburg. Lat. 49. 10. N. long. 18. 5. E.

SCALLOWAY, a ſmall town on the W. ſide of Mainland, in the principal iſland of Shetland in Scotland, 134 miles N. E. of Caithneſs. Lat. 61. 12. N. long. 1. 10. W.

SCANDEROON, a town of Aſiatick Turkey, ſituated on the coaſt of Aſia Minor, 55 miles N. E. of the iſle of Cyprus. It is the port town of Aleppo, with which the Engliſh and other Europeans carry on a conſiderable trade. Lat. 36. 10. N. long. 37. 15. E.

SCANDINAVIA, formerly including the kingdoms of Sweden, Denmark, and Norway, with the ſeveral iſlands in the Baltick, which ſometimes were under one ſovereign, ſometimes under more. At preſent the former belongs to Sweden, and the two latter to Denmark. It is the moſt northern country of Europe, being bounded by Germany and part of the Baltick ſea to the S. the ocean to the W. and N. and by part of Muſcovy to the E. lying between 53. 40. and 71. 30. N. lat. and between 5 and 32 E. long.

SCARA, an inland town of W. Gothland in Sweden, 66 miles N. E. of Gottenburgh. Lat. 58. 25. N. long. 14. 10. E. *Buſching.*

SCARBOROUGH, a borough and well built port town in the N. riding of Yorkſhire, ſituated on a rock on the German ocean: It is much reſorted to in ſummer by the nobility and gentry, on account of its mineral waters; it ſends 2 members to parliament, and lies 35 miles from York, and 204 from London.

SCARDONA, a town of Dalmatia, near the mouth of the Titio, having an harbour on the gulf of Venice; it is the ſee of a biſhop belonging to Venice, and lies 45 miles N. of Spalatto. Lat. 43. 49. N. long. 17. 31. E. *Buſching.*

SCAROS, or SAROS, a well built town of upper Hungary, on the confines of the Carpathian mountains. In its neighbourhood are two wells, the waters of which prove mortal to thoſe that drink them. It lies 43 miles N. of Tockay. Lat. 48. 55. N. long. 20. 44. E. *Buſching.*

SCARPANTO, anciently CARPATHUS, an iſland of the Mediterranean, 40 miles N. E. of Candia, and 20 S. W. of Rhodes; it is barren and mountainous, has a town of the ſame name, and a pretty good harbour

harbour on the weſtern coaſt, and ſubject to the Turks. Lat. 36. 10. N. long. 27. 5. E.

SCARPE, a river of the Low Countries riſing in Artois, from whence it runs N. E. watering Arras, Douay, and St. Amand, and falls into the Scheld below Mortaigne.

SCHAFFHAUSEN, a proteſtant canton of Switzerland, lying entirely on the German ſide of the Rhine; it is bounded on the S. by the canton of Zurich, from which it is parted by that river; on the W. by the Black foreſt, and on the N. and E. by Suabia.

SCHAFFHAUSEN, the capital of the canton of the ſame name in Switzerland, it is a fine large imperial town, 22 miles W. of Conſtance. Lat. 47. 40. N. long. 8. 46. E.

SCHALHOLD, one of the 2 principal villages in the iſland of Iceland, belonging to Denmark. Lat. 64. 31. N. long. 19. 10. W.

SCHAMACHIA, a city of Chirvan in Perſia in Aſia, ſituated on the W. ſide of the Caſpian ſea, 250 miles N. E. of Tauris. Lat. 41. 14. N. long. 50. 16. E.

SCHANTZ STERNEY, a fortreſs of Carelia in Ruſſian Finland, ſituated on the Nieva, a little E. of St. Peterſburg. Lat. 60. 15. N. long. 31. 20. E.

SCHARDING, a very pretty town of Bavaria in Germany, at the conflux of the Inn and Rott, 7 miles S. of Paſſau. Lat. 48. 26. N. long. 13. 25. E.

SCHAWENBURG, a county of Weſtphalia, belonging to the landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel.

SCHELD, a river of the Low Countries, riſing in the confines of Picardy in France, from whence it runs N. E. by Cambray, Tournay, Oudenarde, and Ghent, where receiving the Lis, it directs its courſe E. by Dendermond, and then N. to Antwerp, below which it parts into 2 branches, namely the weſtern Scheld, dividing Flanders from Zealand, which falls into the ſea near Fluſhing; and the eaſtern Scheld which runs N. by Bergen-op-zoom, and afterwards W. between Beveland and Schonen iſland, a little below which it diſcharges itſelf into the ſea.

SCHELLA, a town and port of upper Hungary, ſituated on the Waag, 25 miles N. E. of Preſburg. Near it is a volcano continually burning. Lat. 48. 32. N. long. 18. 15. E.

SCHELLENBERG, a fortified mountain which ſerves inſtead of a caſtle; it ſtands on the Danube, about a quarter of a league on the E. N. E. ſide of Donawert in Bavaria. It is famous for the defeat of the French and Bavarians in 1704, when the confederates commanded by the duke of Marlborough forced the trenches, and next day made themſelves maſters of Donawert. It lies 22 miles W. of Ingolſtadt. Lat. 48. 51. N. long. 11. 14. E.

SCHELLING, an iſland of Holland in the United Provinces, ſituated at the entrance of the Zuyderſea, between Theland and Ameland. Lat. 53. 36. N. long. 5. 27. E.

SCHEMNITZ, the largeſt of all the mine towns in upper Hungary, built on a rocky hill, and defended with three caſtles. It is famous for medicinal baths, but much more for 6 rich mines of ſilver, where they alſo find cryſtals, amethyſts and vitriol. It lies 41 miles N. E. of Preſburg. Lat. 48. 46. N. long. 19. 12. E.

SCHENECTIDA, a fortreſs of Albany in New-York in N. America, ſituated on Hudſon's river, contiguous to the country of the Iroquois, 112 miles N. of the city of New-York.

SCHENKEN SCHANTZ, a ſtrong fort of Gelderland in the United Netherlands, 14 miles E. of Nimeguen; ſubject to Pruſſia. Lat. 51. 54. N. long. 6. 16. E.

SCHETLAND, SHETLAND, or ZET-

ZETLAND, the name of several islands in the N. of Scotland. They are about 46 in number, of which 26 are inhabited, and the others used for feeding cattle. They are part of the stewarty of the Orkneys or Orcades in Scotland. The distance from Sanda, one of the most northern isles of Orkney, to Swinburgh-head the most southern point of Schetland, is about 21 leagues, and upwards of 100 miles N. E. of Caithness on the mainland of Scotland. These are the islands supposed by some to be the Ultima Thule of the ancients, in which they placed their elysium. These islands are most valuable for the vast shoals of fish on their shores, especially herrings and whales. The Dutch reap the greatest advantage of the herring fishery, which they begin annually about Midsummer with several hundred busses, following the shoals down to Yarmouth on the coast of Norfolk; the free British fishery also sends busses hither. It is this concourse of shipping that makes all the trade of Shetland, for the islands themselves produce little or nothing except corn and cattle. The principal island called the Mainland, is about 60 miles in length, and 20 where broadest; but full of mosses, bogs, and mountains, except on the shores; its chief place is Lerwick, situated on the E. side of the island.

SCHIRAS, CHIRAS, or SKIRAS, the capital of Farsistan, or Fars in Persia in Asia, and the next in rank after Ispahan. It stands in a plain surrounded with craggy mountains. The soil about this city is very good and fruitful, producing in some places that excellent wine, called the wine of Chiras, so famous in all parts of Persia. The city itself, which is now in a ruinous condition, is about two hours walk in circumference. Here are some handsome mosques, and an elegant college, but the most agreeable objects in the neighbourhood of Schiras are the gardens. About 35 miles to the N. E. of this place are the ruins of the ancient Persepolis, which was esteemed the chief city of the E. It lies 176 miles S. of Ispahan. Lat. 30. 10. N. long. 53. 24. E. *System Geogr.*

SCHLESTADT, a town of Alsace and the upper Rhine in Germany, now belonging to France; its fortifications have been very much increased since it has been in the possession of that crown; it lies 19 miles S. of Strasburg. Lat. 48. 24. N. long. 7. 36. E. *Busching.*

SCHONECK, a town in the electorate of Triers and lower Rhine in Germany, 23 miles S. of Limburg. Lat. 50. 17. N. long. 6. 6. E.

SCHONEN, the most southern province of Gothland in Sweden, being a peninsula separated from Zealand by the Sound, which washes it on the W. It is bounded on the N. partly by Halland, and partly by Smaland; on the E. it has part of Blaking and the Baltick sea, which washes it also on the S.

SCHOONHOVEN, a town of Holland in the United Provinces, situated on the N. bank of the river Lech, chiefly famous for the great quantity of salmon catched here. A stream of the Yssel falls at this place into the Lech. It is so well fortified, that the French were repulsed before it in 1672, with considerable loss. It lies 14 miles E. of Amsterdam. Lat. 52. 10. N. long. 4. 47. E. *Busching.*

SCHRONDORF, a small city and castle of the duchy of Wirtemburg in Suabia in Germany, 18 miles E. of Stutgard. Lat. 48. 45. N. long. 9. 28. E.

SCHOUSTER, the ancient SUSA, or SHUSHA, and capital of Khusestan in Persia in Asia. It was the winter seat of the Persian monarchs, and in which Alexander the great formerly found 50,000 talents of gold besides other treasure; it lies 122 miles S. E. of Ispahan. Lat. 31. 15. N. long. 48. 12. E.

SCHOWEN, an island of Zealand in the United Provinces, to the S. of Goree and Overflackee, from which it is separated by an arm of the sea, called Gravelingen Crammer. It is about 17 miles long, and 7 or 8 broad. Its capital is Zirick Zee.

SCHUT, an island of lower Hungary, formed by the two greatest arms of the Danube on the confines of Austria, 36 miles long, and 15 broad. It was given by the emperor Charles VI. to the late celebrated prince Eugene, for his signal services against France and Turkey.

SCHWABEN. See SWABIA.

SCHWALBACH, a small town in the lower part of Catzenellebogen, betwixt the Rhinegaw and Nassau in Hesse in Germany, famous for its many medicinal springs. It is called Langen Schwalbach, to distinguish it from another of the same name, 3 leagues below it on the Aar; it lies 8 miles N. of Mentz. Lat. 50. 8. N. long. 7. 50. E. *Busching.*

SCHWARTZBURG, a town of Thuringia, in the circle of upper Saxony in Germany, subject to its own count, 28 miles N. E. of Gotha. Lat. 50. 45. N. long. 11. 6. E.

SCHWARTZENBURG, a town of Franconia in Germany, on the river Lee, with an ancient castle, subject to its own count; it lies 20 miles E. of Wurtzburg. Lat. 49. 45. N. long. 10. 22. E.

SCHWARTZ, a well built town of Tirol and Austria in Germany, on the Inn, noted for mines. It lies 20 miles N. E. of Inspruck. Lat. 47. 26. N. long. 11. 56. E.

SCHWEIDNITZ, the capital of a duchy of the same name in Silesia and kingdom of Bohemia, on the river Weistritz. It is strongly fortified in the modern manner, and lies 26 miles S. of Breslaw. Lat. 50. 47. N. long. 16. 25. E.

SCHWEINFURT, an imperial and fortified city of Franconia in Germany, on the river Maine, 35 miles N. of Wurtzburg. Lat. 50. 15. N. long. 10. 15. E.

SCILLY, several islands, anciently CASSITERIDES, or SILURES, reckoned a part of Cornwall. They are about 140 in number, lying 30 miles from the lands end of England. They are so situate in the middle betwixt the English channel to the N. and St. George's channel to the S. that they have caused the destruction of many ships and lives; for notwithstanding light houses and the skill of the mariner, ships in the night, by stress of weather are in the greatest danger of running ashore upon Sicily, where they are sure to be beat to pieces. This was the case of sir Cloudesly Shovel in his return from the siege of Toulon, when his own ship and three others running upon the rocks in a dark night, on the 22d of October 1707, were all lost, and not a man saved, though there were 1000 people in the admiral's own ship, and several of them persons of rank, both of Spain and England. To these islands, however, there is a safe passage, and ships are furnished with pilots from thence. They have also some secure harbours, large enough to contain the whole royal navy. Lat. 50 deg. N. long. 6. 45. W.

SCIO, anciently CHIOS, an island of the Archipelago in Turkey. See CHIOS.

SCIRO, anciently SCIROS, from the ruggedness of the rocks, an island in Turkey in the Archipelago, separated from Negropont on the N. by a channel 20 miles in breadth. It has a town of the same name, and is the see of a bishop. The whole island contains about 300 Greek families. Lat. 38. 17. N. long. 25. 16. E. *Busching.*

SCLAVONIA, a large country, and anciently contained almost all the lands between the gulf of Venice and the Euxine sea; but now confined betwixt the rivers Drave and Save, the latter separating it from

Croatia, Bosnia, and Servia, on the S. It has Hungary on the N. Stiria on the W. and the Danube on the E. being about 200 miles in length, and 65 where broadest. It is part of the ancient Panoniæ, a fine level and fruitful country, but being a frontier against Turkey, and consequently exposed to the ravages of the Christian and Turkish troops, it produces little corn or wine; it is well watered with rivulets that fall into the Danube, the Save, and the Drave, which almost surround it. The people are robust and warlike. Those who inhabit the E. parts on the banks of the Save, are called Rascians. As to the religion of the Sclavonians, they are partly of the Romish, and partly of the Greek church; the former is indeed the established religion. The whole territory, except Gradisca, belongs to the emperor, the greatest part of it being resigned to him for ever, by the grand seignior at the treaty of Carlowitz. Its principal town is Posega.

SCONE, or SCOON, a place on the N. bank of the river Tay, in Perthshire in Scotland, famous formerly for an abbey of Augustine monks, where the kings of Scotland were usually crowned in that called the *fatal chair*, placed over a marble stone, both which Edward I. carried to Westminster, where it now stands in Henry's VII's chapel. Here is a fine palace and gardens belonging to the crown. In the chapel here king Charles II. took the covenant. It lies 30 miles N. of Edinburgh. Lat. 56. 27. N. long. 3. 12. W.

SCOPIA, or USCOPIA, an open, large and well built town of Servia in European Turkey, on the confines of Albania and Bosnia; it is the see of an archbishop, and pleasantly situated at the foot of mount Orbelus, on the river Vardan, or Apius, 70 miles S. of Nyssa. Lat. 42. 26. N. long. 22. 24. E. *Busching.*

SCOTLAND, the northern part of the island containing England and Wales, and united for ever with them in the 5th year of queen Anne, anno 1707. All that part of the main island to the northward of Cumberland and Northumberland, belongs to Scotland or N. Britain, together with great numbers of islands on all sides. Scotland is bounded on the W. by the Irish sea; on the N. by the Deucaledonian, and on the E. by the German ocean. It is in length about 300 miles from N. to S. and from 50 to 150 in breadth from E. to W. being indented, and almost cut through in many places by bays of the sea, which form excellent harbours. Exclusive of the islands, Scotland lies between lat. 54. 30. and 59 30. N. and between long. 1. and 6. W. Most part of the country, particularly towards the N. is mountainous and healthy, but yields good pasture in several places; between the higher grounds are many rich valleys, both here and in the S. parts, producing corn and cattle, but the horses and black cattle are small; many of the latter are drove into England, and there sold lean, which when fatted in the English pastures, furnish the London markets with excellent beef. Scotland also produces great numbers of sheep, many of which are also sent to England; it likewise sends thither the greatest part of its wool. Scotland has a very good fishery of herrings, cod fish, and salmon. It has the advantage of England, both in catching herrings sooner, and curing them better, the pickled herrings of Glasgow, being equal to the Dutch. The Scots have the advantage likewise of situation for exporting their herrings, so that they can be sooner than the Dutch at market; the Glasgow merchants on the coasts of Spain and Portugal, and the merchants of Aberdeen, Dundee, &c. on the eastern coast to the N. and E. seas. The Scots have manu-

manufactures, particularly ſtuffs called plaids, which are finer than thoſe made of wool in any part of Britain; they are chiefly manufactured at Glaſgow and Aberdeen; beſides ſtriped muſlins, and thoſe tolerably fine, the main article of the Scottiſh manufacture is linen cloth, which has been vaſtly encouraged and improved of late years, ſince the taking off the duty upon their linens in England, and the prohibition of wearing of printed callicoes. For great quantities of it are not only ſent to England, but exported to the Britiſh colonies in America. Scotland has this advantage to boaſt of, which neither England, nor hardly any nation in Europe has, viz. That in every ſingle branch of its trade with other nations, the balance is on her ſide, i. e. ſhe ſends out more in value than ſhe receives back, and conſequently the difference muſt be made good in money. It is obſerved alſo that by their late increaſe of commerce, the Scots have very much increaſed their ſhipping; and that they build or buy ſhips continually, eſpecially for the W. Indies, and the ſouthern commerce. Since the two laſt rebellions of 1715 and 1745, ſeveral ſalutary laws have been made, particularly for the improving and civilizing of the highlands, and the forfeited eſtates appropriated for that purpoſe. The eſtabliſhed religion of Scotland is the Calviniſtical or preſbyterian, though there are many diſſenters, or thoſe of the church of England, alſo quakers and ſome Roman catholicks, eſpecially in the highlands and iſles.

SCOTLAND, NEW, the moſt eaſtern part of the continent of N. America, lying between lat. 43 and 51 N. and between long. 63 and 70 W. Its capital is Annapolis Royal.

SCRIVAN, a town on the iſthmus of Darien in Terra Firma, in S. America, having a good harbour for ſhips to ride in, but the entrance ſcarce a furlong over, and ſo full of rocks on each ſide, but eſpecially on the E. that it is very dangerous going in. It lies 50 miles E. of Porto Bello. Lat. 10. 14. N. long. 82. 16. W.

SCUTARET, or SCUTARI, a large city of Romania, reckoned a ſuburb of Conſtantinople; it is the only town upon the Boſphorus, on the E. or Aſiatick ſide of Turkey. It has a caſtle and ſeraglio to which the grandſeignior frequently retires.

SCUTARI, by the Turks called ISCODAR, one of the moſt conſiderable cities, and the capital of Albania in European Turkey, ſituated on the river Boyana; it is well fortified and defended by a ſtrong citadel; is the ſee of a biſhop, and lies 27 miles E. of the Adriatick. Lat. 42. 36. N. long. 20. 4. E. *Buſching*.

SCYLLA, a famous rock in the ſtreights of Meſſina, between the kingdom of Naples and the iſland of Sicily, on which ſhips are in danger of being driven, by avoiding another near it called Charybdis.

SCYTHIA, the modern great Tartary, a vaſt tract of land, anciently including the northern parts of Europe and Aſia.

SEAFORD, a ſmall borough of Suſſex, having a harbour on the Engliſh channel, defended by a fort. It ſends two members to parliament, and lies 7 miles from Lewes, and 54 from London.

SEATON, a town of E. Lothian in Scotland, having a harbour on the frith of Forth, 9 miles E. of Edinburgh.

SEBASTE, the ancient Samaria in Paleſtine. See SAMARIA.

SEBASTIAN, ST. a famous port of Guipuſcoa, a territory of Biſcay in Spain, ſituated at the mouth of the river Branco; here the town is incloſed with a triple wall, has a ſtrong caſtle, and the inhabitants amount to about 1500 families. It lies 25 miles S. W. of Bayonne. Lat. 43. 37. N. long. 1. 56. W. *Buſching*.

SEBENICO, a well fortified city of Venetian Dalmatia, ſituated on the Adriatick. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and has a ſpacious port defended by the iſland of St. Nicholas. It lies 42 miles N. of Spalatto. Lat. 43. 46. N. long. 17. 26. E.

SEBOURG, a town of Hainault in the French Low Countries, 6 miles S. of Conde. Lat. 50. 24. N. long. 3. 34. E.

SECANDRA, a city of Agra, a province of the hither India in Aſia, 42 miles N. E. of Agra. It is alſo called Tzecander, being, as it is ſaid, the utmoſt boundary of the conqueſts of Alexander the great in theſe parts. Lat. 27. 5. N. long. 79. 10. E. *Syſtem Geogr.*

SECCHIA, a river of Italy, which, after running through the Modeneſe, and part of the Mantuan, falls into the Po below Benedito.

SECKAW, a foreſt town of Suabia in Germany, ſituated in an iſland of the Rhine; it has been ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria ſince the treaty of Munſter in 1649. Lat. 47. 36. N. long. 7. 48. E. *Buſching.*

SEDAN, a very ſtrong town of Champagne in France, ſituated on the Maes, is reckoned one of the keys of the kingdom. Moſt of its inhabitants were proteſtants, who have, notwithſtanding the moſt ſolemn engagements, been very cruelly perſecuted. They had alſo here a famous univerſity which was ſuppreſſed. It lies 38 miles W. of Luxemburg. Lat. 49. 34. N. long. 4. 50. E. *Buſching.*

SEELAND. See ZEALAND.

SEES, a city of Normandy in France, ſituated on the Orne near its ſource; it is the ſee of a biſhop, and lies 38 miles S. E. of Caen. Lat. 48. 56. N. long. 26. min. E.

SEGEBERG, a town of Holſtein in lower Saxony in Germany, 27 miles N. of Hamburgh, ſubject to the king of Denmark. Lat. 54. 35. N. long. 10. 5. E.

SEGEDIN, a city of upper Hungary, ſituated on the W. ſide of the river Theiſs, and belongs to the houſe of Auſtria. It has undergone ſeveral ſieges with various ſucceſs, and lies 30 miles N. E. of Eſſeck. Lat. 46. 21. N. long. 21. 5. E.

SEGESWAER, a city of Tranſylvania, ſituated at the conflux of the Kokel and Giorgen, near the foot of the Carpathian mountains; it is ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria, and lies 52 miles N. of Hermanſtadt. Lat. 47. 25. N. long. 24. 10. E. *Buſching.*

SEGNA, a town of Morlachia, ſituated on the E. ſide of the Adriatick; it is ſubject to the republick of Venice, and lies 27 miles E. of the iſle of Cherſo. Lat. 45. 20. N. long. 16. 5. E. *Buſching.*

SEGNI, a city of the Campania of Rome in Italy; it is the ſee of a biſhop, and lies 36 miles E. of Rome. Lat. 41. 49. N. long. 13. 37. E.

SEGORBE, a city of Valencia in Spain, ſituated on the banks of the Morviedro, defended by a ſtrong wall and a ſtately old caſtle; it is the ſee of a biſhop, and lies 30 miles N. W. of Valencia. Lat. 39. 56. N. long. 56 min. W. *Buſching.*

SEGOVIA, a city of Old Caſtile in Spain, ſituated on the river Trio, over which is a noble aqueduct built by Trajan. The principal mint of Spain is fixed in this city; and the woollen manufacture here is the beſt in all Spain. It is encompaſſed with ſtrong walls, adorned with lofty towers. Here is alſo a famous univerſity and biſhoprick. It lies 35 miles N. of Madrid. Lat. 41. 10. N. long. 4. 36. W. *Buſching.*

SEGOVIA, a city of Manila, one of the Philippine iſlands in Aſia, 244 miles N. of Manila. Lat. 18. 36. N. long. 119. 21. E.

SEGOVIA, NEW, a city of Guatimala in New Spain in S. America, 90 miles N. of Granada.

SEGRA, or SEGURA, a river of Spain, riſing among the Cerdagne moun-

mountains in the N. of Catalonia, from whence it runs S. W. thro' that province, waſhing Balagner and Lerida, and empties itſelf into the Ebro at Miquinenca. It often cauſes great ravages by its inundations, of which a remarkable one happened in 1651. *Buſching.*

SEGURA, a town of La Mancha, a territory of New Caſtile in Spain, ſituated among the mountains, 35 miles N. E. of Baeza. Lat. 38. 31. N. long. 2. 44. W.

SEGURA, a ſmall town of Beira in Portugal, 10 miles N. W. of Alcantara. Lat. 39. 26. N. long. 7. 26. W.

SEINSHEIM, a town in the circle of Franconia in Germany, 35 miles N. W. of the city of Nuremburg. Lat. 49. 46. N. long. 10. 20. E.

SEIR, or HOR, a mountain in Arabia Petræa, between Paleſtine and Egypt, 146 miles E. of Grand Cairo.

SELAND. See ZEALAND.

SELBY, a populous, tho' ſmall town in the W. riding of Yorkſhire, ſituated on the Ouſe, 10 miles from York, and 172 from London.

SELENGINSK, a town of Siberia in Aſiatick Ruſſia, ſituated on the river Selenga, and defended by a fortreſs of 5 braſs and as many iron cannon. It lies on the road from Toboliſki to China, 215 miles S. of the lake of Baikul. In its neighbourhood grow great quantities of rhubarb. Lat. 50. 12. N. long. 95. 17. E. *Buſching.*

SELINGENSTADT, a ſmall town of Mentz in Germany, ſituated on the W. bank of the Maine, 8 miles S. E. of Hanau, and 14 E. of Frankfort. Here the French army under marſhal de Noailles, paſſed the Maine to attack the confederates, June 16, 1743; but were obliged to repaſs it after the battle of Dettingen. Lat. 50. 10. N. long. 8. 49. E. *Buſching.*

SELKIRK, a royal burgh in the ſhire of the ſame name in Scotland, ſituated on the river Ettrick; it gives title of earl to a branch of the noble familty of Hamilton, and lies 32 miles S. of Edinburgh.

SELUCIA, an ancient city of Meſopotamia, the modern Diarbec in Aſia, ſituated on the Tigris, on the ſame ſpot where Bagdat now ſtands.

SEMENDRIA, a town of Servia in European Turkey, ſituated on the Danube at the mouth of the Lom, 30 miles S. E. of Belgrade. Lat. 45. 10. N. long. 22. 15. E. *Buſching.*

SEMIGALLIA, the eaſtern diviſion of Courland in Poland, having Livonia proper on the N. Samogitia on the S. and the palatinate of Ploſkow on the E.

SEMINARA, formerly a handſome well inhabited town of the further Calabria in the kingdom of Naples in Italy, but almoſt ruined by an earthquake; it lies 22 miles N. E. of Reggio. Lat. 38. 36. N. long. 16. 8. E.

SEMLIN, or ZEMLIN, an inconſiderable town of Sclavonia, ſituated on the W. ſide of the Danube and Save, oppoſite to Belgrade, 70 miles S. E. of Eſſeck; ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Lat. 45. 10. N. long. 21. 16. E. *Buſching.*

SEMUR, a town of Burgundy in France, having a ſtrong citadel and caſtle, and two fine bridges over the river Armançon; it lies 34 miles W. of Dijon. Lat. 47. 24. N. long. 4. 15. E.

SENDOMIR. See SANDOMIR.

SENEF, a village of Brabant, in the Auſtrian Netherlands, famous for a battle fought near it in 1674, between the Dutch under the prince of Orange, and the French commanded by the prince of Condé. It lies 12 miles E. of Mons. Lat. 50. 26. N. long. 4. 10. E. *Buſching.*

SENEGAL, a river of Negroland in Africa, thought to be the N.

branch of the Niger, which running from E. to W. falls into the Atlantick ocean, in lat. 16. N.

SENEZ, a city of Provence in France, very thinly peopled, but the see of a bishop; it lies 42 miles N. W. of Nice. Lat. 44. 12. N. long. 6. 17. E.

SENNE, a river rising in Hainault in the Austrian Low Countries, from whence it runs N. into Brabant, and washing Halle and Brussels, falls into the Demer below Mechlin.

SENLIS, a city of the isle of France. It is surrounded with walls and a dry ditch pretty deep, and has bastions and half moons. It is the see of a bishop, and gives title of marquis to a descendant of the great Colbert.

SENS, a city of Senonois in Champagne in France, anciently the capital of the Senones, and very famous in Cæsar's time; it stands on the river Yonne, is at present large, but not very well peopled, and the see of an archbishop. There are still to be seen near this city some remains of structures built by Julius Cæsar, and other antiquities; it lies 60 miles S. E. of Paris. Lat. 48. 6. N. long. 3. 24. E. *Busching.*

SERAIO. See BOSNA SERAJO.

SERAVALLE, a small town of the Milanese in Italy, on the confines of Genoa, 24 miles N. of Genoa. Lat. 44. 52. N. long. 19. 18. E.

SERCELLI, a town of Algiers on the Barbary coast in Africa, having a harbour a little to the W. of the city of Algiers. Lat. 37. 12. N. long. 4. 13. E.

SEREGIPPE, a city in the province of the same name in Brazil in S. America, having a harbour on the Atlantick ocean; it is subject to the Portuguese, and lies 120 miles N. E. of St. Salvador. Lat. 11. 10. S. long. 39. 17. W. *System Geogr.*

SERENA. See COQUIMBRO.

SERPA, a town of Alentejo in Portugal, about half a mile to the E. of the Guadiana; it was taken and demolished by the Spaniards in 1707, and lies 40 miles S. of Evora. Lat. 37. 45. N. long. 8. 25. W. *Busching.*

SERVIA, a province of European Turkey, bounded by the Danube on the N. by Bulgaria on the E. by Albania and Macedonia on the S. and by Bosnia on the W. Its greatest length from N. to S. is about 240 miles; but its breadth is unequal, being in some places 140 miles, and in others from 35 to 15. Its capital is Belgrade; the air is temperate and healthful, and the soil, where cultivated, fruitful in corn and wine; but from the severe government of the Turks, and its being a frontier province, it produces little of either.

SESANE, a town of Champagne in France, 30 miles S. W. of Chalons. Lat. 48. 44. N. long. 4. 50. E.

SESIA, a river of Italy, which rises in the Alps on the confines of the Vallaisin, and running thro' part of Piedmont and the valleys of Sesia, falling into the Po a little below Casal.

SESSA, anciently one of the chief cities of the Volsci, in the Terra di Lavoro in the kingdom of Naples in Italy; but at present a little place, and thinly peopled; it lies 24 miles N. of the city of Naples, and is the see of a bishop. Lat. 41. 16. N. long. 14. 38. E. *Busching.*

SESTOS, a strong castle of Romania in Turkey, situated on the European side of the streight of the Hellespont or Dardanelles, 24 miles S. W. of Gallipoli. Lat. 40. 10. N. long. 27. 38. E.

SETTINES. See ATHENS.

SETIMO, a town of the principality of Piedmont in upper Italy, situated on the Po, 8 miles N. of Turin. Lat. 45. 14. N. long. 7. 32. E.

SETTE, a town of Languedoc in

in France, having an harbour on a bay of the Mediterranean, 14 miles S. W. of Montpelier. Lat. 43. 26. N. long. 3. 36. E.

SETTLE, a market town in the W. riding of Yorkſhire, 45 miles from York, and 200 from London.

SATUVAL. See ST. UBES.

SEVENNES. See CEVENNES.

SEVENOAK, or SENNOCK, a market town of Kent near the river Dervent, 14 miles from Maidſtone, and 23 from London.

SEVER, ST. a town of Gaſcony in France, ſituated on the river Adour, 38 miles N. E. of Bayonne. Lat. 43. 50. N. long. 40 min. W.

SEVERINO, ST. a ſmall city in the marquiſate of Ancona, in the eccleſiaſtical ſtate in Italy; it is the ſee of a biſhop, and lies 20 miles S. E. of Loretto. Lat. 43. 10. N. long. 15. 10. E.

SEVERINO, ST. a city of the further Calabria in the kingdom of Naples in Italy, being an archiepiſcopal ſee, and lying 45 miles S. E. of Cozenſa, and 8 miles W. of the Tuſcan ſea. Lat. 39. 16. N. long. 17. 36. E. *Buſching.*

SEVERN, a large river of England, riſing in Montgomeryſhire in Wales, from whence it runs E. till its entrance into Shropſhire, when after paſſing by Shrewſbury, it turns S. waſhing Bridgnorth, Worceſter, and Glouceſter, and at laſt falls into the Briſtol channel. It is a rapid river, and navigable from Welch Pool in the county where it riſes.

SEVERUS'S WALL, commonly called GRAHAM'S DYKE, a Roman work in the W. of Scotland, ſuppoſed to have been built by the emperor whoſe name it bears, againſt the incurſions of the Scots and Picts. It begun at Abercorn on the firth of Forth, 4 miles N. E. of Linlithgow, ran W. acroſs the country to the firth of Clyde, and ended at Kilpatrick near Dunbarton.

SEVIERO, ST. a city of the Capitanata in the kingdom of Naples in Italy; it is the ſee of a biſhop, and lies 65 miles N. E. of the city of Naples. Lat. 41. 32. N. long. 16. 12. E. *Buſching.*

SEVILLE, a very ancient city of Andaluſia in Spain, ſituated in a fertile country on the river Guadalquiver, over which it has a ſtout bridge of 17 boats, which joins the city to a large ſuburb on the other ſide. The compaſs of the city, including this ſuburb, is ſuppoſed to be near 14 miles, but the wall is only 8. It is very ſtrong, and adorned with 15 gates and 166 towers. The number of inhabitants are reckoned to amount to 300,000. It has alſo an univerſity, and a great number of ſtudents. Among the manufactures carried on in this city, thoſe of the ſilk and ſilver ſtuffs are the moſt conſiderable. Seville is an archbiſhoprick of great antiquity and dignity, its revenue amounts to 120,000 ducats per annum. It is likewiſe famous for 2 councils held here. The cathedral is a large ſtructure, is built partly in the Gothick, and partly in the Moreſco taſte, which gives it a majeſtick appearance. All along the river are many curious and commodious quays, where veſſels of large burden may ſafely lie; and near the water ſide is a ſtately tower called the golden tower, commanding the whole river, city, and ſuburbs. It ſtands 50 miles N. E. of the port town of St. Lucar, 70 N. E. of Cadiz, and upwards of 200 S. W. of Madrid. Lat. 37. 15. N. long. 6. 10. W. *Buſching.*

SEVOLD, or SEGEWOLD, a town of Livonia in Sweden, ſubject to Ruſſia; it ſtands on the S. bank of the river Treiden, 30 miles N. E. of Riga. Lat. 57. 25. N. long. 25. 10. E.

SEYNE, or SEINE, a river of France riſing in Burgundy, not far from Dijon, from whence it runs thro' Champagne by Troyes, and from thence acroſs the iſle of France, watering Melun, Corbeil, and Paris, and croſſing Normandy it paſſes by Rouen, and afterwards falls by a large

mouth into the sea at Havre de grace, forming there a good harbour. In its course it receives the rivers Yonne, Loing, Marne, and Oise.

SHAFTSBURY, a borough of Dorsetshire, it gives title of earl to the noble family of Cooper, lies 25 miles from Dorchester, and 103 from London, and sends 2 members to parliament.

SHANNON, the largest river in Ireland; it rises from Loch-Allen in the province of Connaught, which divide it from Leinster and Munster, and after running through several lakes falls into the sea betwixt Kerry-point and Loop-head; it is not navigable above 50 miles, by reason of a cataract above Limerick.

SHEEPWASH, a market town of Devon, 30 miles from Exeter, and 190 from London.

SHEFFIELD, a populous town in the W. riding of Yorkshire, famous for its cutlery wares; it lies 38 miles from York, and 140 from London.

SHEFFORD, a market town of Bedfordshire, 7 miles from Bedford, and 40 from London.

SHEFFNAL, a market town of Shropshire, 14 miles from Shrewsbury, and 128 from London.

SHIELDS, or SHEALS, the port town to Newcastle, situated at the mouth of the Tine, 8 miles E. from Newcastle.

SHEPPEY, an island in Kent, formed by the 2 mouths of the Medway, called the E. and W. Swale. It is fruitful in corn, and feeds a multitude of sheep, from whence it had its name. It lies 7 miles N. W. of Canterbury. Its principal town is Queenborough.

SHEPTON MALLET, a market town of Somersetshire, 15 miles from Bath, and 111 from London.

SHERBORN, an ancient town of Dorsetshire, 15 miles from Dorchester, and 118 from London.

SHERBORN, a populous town in the W. riding of Yorkshire, 12 miles from York, and 176 from London.

SHERBRO, a fort belonging to the English, at the mouth of a river of the same name on the coast of Guinea in Africa, 100 miles S. E. of Sierra Leone. Lat. 6. 5. N. long. 11. 10. W.

SHEERNESS, a regular fortification on the N. W. extremity of the isle of Sheppey in Kent, having a line of heavy cannon to defend the mouth of the Medway. Here is also a yard for building small frigates, &c. and a dock for repairing them. It lies 35 miles from London.

SHOREHAM, NEW, a borough and port town of Sussex, 25 miles from Chichester, and 45 from London. It sends 2 members to parliament.

SHREWSBURY, the capital of Shropshire, situated on the river Severn, over which it has 2 bridges. It sends 2 members to parliament, and lies 157 miles N. W. of London.

SHROPSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the E. by Staffordshire; on the N. by Cheshire; on the S. by Worcestershire, Herefordshire, and Radnorshire; and on the W. by Montgomery and Denbighshire in Wales.

SIAM, a kingdom of the further India in Asia, which some call the upper, to distinguish it from the lower Siam, containing Cambodia, Laos, and Malacca. It is bounded by the ocean on the W. by the kingdoms of Martaban and Laos on the N. by Cochinchina on the E. and by the peninsula of Malacca on the S. The length and breadth are uncertain, but the former is computed at 600 miles, and the latter near 300. It abounds with rice, which is the principal food of the inhabitants. Here as in all flat countries under the equator, they have violent periodical rains; and therefore their houses are built on pillars, so that they have no communication with each other for some months but by boats. Here are elephants, rhinoceroses, leopards, tygers, with all the other

tame

tame and wild beaſts of the Indies, tho' the inhabitants eat little fleſh; they catch the deer, whereof they breed vaſt numbers for their ſkins, which they ſend to Japan. The diet of the Siameſe is very plain and cheap, they have ſmall bitter grapes but no wine. Their ordinary drink is water, and their principal treat tea. They are all groſs idolaters, and their prieſts live in convents ſurrounded with paliſades of bamboo. The king is abſolute, and diſpoſes of the lives and fortunes of his ſubjects at pleaſure, but lays no impoſitions on the neceſſaries of life. The Siameſe are ſtrangers to military diſcipline, and their belief of a metempſychoſis, or tranſmigration of ſouls inſpires them with a horror for blood: So that the chief way of managing war in the Indies, eſpecially betwixt thoſe of Siam and Pegu, is to enter one anothers country and carry off the neighbours for ſlaves. *Syſtem Geogr.*

Siba, a mountainous province of the hither India in Aſia, bounded by Kakares on the N. by Naugraent on the W. by Pitan on the E. and by Jamba on the S.

Siberia, a vaſt tract of land, extending 18 degrees in length from N. to S. viz. from the 50th to the 68th degree of N. lat. and comprehends the moſt northern part of the Ruſſian empire, in Aſia as well as Europe; it is bounded on the W. by Ruſſia, from which it is parted by a ridge of mountains, reaching from mount Caucaſus to the northern ocean; on the N. by the ſame ocean or frozen ſea; on the E. by the Japanick ocean and part of great Tartary; and on the S. by the ſame Tartary. So that Siberia according to the preſent limits of it, may be computed to be about 900 German leagues from E. to W. and about 400 from N. to S. taking it in its utmoſt extent, and including all the provinces belonging to it, which extend as far as the river Argus, a few days journey from the famous wall of China. The country is moſtly covered with long and impenetrable woods, interſperſed with high and frozen mountains, fens, lakes, and marſhy grounds: and ſo expoſed to the N. winds, that it is quite barren and deſolate, and thinly inhabited. Its capital is Toboliki or Tobolſka. *Buſching.*

Sibet, or Zibet, the ancient Sheba, and the capital of a principality or kingdom of the ſame name in Arabia Felix in Aſia. It is a rich populous city, and the greateſt market in the world for frankincenſe, myrrh, aloes, and other precious drugs, gems, &c. It lies 115 miles N. of Moco, and 370 S. of Mecca. Lat. 15. 14. N. long. 45. 10. E. *Buſching.*

Sichem, anciently Shechem, a city of Judea in Aſia, formerly a place of note. Its preſent name is Naplouſe or Naploſa, and ſtill the chief city in theſe parts, and the ſeat of a Turkiſh ſangiack, though reduced to a poor and diſmal condition. It ſtands at the foot of mount Gerizzim, 8 miles S. of Samaria, and 30 N. of Jeruſalem. Lat. 32. 14. N. long. 35. 47. E.

Sichem, or Zibhem, a little town of Brabant in the Auſtrian Low Countries, ſituated on the Demer, 18 miles E. of Mechlin. Lat. 51. 6. N. long. 4. 52. E.

Sicily, the moſt conſiderable iſland in the Mediterranean, anciently called Trinacria or Triquetra, from its triangular form. It is divided from Calabria by the ſtreight of Meſſina, which is only 3 Italian miles broad. Sicily lies in 36 deg. 30 min. N. lat. and 16 deg. 25 min. E. long. Its utmoſt length from E. to W. that is from the cape of Faro to that of Boco, is about 210 miles; and its breadth from N. to S. that is, from cape Pharo to that of Paſſaro, 150 miles. During the time of its being ſubject to Spain, it was governed by a viceroy; but ſince it hath jointly with Naples, formed a new kingdom, under the name

name of the Two Sicilies, and given to Don Carlos, a branch of the royal family of that crown, the face of affairs, as well as form of government is very much altered, tho' it is to be feared, not much in favour of the inhabitants. The country abounds in grain of all sorts, especially corn, wine, oil, fruits, sugar, honey, wax, saffron, and silk, are also plentifully produced here. Mount Gibal, anciently Ætna in this island, is one of the most famous volcanos in the world, and its fiery streams and torrents of burning sulphur, &c. have proved fatal to all its neighbourhood. *Busching.*

SIDEN, or ZIDEN, the port town to Mecca in Arabia Felix in Asia, situated on the eastern shore of the Red sea, subject to the Arabs. It is in this port that the Turkish gallies which winter at Suez at the bottom of the Arabick gulf, land the goods they bring from Egypt, Syria, &c. and take in others from Arabia. Lat. 21. 22. N. long. 42. 18. E. *System Geogr.*

SIDMOUTH, a town of Devonshire, having an harbour on the English channel, 10 miles from Exeter, and 157 from London.

SIDON, or ZIDON, now SAYD, a port town of Palestine in Asia, now but small; though formerly the metropolis of Phœnicia, and a place of great trade. One of the chief commodities of the place is raisins, but they have oil, ashes, Egyptian soap, &c. they import sattins, damasks, scarlet, and light coloured cloth, &c. from Europe. Provisions of all sorts are here in great plenty and very cheap. It lies on the Levant, 70 miles S. of Tripoli, and 68 N. of Jerusalem. Lat. 33. 15. N. long. 36. 38. E. *System Geogr.*

SIDRA, an island in the Archipelago, situated at the entrance of the gulf of Napoli di Romania, belonging to Turkey. Lat. 37. 10. N. long. 24. 15. E.

SIDRA, GULF OF, a large bay, anciently called SYRTIS MAGNA, on the Barbary coast, in the kingdom of Tripoli in Africa. It has its name from an island situated at the bottom of the bay.

SIEGEN, or SIGEN, the capital of a county of that name, in Nassau, and landgravate of Hesse in Germany, defended by a strong wall and regular fortifications, and subject to its own prince. It has a famous pedagogium much frequented by students, and lies 30 miles N. of the city of Nassau. Lat. 50. 46. N. long. 7. 54. E. *Busching.*

SIEGEBERG, a town in the duchy of Berg and Westphalia in Germany, belonging to the elector palatine, 15 miles S. E. of Cologne. Lat. 50. 46. N. long. 7. 10. E.

SIENNA, a very ancient city of the Sienese, in the great duchy of Tuscany in Italy, now subject to the emperor of Germany. It was formerly a powerful republick, but after long and frequent struggles, it was forced in 1555 to submit to Florence. It is an archiepiscopal see, and the cathedral, though a Gothick structure, a master-piece of its kind. Sienna is about 5 miles in circuit, its walls, towers, and castle were formerly very strong, but now decayed; so that there are no fortifications of consequence, except a citadel. It has a considerable university, famous for having the best Italian spoken in it, and without that gutteral and disagreeable pronunciation common at Florence. It lies 36 miles S. of Florence. Lat. 43. 28. N. long. 12. 38. E. *Keyster.*

SIERRA LEONE, a regular fort at the mouth of a river of the same name, on the coast of Guinea, or Negroland, in Africa, belonging to England. Lat. 7. 5. N. long. 14. 15. W.

SIGAN, a town in the province of Kensi in China, in Asia, 359 miles S. of Peking. Lat. 34. 12. N. long. 108. 16. E.

SIGETH, a fortified town of

lower Hungary, ſituated on the frontiers of Poland, and taken by the malecontents in 1703. It lies 73 miles S. W. of Buda, and is now ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Lat. 46. 35. N. long. 18. 38. E. *Buſching.*

SIGISTAN, the capital of a province of the ſame name in Perſia in Aſia, ſituated on the river Senarond, a branch of the Hendmend, which falls into the lake Zaré, 231 miles S. W. of Candahor. Lat. 31. 10. N. long. 62. 15. E. *Syſtem Geogr.*

SIGUENZA, a city of Old Caſtile in Spain, ſituated on the frontiers of Aragon, and banks of the river Henares. It is the ſee of a biſhop, has an univerſity, and lies 60 miles N. E. of Madrid. Lat. 41. 17. N. long. 3. 24. W. *Buſching.*

SILESIA, duchy of, a part of the kingdom of Bohemia, extending on both ſides of the Oder, from the Carpathian mountains, where it riſes to the borders of Brandenburg. It is ſeparated from Bohemia and Moravia, on the S. W. and S. by the mountains called Riſſenbergen, and bounded by Poland on the E. by Luſatia, and part of Bohemia on the W. by Brandenburg on the N. and by Hungary on the S. It is about 225 miles in length, and 100 in breadth, but much contracted at both extremities. On the ſide next Bohemia, there are many barren mountains; but the reſt of the country has an excellent ſoil, abounding with corn, wine, and other productions. And on the mountains, which divide this duchy from Moravia, there are mines of ſilver the richeſt in Germany. Theſe mines were mortgaged by the late emperor Charles VI. to ſome Engliſh merchants, by the title of the Sileſian loans, at 5 and 7 per cent. The preſent king of Pruſſia entered this duchy very ſoon after the emperor's death, with an army of 30,000 men, and a declaration aſſerting his title, founded on ancient claims, to the poſſeſſion of it, which he ſoon reduced. And in 1742, a treaty was concluded at Breſlaw, and guaranteed by his Britannick majeſty, whereby the queen of Hungary yielded both the upper and lower Sileſia to the king of Pruſſia, except the principalities of Toſchen and Troppaw, on condition of withdrawing his troops from Bohemia, obſerving an exact neutrality, and paying the principal and intereſt to the Engliſh merchants, on account of the mortgage on the mines of Sileſia.

SILISTRIA, or DORESTERO, a pretty large and ſtrong town of Bulgaria, in European Turkey, defended by a good citadel; it is the capital of a ſangiack, and lies 90 miles E. of Niſſa. Lat. 42. 48. N. long. 27. E. *Buſching.*

SILLEBAR, a town on the W. coaſt of the iſland of Sumatra, in the E. Indies, having a convenient and ſafe harbour. The Engliſh have a ſmall colony here, which is a detachment from Marlborough fort. It lies a little to the S. of Bencoolen. Lat. 4. 15. S. long. 101. 19. E.

SIMMEREN, or LIMMEREN, a city in the palatinate of the Rhine, in Germany, and reckoned the chief town of the lower country of Spanheim, 35 miles E. of Triers. Lat. 50. 10. N. long. 7. 10. E.

SINAI, a famous mountain and wilderneſs of Arabia Petræa in Aſia, on which the Jewiſh law was delivered by God to Moſes. On the declivity of this mountain is a church and monaſtery, dedicated to St. Catherine, with ſeveral ſmall chapels or cells, in which formerly were no leſs than 14,000 hermits; but they have been forced to remove by the continual ravages of the Arabs. It lies in the neighbourhood of mount Horeb, and 120 miles E. of Cairo. Lat. 29. 15. N. long. 35. 12. E. *Shaw's Travels.*

SINCAPORA, a town and iſland at the ſouthermoſt point of the peninſula of Malacca in the E. Indies, and oppoſite to the iſland of Sumatra,

tra, which with it forms the ſtreights of Sincapora. Lat. 1. N. long. 104. 32. E.

SINIGALIA, a town in the duchy of Urbino, in the eccleſiaſtical ſtate, near the Adriatick; it has a convenient port for ſmall veſſels, and lies 37 miles S. E. of Urbino. Lat. 43. 36. N. long. 14. 40. E.

SINOPE, an ancient city of Turkey in Aſia, having a harbour on the Euxine ſea, 80 miles N. of Amaſia. Lat. 42. 25. N. long. 36. 31. E.

SINTSHEIM, a ſmall city in the palatinate of the Rhine in Germany, where marſhal Turenne obtained a ſignal victory over the Imperialiſts, under the duke of Lorrain, in 1674. It lies 18 miles S. of Heidelberg. Lat. 49. 16. N. long. 8. 44. E.

SION, a city, and ſovereign ſtate of Valais in Switzerland, one of the oldeſt biſhopricks in Gaul. The town is neat and well built, and defended by 2 caſtles. It lies 23 miles S. E. of the lake of Geneva. Lat. 46. 21. N. long. 7. 26. E. *Buſching.*

SIRACUSE. See SYRACUSE.

SIRADIA, the capital of a palatinate of the ſame name in Great Poland, ſituated on the river Warta; it is defended by a ſtrong brick wall and caſtle, and lies 22 miles S. E. of Kaliſch. Lat. 52. 10. N. long. 18. 15. E. *Buſching.*

SIRANAGER, a city of the hither India, and the capital of Sibi in Aſia, ſituated on the Ganges, 200 miles N. of Delli, and ſubject to the great mogul. Lat. 31. 30. N. long. 80. 15. E.

SIRIK, or SIRQUES, a town of Mentz in Lorrain, ſituated near the Moſelle, on the very borders of the duchy of Luxemburg; it is defended by a caſtle, and lies 12 miles S. E. of the city of Luxemburg. Lat. 49. 41. N. long. 6. 15. E.

SIRMIUM, a city of Sclavonia, ſituated on the N. bank of the Save. It was formerly the ſee of a biſhop, and a conſiderable place, but now in a mean condition; it lies 56 miles W. of Belgrade, and ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Lat. 45. 10. N. long. 20. 21. E.

SISEG, a town of Croatia, ſituated on the Save and bordering on Sclavonia. It was once a biſhoprick, but now a village, and ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. It lies 45 miles E. of Carlſtadt. Lat. 46. 10. N. long. 17. 15. E.

SISTERON, a ſmall city of Provence in France, but very populous, ſituated on the river Durance. It is defended by a citadel, and lies 30 miles S. W. of Embrun. Lat. 44. 16. N. long. 5. 51. E.

SITTART, a town of Juliers, and circle of Weſtphalia in Germany, 7 miles S. of Stevenſwaert, belonging to the palatine of the Rhine. Lat. 51. 10. N. long. 6. 14. E.

SKEEN, a town of Aggerhüys in Norway, ſituated on the Categate, 40 miles W. of Frederickſtadt; ſubject to Denmark. Lat. 59. 12. N. long. 10. 14. E. *Büſching.*

SKIE, one of the largeſt of all the weſtern iſles in Scotland, and part of the ſhire of Inverneſs, from which it is divided by a very narrow channel. It is very high land, and near the middle of the iſland, are 7 high mountains near one another. The ſoil is fruitful in the low grounds, and produces plenty of corn, particularly barley and oats. Cod and ling are common on the coaſt, and herrings are ſeen here in ſupriſing ſhoals.

SKIPTON, a town in the W. riding of Yorkſhire, ſituated on the river Are, 32 miles from York, and 221 from London.

SLANEY, a town of Bohemia in Germany, ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria, 18 miles N. W. of Prague. Lat. 50. 10. N. long. 13. 51. E.

SLAWKAW, a town of Moravia, in the kingdom of Bohemia in Germany, 18 miles N. W. of Prague; ſubject

subject to the house of Austria. Lat. 49. 15. N. long. 16. 33. E.

Sleswick, duchy of, or S. Jutland, a province of Denmark, bounded by N. Jutland on the N. from which it is separated by a line drawn from the town of Rypen, on the German ocean, to Colding on the lesser Belt; on the E. by the Baltick; on the S. by Holstein; and on the W. by the N. sea, or German ocean. Its greatest length is about 86 miles, and its greatest breadth 60. It was anciently dependent on Denmark, but is now partly under the jurisdiction of that crown, and partly subjected to the duke of Holstein-Gottorp.

Sleswick, the capital of the duchy of the same name in Denmark, situated on a small arm of the sea, called the Sley; it is the see of a protestant superintendant, and the cathedral is a large and beautiful structure. Within a few miles of this place, are the ruins of the famous wall and trench called Danewark, which reached from sea to sea, quite across this neck of land, and was erected to prevent the incursions of the Saxons. Slesvick lies 15 miles N. W. of Keil. Lat. 54. 51. N. long. 9. 54. E. *Busching*.

Sligo, or Slego, a county in the province of Connaught in Ireland, bounded by the sea, and the river Trobis, on the N. and N. W. by Mayo on the W. by part of that county and Roscommon on the S. and by the county of Letrim on the E.

Slonim, a town of Lithuania in Poland, built of wood, but has a castle, and other regular fortifications on the Szura. It lies 60 miles S. E. of Grodno. Lat. 53. 10. N. long. 25. 15. E.

Sloot, or Sloten, a town of Friezland in the United Provinces, situated on a navigable stream from the Slooten lake, 21 miles S. of Lewarden. Lat. 53. 10. N. long. 5. 36. E.

Slucz, one of the largest towns of a duchy of the same name, in Lithuania in Poland; it is all built of wood, except the cathedral and ducal palace, and lies 70 miles S. of Novogrodeck.

Sluttelburg, or rather Schlusselburg, a fortress of Ingria in Russia, on a small island in the middle of the Neva, where that river issues from the Ladoga lake. It lies 32 miles E. of Petersburg. Lat. 60. 10. N. long. 31. 26. E. *Busching*.

Sluys, a pretty large town of Dutch Brabant, in the Netherlands, and one of the five sea ports of Flanders, situated on a small arm of the sea, which parts it from the island of Cadsand. It is very strong, and even thought impregnable, because of its sluices. It lies 10 miles N. E. of Bruges. Lat. 51. 24. N. long. 3. 21. E.

Smaland, a subdivision of E. Gothland in Sweden; is bounded by the Baltick on the E. by Bleking on the S. by Halland on the W. and by E. Gothland on the N.

Smalcald, a town of Hesse, in the circle of lower Saxony, in Germany, situated on the E. side of the Verra. It has a good trade for iron ware, many mines of the neighbourhood furnishing the inhabitants with plenty of that metal. It lies 50 miles S. E. of Cassel. Lat. 50. 45. N. long. 10. 30. E. *Busching*.

Smolensko, the capital of a province of the same name in Russia, situated on the Nieper, near the confines of Lithuania; it is a large city, fortified with good walls, and defended with a strong castle, and well inhabited; it is almost surrounded with woods, in which are taken the best furs in all Muscovy; it lies 200 miles W. of Moscow. Lat. 56. 10. N. long. 33. 16. E. *Busching*.

Smyrna, the capital of Ionia, in Asia Minor, one of the finest ports in the Levant, at the bottom of a bay of the Archipelago, in Asiatick Turkey; it is beautifully situated

ated by the side of a hill, on the river Meles, which here falls into the Hermus, and reckoned to contain 15,000 Turks, 10,000 Greeks, and near 2000 Jews, besides Armenians, Franks or Europeans, &c. among which are many Latin christians. The city is about 4 miles in circuit, the streets large, and the whole town a continued bezar or fair, the best commodities of Asia and Europe being brought hither, and sold very cheap. The consuls of England, Holland, and of France, live grand, and in stately houses, by the sea side. Besides these, here are consuls from most trading nations in Europe, a Greek archbishop, and a Latin bishop. The territory about Smyrna is very fertile, abounding with fine olive trees, vines and gardens, and the wine made here is excellent. Smyrna is subject to earthquakes, the last which happened in 1688, overthrew the greatest part of the city, swallowed up the castle, 5000 persons, and an immense quantity of rich merchandise, and was the 6th of that kind, besides others less terrible. This city is one of the seven that contended for the honour of being the birth-place of the great Homer. The entrance of the haven, is defended by forts and a castle. Smyrna lies 100 miles N. of the island of Rhodes, and 200 S. W. of Constantinople. Lat. 38. 27. N. long. 27. 26. E. *System Geogr.*

Snackenburg, a large trading town of Brunswick Lunenburg, in lower Saxony, in Germany, situated at the conflux of the Elbe, and Weckt, subject to the elector of Hanover. It lies 65 miles S. W. of the city of Lunenburg. Lat. 53. 10. N. long. 9. 40. E.

Sneek, an ancient, neat, and well fortified town of Friesland, in the United Provinces, situated on a lake of the same name, 12 miles S. of Leenwarden. Lat. 53. 15. N. long. 5. 37. E.

Snetham, a market town of Norfolk, 28 miles from Norwich, and 99 from London.

Sniatin, a town of Red Russia in Poland, and the capital of Pocutia, situated on the river Pruth, and confines of Walachia and Moldavia, 50 miles W. of Chotzim. Lat. 48. 10. N. long. 25. 24. E. *Busching.*

Snowdon, mountains in Caernarvonshire, and the highest in all Wales.

Soconusco, a sea port town, and the capital of a province of the same name, in Mexico in N. America, situated on the S. sea, 212 miles S. of Acapulco. Lat. 15. 12. N. long. 98. 16 W.

Socotora, an island in the Indian ocean, abounding with cattle and fruit, 50 leagues in compass, and very well peopled. The inhabitants are Mahometans, and style themselves Arabs. There is very good anchoring round the whole island, and here the E. India company touch in their outward bound voyages. It lies 126 miles N. E. of cape Gardefoy in Africa. Lat. 11. 34. N. long. 53. 12. E.

Soczowa, a small town of Moldavia in Turkey, in Europe, situated on the river Sereth, 55 miles W. of Jassy. Lat. 47. 12. N. long. 27. 13. E.

Sodbury, Chipping, a market town of Gloucestershire, 10 miles from Bristol, and 103 from London.

Sodom, ruins of, said to be still seen at the bottom of the lake Asphaltis, or the Dead sea, in Judea, when the water is low and clear. It was formerly a plain, on which stood the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah, Admah, Zeboim, &c. till destroyed by fire from heaven.

Sodor, a little village in Ionia, or Columbkill, one of the Hebrides, or western isles of Scotland, near the isle of Mul. It was formerly a bishop's see, and comprised all the isles;

isles; together with the isle of Man, the bishop of which is still called the bishop of Sodor and Man.

Soest, a populous city in the county of Marck in Westphalia, in Germany, on the river Arse, 26 miles S. of Munster, and subject to the king of Prussia. Lat. 51. 46. N. long. 7. 35. E.

Sofala, the capital city of the kingdom of the same name in Monomotapa in Africa, situated on the river Sofala. In its neighbourhood are rich gold mines, supposed to be the ophir mentioned in scripture. Here the Portuguese have a strong fort, are masters of the town, and claim the sovereignty of the country. Lat. 20. 5. S. long. 35. 10. E. *System Geogr.*

Sogdiana, a country of Asia, on the N. side of the Oxus, or Bactrus, which separates it from Bactria, now a part of Usbeck Tartary.

Soham, a market town of Cambridgeshire, near the borders of Suffolk, situated on Soham-meer, or lake, in the isle of Ely, 14 miles from Cambridge, and 68 from London.

Soignies, a small city of Hainault, in the Austrian Low-countries, situated on the Sonnegue; near it is a fine forest called the wood of Soignies. It lies 10 miles N. E. of Mons. Lat. 59. 34. N. long. 4. 10. E. *Busching.*

Soissons, a very ancient, large, and well built city of Soissonnois, in the isle of France, situated on the river Oyse; it is the see of a bishop, who is the first suffragan to the metropolitan of Rheims, and has an illustrious academy. It lies 35 miles N. E. of Paris. Lat. 49. 31. N. long. 3. 26. E. *Busching.*

Solcania, a large bay in the Atlantick ocean, on the S. W. coast of Africa, a little to the N. of the Cape of Good Hope. Lat. 33. 30. S. long 15. 10. E.

Solebay. See Southwold.

Solingen, a small city in the duchy of Berg, and circle of Westphalia in Germany, subject to the elector palatine; it lies 17 miles S. E. of Dusseldorp. Lat. 51. 10. N. long. 6. 51. E.

Solms, the capital of a county of the same name in the Wetteraw, and landgraviate of Hesse, subject to its own count, and defended by a castle; it lies 35 miles N. of Franckfort. Lat. 50. 41. N. long. S. 27. E. *Busching.*

Solomon's Islands, a cluster of islands, 18 in number, on the coast of Terra Firma in S. America, in the Pacifick ocean, between lat. 7 and 12 S. and between long. 130 and 140 W. But little is known of them, as no Europeans have settled colonies there.

Solothurn, or Soleure, one of the cantons of Switzerland, bounded on the N. by the canton of Basil; on the E. and S. by Berne, and on the W. partly by the Berne, and partly by the territories of the bishop of Basil. It extends on both sides the river Aar, about 12 miles from N. to S. and 10 in breadth from E. to W. It consists of the mountain of Jura, and a large plain country. The fields produce good corn; the pasture grounds are rich, and the trees bear excellent fruit. They have some vines, and might have more, but the people employ the land for other purposes.

Solothurn, the capital of a canton of the same name in Switzerland, situated on the river Aar. This city is regularly fortified with bastions, half moons, and ravelins, and encompassed with a deep ditch. The town and canton are entirely catholick. It lies 15 miles N. of the city of Berne. Lat. 47. N. long. 7. 15. E.

Solsona, a thinly inhabited city of Catalonia, in Spain, situated on the river Cardona; is well walled, and has 2 castles, is both an university, and a bishoprick. It lies about 60 miles N. W. of Barcelona.

Soltwedel, a large town of Brandenburg in Germany, situated

on the W. ſide of the Jetze, a little below its conflux with the Dune. It is ſuppoſed that, in the Pagan times, here was a temple dedicated to the ſun, the town being anciently known by the name of Heliopolis. It lies 50 miles N. E. of Zell.

SOMBRERO, one of the Caribbee iſlands, in the American ocean, but has no ſettled inhabitants; it lies 80 miles N. W. of St. Chriſtophers. Lat. 18. 46. N. long. 61. 10. W.

SOMELPOUR, a town of Bengal in the E. Indies, noted for the fine diamonds in its river Gouel, ſuppoſed to be waſhed down from the S. mountains of Golconda. It lies 30 leagues from Huguely.

SOMERSETSHIRE, a county of England, bounded by Devonſhire on the W. by Dorſetſhire on the S. by the Briſtol cannel, or Severn ſea, on the N. by a ſmall part of Glouceſterſhire on the N. E. and by Wiltſhire on the E. It is one of the richeſt and largeſt counties in the kingdom.

SOMERTON, a town of Somerſetſhire, which gave name to the county, ſituated on a branch of the Parret, 12 miles from Wells, and 129 from London.

SOMME, one of the principal rivers of Picardy in France, running from E. to W. through that province; it paſſes by Amiens and Abbeville, and falls into the Engliſh channel near St. Vallery.

SOMMIERES, a town of Languedoc in France, 14 miles N. E. of Montpelier. Lat. 43. 43. N. long. 4. 12. E.

SONCINO, a ſmall town of the Milaneſe in Italy, ſituated on the river Oglio; it lies 33 miles E. of Milan, and is ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Lat. 45. 22. N. long. 10. 21. E. *Buſching.*

SONDRIO, a pretty well fortified town of the Griſons, and capital of the middle Terzero, in Switzerland, ſituated on the right ſide of the Adda, where it receives the brook Maler; it lies 18 miles N. E. of Como. Lat. 36. 15. N. long. 9. 56. E. *Buſching.*

SOPHIA, the capital of Bulgaria in European Turkey, and the ſeat of the beglerbeg of Romelia; it lies 134 miles N. W. of Adrianople. Lat. 42. 36. N. long. 24. 15. E. *Buſching.*

SOPRON, a town of lower Hungary, 30 miles S. of Vienna; ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Lat. 48. 10. N. long. 16. 35. E.

SORA, a handſome well built city of Terra di Lavoro, in the kingdom of Naples in Italy; the ſee of a biſhop, and the birth place of the learned cardinal Cæſar Baronius; it lies 50 miles N. of Naples. Lat. 41. 51. N. long. 14. 39. E. *Buſching.*

SORAW, a town of lower Luſatia, in the circle of the upper Saxony in Germany, near the Bober and confines of Sileſia; 40 miles W. of Glogaw, and ſubject to the elector of Saxony. Lat. 52. 42. N. long. 15. 28. E.

SORET, a ſmall province of the hither India in Aſia, bounded by Jeſſelmere on the N. by Tata on the N. W. by Larribander bay on the W. and by the mouth of the river Padder, which runs into that bay on the S. Its chief city is Jonagat.

SORRENTO, a city of Terra di Lavoro, in the kingdom of Naples in Italy, having an harbour on the S. ſhore of the bay of Naples. It is an archiepiſcopal ſee, and lies 18 miles S. of the city of Naples. Lat. 40. 46. N. long. 15. 8. E.

SOSPELLO, a ſmall town in the county of Nice and Piedmont, in Italy, belonging to the king of Sardinia; it lies 15 miles N. E. of Nice. Lat. 43. 57. N. long. 7. 28. E.

SOTTOTITZA, a large city in the province of Dwina, in Ruſſia, inhabited by many conſiderable merchants, and curious mechanicks. Lat. 63. 24. N. long. 40. 18. E.

SOTOVENTO ISLANDS, called alſo

alſo the leſſer Antilles, iſlands on the coaſt of Terra Firma in S. America; the principal of theſe are Trinidad, Margarita, Tortuga, and Curaſſou.

Soyana, a ſmall town of the Sieneſe, and duchy of Tuſcany, in Italy, ſituated on a mountain, on the confines of the eccleſiaſtical ſtate; 25 miles W. of Orvieto. Lat. 42. 54. N. long. 12. 26. E.

Sourise, a little town of Saintonge, in France, ſituated on the Charente, 17 miles S. of Rochelle. Lat. 45. 56. N. long. 1. 10. W.

Souillac, a ſmall town of Quercy, in the province of Guyenne, ſituated on the little river Boreſe, near the Dordogne; 32 miles N. of Cahors. Lat. 45. 12. N. long. 1. 12 E. *Buſching.*

Sound, or Oresound, a paſſage or ſtreight, lying between the iſland of Zeeland, in Denmark, and the continent of Schonen in Sweden, through which veſſels paſs from the ocean into the Baltick. On the Denmark ſide, ſtands the town of Elſineur, and the ſtrong fortreſs of Cronenburg, near which is a tolerable good rode; and on the ſide of Sweden, ſtands the town of Holſingburg, with only one old tower remaining of a demoliſhed caſtle. The Danes take toll of all ſhips that paſs through the ſtreight, which is about 4 miles over.

Soure, or Sure, a river of the Low-countries, running through Luxemburg from W. to E. and falling into the Moſelle above Triers.

Southam, a market town of Warwickſhire, 7 miles S. E. of Warwick.

Southampton, a borough and part of Hampſhire, ſituated between the Alre or Itching, on the E. and the Teſſe or Arlin, on the W. both of which fall here into that called Southampton water, an arm of the ſea running up to it for ſome miles. It gives title of duke to Fitzroy, duke of Cleveland; lies 12 miles from Wincheſter, and 78 from London, and ſends 2 members to parliament.

South Moulton, a town of Devonſhire, ſituated on the Moule, which here falls into the Taw, 24 miles from Exeter, and 183 from London.

South Petherton, a market town of Somerſetſhire, lying between Bridgwater and Taunton, 22 miles from Wells, and 131 from London.

Southwark, a ſuburb of London, but inferior to few cities in England; it is joined to the metropolis by London-bridge, and ſends 2 members to parliament.

Southwell, a market town of Nottinghamſhire, having a famous church called a Minſter, which is both parochial and collegiate; it lies 8 miles from Nottingham, and 114 from London.

Southwold, a town of Suffolk, having a good harbour on a bay of the German ocean; it is almoſt ſurrounded by the river Blythe on the W. and the ſea on the S. Its bay, commonly called Solebay, is noted for the engagements between the Engliſh and Dutch fleets in 1665, and 1672. It lies 42 miles E. of Bury St. Edmonds. Lat. 42. 32. N. long. 1. 57. E.

Souvigny, a ſmall town of Bourbonnois, in France, 50 miles S. E. of Bourges. Lat. 46. 36. N. long. 3. 14. E.

Spa, or Spaw, formerly a village, now a town of Liege, in the circle of Weſtphalia in Germany, ſituated on the river Weſe, in a bottom ſurrounded with mountains, famous for its mineral waters, of which here are 5 principal wells; they have been known ever ſince the times of the Romans. The town lies 17 miles S. E. of Liege. Lat. 50. 33. N. long. 5. 58. E. *Buſching.*

Spain, Iberia, or Hispania, the moſt weſtern part of all the continent of Europe, is encompaſſed on

very ſide by the ſea, except on the ſide of France, from which it is ſeparated by a continued ridge of mountains, called the Pyrennees. On the E. and S. it is bounded by the Mediterranean, the ſtreights of Gibraltar, anciently called Fretum Gaditanum, and part of the Atlantick ocean; on the W. by the ſame ocean; and on the N. by that part of it called the bay of Biſcay, and the Pyrennean mountains; it lies between lat 36 and 44 N. and extends itſelf in length from 10 W. to 3 E. long. that is 13 degrees from E. to W. and 8 from N. to S. The whole compaſs of Spain, in a direct line from town to town, and port to port, excluſive of creeks and bays, amounts to about 600 leagues, reckoning 3 miles to a league, which make 1800 miles; Portugal, which was anciently a part of Spain, being included in this computation; and for this reaſon, we gave only a conciſe account of that kingdom. Spain is ſituate about the middle of the temperate zone, upon which account, as well as for its many ranges of high and pleaſant hills, beautiful plains, and variety of rivers; it is not only a very delightful, but a very healthy country, being on the one hand free from the ſcorching heats to which Africa is expoſed, and on the other from the froſts, rain, and other inclemencies of the more northern parts. The ſultry heats in ſummer laſt only 2, or at moſt 3 months, and theſe are generally alleviated by cooling breezes; beſides this exceſſive heat is only about 4 or 5 hours at moſt in a day, during the above ſpace, while all the remainder of the year is delightful and temperate. We may add that the air is generally ſerene and clear; the great rains fall regularly in their ſeaſons of ſpring and autumn. It muſt be owned however, that the degrees of heat and cold differ very much between the northern and ſouthern parts of Spain. The ſoil of this country is in general fruitful, and though it differs greatly in one place from another, and the more northern places be the moſt barren; yet its very mountainous and rocky parts produce ſomething for uſe. They have alſo excellent meadow grounds. The Spaniſh wheat is inferior to none, if not the very beſt in Europe. Barley is here very good, and in ſuch plenty, that it is the common grain for their horſes and mules, oats being very ſcarce. Wine they likewiſe have in great abundance, ſuch as Malaga, Sherry, Galicia, Alicant, Barcelona, and an almoſt infinite variety of others equally good. With regard to fruits, they not only have all the different ſorts ſeen in England, and in much higher perfection, but likewiſe citions, lemons, oranges, almonds, raiſins, olives, dates, figs, pomegranates, capers, &c. Their oil, wax, and honey, are allowed to be as good as any in the world. Their ſheep, beſides the exquiſite taſte of their fleſh, are ſtill more valuable for their incomparable wool, which exceeds any in Europe. But we muſt not forget their horſes, ſo famed for their extreme ſwiftneſs, that the poets feigned them to be engendered by the wind; thoſe eſpecially that are bred in Eſtremadura, and parts adjacent, are reckoned the fineſt and moſt beautiful; they have alſo great numbers of mules in Spain for their drudgery works. The ſilk manufacture here is ſo encouraged, that above a million of people are employed about ſilk worms, and in gathering, ſpinning, and weaving all kinds of ſilks. The ſame may be ſaid of their cotton, hemp, and flax, which employ a proportionable number of hands, not to mention other productions. If we dive into the bowels of the earth, beſides gold, ſilver, and quickſilver, which laſt they ſend in large quantities into the W. Indies; lead, copper, and excellent iron, the beſt of which they dig from the mountains of Biſcay, and is ſent all

over

over Europe, as exceeding any other in goodneſs; they have great plenty of ſulphur, and other minerals, as likewiſe jet, agate, cornelian, marble, alabaſter, and other ſtores. With regard to their gold and ſilver mines, they have quite neglected them, ſince they have been able to draw ſuch immenſe quantities of thoſe metals from America. The crown of Spain is hereditary and abſolute, and has been ſo ever ſince the Moors over-run that country, anno 1714, upon the invitation of count Julian, out of revenge to king Roderigo, for debauching his daughter. The dominions of the Spaniſh monarchy are the largeſt, and perhaps richeſt of any in the world, if we include the 2 vaſt kingdoms of Mexico and Peru, in America, which are now ſubject to it: for theſe are reckoned to extend 6000 miles in length from N. to S. beſides all the iſlands, and other vaſt dominions in that part of the world. Beſides theſe, it has the Canary iſlands in Africa, Ceuta, Oran, and ſeveral other places of importance on the coaſt, and the rich Phil. iſlands S. E. of the coaſt of China in Aſia, beſides other ſmall territories, ſo that it may be truly ſaid the ſun never ſets upon the king of Spain's dominions. Upon failure of male heirs, the crown deſcends to the next female, and it would ſeem that the reigning ſovereign, if he has no iſſue of his own, has a power of deviſing it to the next royal branch, as was the caſe with the late Philip V. who held his title from the laſt will of his predeceſſor Charles II. his grandfather having upon his marriage with the infanta of Spain, ſolemnly renounced all claim to the Spaniſh dominions. The king of Spain is never crowned, but the courts and ſtates meet and recognize his title at his acceſſion. Theſe courts are in ſome meaſure the ſame as a parliament, conſiſting of the nobility, clergy, and repreſentatives of the commons, but have loſt their former privileges, and now only meet to confirm and record the decrees of the court, which will oblige their compliance, ſhould they prove refractory. The religion now univerſally profeſſed in Spain, is that of the Romiſh church in its bigotry, and ſuperſtition, and the courts of inquiſition here, are more ſevere than than in any of the pope's dominions.

SPAIN, NEW. See MEXICO.

SPALATTO, a pretty large and well fortified city of Dalmatia, having a very capacious and ſafe harbour on the Adriatick. It is ſubject to the Venetians, has an archiepiſcopal ſee; and lies 65 miles N. W. of Raguſa. Lat. 43. 22. N. long. 17. 52. E. *Buſching.*

SPALDING, a market town of Holland in Lincolnſhire, having a navigable port for ſmall craft; it lies 30 miles from Lincoln, and 98 from London.

SPANDAW, a town of Brandenburg in upper Saxony in Germany, ſituated at the confluence of the Haval and Spree. It is ſubject to the king of Pruſſia, and lies 10 miles N. W. of Berlin. Lat. 52. 35. N. long. 13. 46. E. *Buſching.*

SPANISH TOWN, a place in the iſland of Jamaica. See JAGO.

SPARTEL, CAPE, a promontory on the Barbary coaſt in Africa, at the entrance of the ſtreight of Gibraltar, between Arzila and Tangier. Lat. 35. 42. N. long. 5. 47. W.

SPARTIVENTO, CAPE, anciently HERCULIS PROMONTORIUM, the moſt ſouthern promontory of Italy, on the eaſtern verge of the further Calabria, and gives name to the neighbouring gulf. Lat. 37. 50. N. long. 16. 41. E.

SPELLO, a town of Ombria in the eccleſiaſtical ſtate in Italy, ſituated on a hill belonging to the Appennines, 13 miles N. of Spolette. Lat. 43. 10. N. long. 13. 46. E.

SPEY, a conſiderable river in the N. of Scotland, and the moſt ra-

pid in the kingdom, tho' at its ſource in the braces of Badenoch, on the confines of Athol, it is only a rill purling down a rock as from a caſcade; it is ſo ſmall that when it reaches the plain, a perſon may eaſily ſtep over it. After running thro' that province and the higher parts of Murray land, it falls near Garmack into the German ocean E. of the Murray-frith, and 6 miles to the eaſtward of Elgin.

SPEZZIA, a ſmall town having an harbour at the bottom of the gulf of the ſame name in the Tuſcan ſea, and Genoeſe territories in Italy, 50 miles S. E. of Genoa. Lat. 44. 10. N. long. 10. 36. E. *Buſching.*

SPICE-ISLANDS, the name of a great number of iſlands in the Indian ocean in Aſia; the principals are Banda, the Molluccas, and Ceylon, which ſee under their proper heads.

SPIGELBURG, a town of Weſtphalia, and the capital of a county of the ſame name in Germany, 22 miles S. W. of Hildeſheim. Lat. 52. 12. N. long. 9. 32. E.

SPIGNO, a town of Montferrat in Italy, ſubject to the king of Sardinia; it lies 58 miles S. E. of Turin. Lat. 44. 10. N. long. 8. 32. E.

SPILIMBERCO, a town of Friuli in the Venetian territories, ſituated on the river Tagliamento in Italy, 47 miles N. of Venice. Lat. 46. 36. N. long. 13. 20. E.

SPILSEY, a market town of Lincolnſhire, 27 miles from Lincoln, and 122 from London.

SPIRE, an imperial city, or ſovereign ſtate, under its own magiſtrates in the palatinate of the Rhine in Germany, ſituated on the E. ſide of the Rhine, near the confines of the Spirebach, 16 miles S. W. of Heidleburg. Its chief privilege and glory was the imperial chamber, or ſovereign court of judicature for appeals of the ſubjects of the empire, which continued here from 1530 till the city was burnt by the French in 1689, when it was removed to Wetzlar in Heſſe. The epiſcopal ſee is ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of Mentz. Lat. 49. 22. N. long. 8. 24. E.

SPIRE, BISHOPRICK OF, a large diſtrict, ſituated on both ſides of the Rhine, 40 miles in length, and about 15 in breadth, and ſurrounded by the territories of the elector Palatine. It is a fruitful and pleaſant country.

SPIRERACH, a town of the palatinate in Germany, ſituated on the N. ſide of the river of the ſame name, not far from the city of Spire. Near it is a great heath noted for a dear victory obtained by the French over the Germans, commanded by the prince of Heſſe-caſſel, as he marched to relieve Landau in 1703.

SPITAL, a town of Carinthia in the circle of Auſtria in Germany, 37 miles W. of Clagenfurt. Lat. 37. 12. N. long. 13. 17. E.

SPITHEAD, the uſual place of rendezvous of the royal fleet, being the channel between Portſmouth and the iſle of Wight in Hampſhire.

SPITZERRGEN, one of the northern or arctick countries, the ſame with GROENLAND, which ſee.

SPOLETO, the capital of a duchy of Ombria in the eccleſiaſtical ſtate in Italy near the Teſſino, having near it a ſtrong old caſtle, and ſeveral grand ruins. it is an epiſcopal ſee, and lies 52 miles N. E. of Rome. Lat. 42. 46. N. long. 13. 38. E. *Buſching.*

SPICO, a river of Germany having its ſource in Bohemia, from whence it runs N. through Luſatia, and after entering Brandenburg waters Berlin, and falls into the Havel, a little to the W. of that city.

SPROTAW, a town of Sileſia in the kingdom of Bohemia in Germany, 17 miles W. of Glogaw. Lat. 51. 42. N. long. 15. 46. E.

SQUILLACI, anciently a famous

city of the further Calabria, in the kingdom of Naples in Italy, but now very mean, though ſtill the ſee of a biſhop; it ſtands on the river Favelone near the gulf of Squillaci, 31 miles S. W. of St. Severina. Lat. 39. 12. N. long. 17. 16. E. *Buſching.*

STABLO, a town of Liege in the circle of Weſtphalia in Germany, 12 miles S. of Limburg. Lat. 50. 30. N. long. 6. 15. E.

STADE, a town of Bremen in the circle of lower Saxony in Germany, ſituated on the river Schwingel, which falls into the Elbe two miles below it. It has a large and commodious haven that will admit larger ſhips than Hamburg; it is ſubject to the king of Great-Britain, and ſtands well for foreign trade; it lies 18 miles W. of Hamburg. Lat. 54. 5. N. long. 9. 10. E. *Buſching.*

STAFFORD, the county town of Staffordſhire, ſituated on the river Sow, over which it has a good bridge; it ſends 2 members to parliament, gives title of earl to the catholick branch of the Howard family, and lies 136 miles N. W. of London.

STAFFORDSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the N. and E. by Warwickſhire, Cheſhire, and Derbyſhire; on the S. by Worceſterſhire; and on the W. by Shropſhire.

STAGIRA, now LIBA NOVA, a ſmall town of Macedonia on the gulf of Conteſſa in European Turkey, remarkable for being the native place of the celebrated Ariſtotle, hence called the Stagirite. It lies 16 miles from the city of Conteſſa. Lat. 41. 12. N. long. 25. 8. E. *Buſching.*

STAGNO, or STAGNO GRANDE, a ſmall but well fortified city, with a little but commodious harbour, and an epiſcopal ſee in the republick of Raguſa in European Turkey. It lies 15 miles N. of the city of Raguſa.

STAIN, or STEIN, a ſmall town of Auſtria in Germany, defended by an ancient caſtle on the N. ſide of the Danube, over which is a wooden bridge: it lies oppoſite to Mautern, and 16 miles N. of Vienna. Lat. 48. 41. N. long. 15. 30. E.

STAINES, or STANES, a market town of Middleſex near the Thames, over which it has a wooden bridge. It has its name, which in Saxon ſignifies a ſtone, from a boundary ſtone, anciently ſet up here to mark the extent of the city of London's juriſdiction upon the river. It lies 22 miles W. of London.

STAIR, the ancient ſeat of the Dalrymples in Kyle, and ſhire of Aire in Scotland, and gave title to the late celebrated John earl of Stair. It lies near Ochultry the ſeat of the Stuarts.

STALBRIDGE, a market town of Dorſetſhire, 18 miles from Dorcheſter, and 115 from London.

STALIMENE, an iſland of the Archipelago in Aſiatick Turkey. See LEMNOS.

STAMBOUL, the name given by the Turks to Conſtantinople.

STAMFORD, one of the moſt conſiderable borough towns of Keſteven in Lincolnſhire, ſituated on the Welland, over which it has a fine ſtone bridge. Several remains of antiquity have been found here, and it had formerly an univerſity. It ſends two members to parliament, and lies 35 miles from Lincoln, and 84 from London.

STAMPALIA, an iſland of the Archipelago in Turkey in Aſia, 60 miles in circuit; the inhabitants are Greeks. It has a town of the ſame name on the S. coaſt with 2 good harbours. The iſland lies 60 miles W. of Rhodes, and was formerly famous for a temple of Apollo. Lat. 36. 27. N. long. 26. 32. E. *Buſching.*

STANDON, a ſmall town of Hertfordſhire, ſituated on the river Rib,

7 miles

7 miles from Hertford, and 22 from London.

STANLEY, LEONARD, a market town of Glouceſterſhire, 12 miles from Glouceſter, and 95 from London.

STANTON, a town of Lincolnſhire, 17 miles from Lincoln, and 129 from London.

STANTZ, the capital of the canton of Underwald in Switzerland, ſituated on the S. ſide of the Lucerne lake, with an harbour above it for landing goods. It lies 24 miles S. of Zurich. Lat. 46. 52. N. long. 8. 27. E. *Buſching.*

STARCARD, a town of Pomerania proper in the circle of upper Saxony in Germany. It is called New Stutgard to diſtinguiſh it from a town of that name in Mecklenburg, and another in Pruſſia. It is ſubject to the king of Pruſſia, and lies 18 miles E. of Stetin. Lat. 33. 30. N. long. 15. 36. E.

STARIA, a well built and populous city of great Novogorod at the S. extremity of the Ilmen lake, 44 miles S. of Novogorod. Lat. 58. 10. N. long. 34. 27. E. *Buſching.*

START POINT, a cape ſtretching out into the Engliſh channel near the mouth of the Dart, 14 miles S. of Dartmouth. Lat. 50. 9. N. long. 2. 56. W.

STATEN, an iſland near the county of New York in N. America, at the mouth of Hudſon's river, 14 miles in length, and 8 in breadth; ſubject to Great-Britain. Lat. 41. 10. N. long. 72. 27. W.

STAVANGER, the capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name on a peninſula in the province of Berghen in Norway. The harbour is very large and ſafe. The town is defended by a ſtrong fortreſs, and is the ſee of a biſhop. Lat. 59. 36. N. long. 6. 38. E. *Buſching.*

STAVERN, an ancient town of W. Frieſland in the United Provinces of Holland, on the Zuyder ſea, formerly a place of conſiderable trade, but its harbour is now almoſt choaked up. It is fortified with a good ditch and rampart, and lies 16 miles S. of Enchuyſen. Lat. 53. 8. N. long. 6. 37. E.

STEENBURG, a ſmall but ſtrong city of Dutch Brabant, on the confines of Zealand, and belonging to the prince of Grange, 6 miles N. of Bergen-op-Zoom. Lat. 51. 40. N. long. 4. 20. E.

STEENFORT, or STENFORT, a town in a country of the ſame name in the circle of Weſtphalia in Germany, ſituated on the river Aa, 10 miles S. E. of Bentheim. Lat. 52. 26. N. long. 7. 5. E.

STEENKIRK, a village of Hainault in the Auſtrian Netherlands, famous for a battle fought here Auguſt 3, 1692, between the army of the allies commanded by king William, and Maximilian of Bavaria, who attacked the French under marſhal Luxemburg in their fortified camp. It lies 12 miles N. of Mons, and 16 S. W. of Bruſſels.

STEENWYCK, a ſmall but ſtrong place of Overyſſel in the United Netherlands, ſituated on the Aa, near the borders of Frieſland, 18 miles N. of Zwoll. Lat. 52. 54. N. long. 6. 15. E.

STEGEBURG, a town of E. Gothland in Sweden on the Baltick, having a ſmall but convenient harbour, 12 miles E. of Soderkoping, and 83 S. W. of Stockholm. Lat. 58. 36. N. long. 16. 8. E. *Buſching.*

STENAY, formerly the capital of Bar, ſituated on the E. ſide of the river Maeſe. It was ceded to France in 1641; and its citadel and walls demoliſhed by Lewis XIV; but the fortifications have been ſince rebuilt. It lies 14 miles W. of Montmedy. Lat. 49. 46. N. long. 5. 5. E.

STENDAL, the metropolis of the old Marck of Brandenburg in upper Saxony in Germany; it is a neat well built city and ſtrongly fortified, on the river Ucht; ſubject to the king

king of Prussia, and lies 36 miles N. of Magdeburg. Lat. 52. 47. N. long. 12. 12. E. *Busching.*

STENING, a small borough town of Sussex; it sends two members to parliament, and lies 47 miles S. of London.

STENFORT. See STEENFORT.

STERLING, STIRLING, or STRIVELING, the capital of a county of the same name in Scotland, and a royal burgh standing on the declivity of a steep rock at the foot of which runs the river Forth, with a strong castle inclosed with a wall, except towards the N. where it is bounded by the Forth, which is crossed by a bridge of hewn stone. This castle commands the passes between the N. and S. of Scotland, was the residence of the Scottish kings, and parliaments were formerly held here. The Highlanders, in the rebellion of 1715, endeavoured to possess themselves of this castle, but were prevented by the late John duke of Argyle; and in 1745 it held out against all their efforts under the hardy veteran general now lord Blakeney. Sterling lies 30 miles N. W. of Edinburgh.

STEREBURG, a town of Brandenburg in the circle of upper Saxony in Germany; it is subject to the king of Prussia, and lies 23 miles N. E. of Franckfort on the Oder. Lat. 52. 39. N. long. 15. 42. E.

STETIN, the metropolis of Swedish Pomerania in upper Saxony in Germany, having a fine castle to the W. side of the Oder. It was formerly one of the Hanse-towns, and lies 40 miles from the sea, yet ships of good burden come up to the very walls, the river being navigable a great way above the town by smaller vessels. It is so strongly fortified, that it is one of the most formidable places in Europe, has a good trade, and is now very populous. It lies 66 miles N. of Berlin. Lat. 53. 37. N. long. 14. 54. E. *Busching.*

STEVENAGE, a market town of Hertfordshire, 10 miles from Hertford, and 31 from London.

STEVENSWART, a strong fortress of Gelderland, situated in an island of the Maes; it has 7 bastions and a bridge of boats, the head of which is fortified with a half moon. It lies 23 miles N. E. of Maestricht; subject to the Dutch. Lat. 51. 20. N. long. 5. 49. E.

STEYNING. See STENING.

STEYRE, a neat town of Austria in Germany, situated at the confluence of the Steyer and Ens on the N. side of the Danube, 8 miles N. W. of Ens. Lat. 49. 26. N. long. 14. 10. E. *Busching.*

STIRIA, a duchy in the circle of Austria in Germany, bounded by Austria on the N. by the river Save, Carinthia, and Carniola on the S. by part of Sclavonia and Hungary on the E. and by Saltzburg and part of Carinthia on the W. Its metropolis is Gratz.

STIRUM, a town of the duchy of Berg in Westphalia, subject to the elector palatine; it lies 14 miles N. of Dusseldorp. Lat. 51. 26. N. long. 6. 20. E. *Busching.*

STIVES, anciently THERES, a city of Achaia now Livadia, a province of European Turkey; it was formerly the capital of Bœtia, and lies 40 miles N. W. of Athens. Lat. 38. 29. N. long. 23. 54. E. *Busching.*

STOCHEM, a town of Liege in the circle of Westphalia in Germany, situated on the Maese, 12 miles N. of Maestricht. Lat. 51. 10. N. long. 5. 48. E.

STOCKBACH, a town of the landgraviate of Nellemburg in the circle of Suabia in Germany, 13 miles from Constance. Lat. 47. 50. N. long. 9. 7. E.

STOCKBRIDGE, a small borough of Hampshire, 9 miles from Winchester, and 69 from London. It sends two members to parliament.

STOCKHOLM, the capital of the kingdom of Sweden, and the residence

dence of its king. It is built upon piles in ſeveral little iſlands which lie near one another. It takes up at preſent 6 of theſe together with the ſouthern and northern ſuburbs, The iſle containing the greateſt part of Stockholm is incloſed and ſurrounded by 2 arms of a river which runs with great rapidity out of the Maeler lake: over each of theſe is a wooden bridge. About 300 years ago this place had only 2 or 3 cottages for fiſhermen; but it now ſurpaſſes the other more ancient cities, and is ſuppoſed to be as populous as Briſtol, containing about 30,000 inhabitants. The caſtle, in which the court reſides, has neither ſtrength nor beauty; but the palace of the nobility where the diet meets is a very ſtately ſtructure. The government of this city is in the hands of the great ſtadtholder, moſt of the burghers houſes are built of brick, except in the ſuburbs where they are of timber. This city is the ſtaple of Sweden, to which moſt of the commodities of that kingdom, as iron, copper, and naval ſtores, are brought for exportation. The harbour is capable of receiving 1000 ſail of ſhips, and has a quay near an Engliſh mile in length. The only inconveniency is its being 10 miles from the ſea; its entrance is defended by 2 forts. Stockholm lies 300 miles N. E. of Copenhagen, 416 W. of Peterſburg, and 921 N. E. of London. Lat. 59. 22. N. long. 19. 30. E. *Buſching.*

STOCKPORT, a market town of Cheſhire, ſituated on the S. ſide of the river Merſey, 34 miles from Cheſter, and 160 from London.

STOCKTON, a well built town of Durham, ſituated on the Tees, a river abounding with fine Salmon. It lies 13 miles from Durham, and 220 from London.

STOCKZOW, a town of Sileſia in Bohemia, ſituated on the Viſtula, 36 miles S. E. of Troppau. Lat. 49. 39. N. long. 11. 24. E.

STOKEGOMER, a market town of Somerſetſhire, 22 miles W. of Wells.

STOKESLY, a market town in the N. riding of Yorkſhire, 30 miles from York.

STOLBERG, a town and caſtle in a county of the ſame name in Thuringia in the circle of upper Saxony, 58 miles N. W. of Leipſick. Lat. 51. 46. N. long. 11. 14. E.

STOLHOFFEN, a little town of Baden-baden, near a moraſs in Swabia in Germany, on the E. ſide of the Rhine, famous for the lines thrown up here in the two laſt wars, for the defence of the empire againſt France. It lies 15 miles N. E. of Straſburg. Lat. 40. 38. N. long. 8. 18. E. *Buſching.*

STOLPE, a town of Pomerania, in the circle of upper Saxony, ſituated on a river of the ſame name, and ſubject to the king of Pruſſia. It lies 12 miles E. of the Baltick, and 52 N. E. of Colberg. Lat. 54. 38. N. long. 17. 5. E.

STONE, a market town of Staffordſhire, ſituated on the Trent, 6 miles from Stafford, and 140 from London.

STONEHENGE, a ſtupendous ſtructure of the ancient Druids, about 6 miles N. of Saliſbury; it conſiſts of ſeveral enormous ſtones placed on each other. The whole work is of a circular form, and about 108 feet in diameter. Dr. Stukely is of opinion, that this was the chief of all the temples of the Druids in this iſland.

STONEHIVE, a county town of the ſhire of Mearns in Scotland, having a good harbour and a pier of ſtone. Near it is the once famous caſtle of Dunnotyr, ſituated on a rock upon the ſhore, the ſeat of the Keiths, hereditary earl marſhals of Scotland, but now in ruins.

STONY STRATFORD, a market town of Buckinghamſhire, ſituated on the Ouſe, over which it hath a good ſtone bridge, 14 miles from Aileſbury, and 56 from London.

STORMAR,

STORMAR, one of the ſubdiviſions on the S. of Holſtein in Germany, on the Elbe. Its capital is Hamburgh.

STORNWAY, the chief, if not the only place in the iſle of Lewes, one of the Hebrides of Scotland, having an harbour well known to mariners, called Loch-ſtornway on the E. ſide of the iſland.

STORTFORD-BISHOP, a market town of Hertfordſhire, near the river Stort, 28 miles from London.

STOUR, the name of ſeveral ſmall rivers in England.

STOURBRIDGE, or STURBRIDGE, a well built market town of Worceſterſhire on the Stour, over which it has a ſtone bridge, and in its neighbourhood conſiderable iron and glaſs works. It lies 19 miles from Worceſter, and 128 fron London.

STOURBRIDGE, a large corn field in Cambridgeſhire by a little brook called Sture on the N. ſide of Cambridge, where is annually held on the 7th of September, one of the moſt famous fairs in the kingdom. It laſts a fortnight, has regular rows of booths and tents.

STOW, a ſeat of lord viſcount Cobham in Buckinghamſhire, 2 miles from Buckingham, where are the moſt magnificent gardens in England, adorned with temples, pavilions, obeliſks, ſtatues, and buſts, of ſeveral celebrated men, ancient and modern,

STOW ON THE WOULD, a market town in Glouceſterſhire, 20 miles from Glouceſter, and 77 from London.

STOWEY, a market town of Somerſetſhire, 18 miles from Wells, and 146 from London.

STOW-MARKET, a large market town of Suffolk on the Orwell, 10 miles from Bury, and 73 from London.

STRADELLA, a town of the Parieſe, in the duchy of Milan in Italy, 14 miles S. E. of Pavia. Lat. 45. 10. N. long. 10. 8. E.

STRALEN, a town of Gelderland, formerly fortified, but taken by the French in 1672 and diſmantled; ſubject to the king of Pruſſia. It lies 4 miles S. of Geldre.

STRALSUND, a free imperial city, in upper Saxony in Germany. It is generally fortified, and has an excellent haven, where ſhips come up into the very town. It is ſubject to Sweden, and lies 65 miles E. of Wiſmar. Lat. 54. 26. N. long. 13. 23. E. *Buſching.*

STRANGFORD, a ſmall but ancient town in the county of Down and province of Ulſter in Ireland, ſituated on a river of the ſame name, 9 miles E. of Down.

STRANRAWER, a royal burgh of the ſhire of Wigton, or upper Galloway in Scotland, ſituated at the bottom of Lough-rian, 8 miles N. W. of Glenluce.

STRASBURGH, the capital of Alſace in the circle of the upper Rhine, ſituated on the Ill, forming ſeveral canals in the city, and not much above a quarter of a league from the W. bank of the Rhine, over which it hath a bridge almoſt an Engliſh mile long. It was a free imperial city, till ſurpriſed by the French in 1682. It has an univerſity with Lutheran profeſſors; the jeſuits have a noble college here, and its cathedral is one of the fineſt in Europe. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and lies 55 miles W. of Stutgard, and 62 E. of Nancy. Lat. 48. 36. N. long. 7. 42. E. *Buſching.*

STRASBURG, a town of Culm in Royal Pruſſia in Poland, ſituated on the river Debrentz, on the confines of Muſcovia, and 32 miles E. of Culm. Lat. 53. 7. N. long. 18. 28. E.

STRATFORD, a populous market town of Warwickſhire ſituated on the Avon, which is navigable to it by barges. In one of the ailes on the N. of Trinity church here, are the remains of the inimitable Shakeſpeare. It lies 6 miles from Warwick, and 97 from London.

STRATH-

STRATHNAVER, a ſubdiviſion of Sutherlandſhire in Scotland, ſeparated from the reſt by mountains, bounded on the N. by the Dencaledonian ocean, on the W. by the Atlantick ocean, on the E. by Cathneſs, and by Aſſint on the S. is ſo called from the river Navern running through it. The natives live moſtly in villages.

STRATONICE, afterwards HADRIANOPOLIS, a city of Caria in Aſiatick Turkey, famous for a temple, anciently dedicated to Jupiter, in which the ſtates of Caria held their publick aſſemblies. It lay between Alabanda and Alynda.

STRATTON, a market town of Cornwall, 16 miles from Launceſton, and 211 from London.

STRAUBING, a well fortified town of Bavaria in Germany, ſituated on the S. ſide of the Danube, over which it has a bridge, 20 miles S. E. of Ratiſbon. Lat. 48. 50. N. long. 12. 41. E.

STRENG, or STRENGNESS, a ſmall town of Sudermania in Swedland; it is an ancient place, as appears from the many Gothick inſcriptions; is the ſee of a biſhop, and lies on the S. bank of the Meller lake, 32 miles W. of Stockholm. Lat. 59. 32. N. long. 17. 5. E. *Buſching*.

STROMBOLI, one of the Lipareau iſlands in the Tuſcan ſea, wholly uninhabited, being properly a burning mountain of an extraordinary height, 50 miles N. of Meſſina. Lat. 39. 21. N. long. 15. 20. E.

STRONGOLI, a city of the hither Calabria in the kingdom of Naples, near the gulf of Taranto, on the confines of the farther Calabria; it is the ſee of a biſhop, and lies 8 miles E. of San Severino. Lat. 39. 14. N. long. 17. 46. E. *Buſching*.

STROUD, a market town of Glouceſterſhire, ſituated on the water of the ſame name, famous for its peculiar quality of dying ſcarlet, and all other grain colours. It lies 9 miles from Glouceſter, and 93 from London.

STRYMON. See AMPHIPOLIS.

STULINGEN, a town of Swabia in Germany, 35 miles W. of Conſtance, and ſubject to the duke of Furſtenburg. Lat. 47. 51. N. long. 8. 19. E.

STUL-WEISSEBURG, a city of lower Hungary, near the extremity of the Platten-ſea, 36 miles S. W. of Buda. Lat. 47. 30. N. long. 18. 36. E.

STURBRIDGE. See STOURBRIDGE.

STURMINSTER, a market town of Dorſetſhire, 18 miles from Dorcheſter, and 122 from London.

STURGAT, the capital of the duchy of Wirtemberg in Swabia in Germany, ſituated in a fruitful plain on the Neckar, over which it has a bridge. It is a pretty large city, but moſt of the houſes are of wood. The duke's palace is a noble freeſtone fabrick, well fortified, and adorned with fine gardens, beſides a collection of curioſities. It is ſubject to the duke of Wirtemberg, and lies 42 miles E. of Baden, and 45 N. W. of Ulm. Lat. 48. 47 N. long. 8. 54. E. *Buſching*.

SUABIA. See SWABIA.

SUANA, or SOVANA, a little town of the Sieneſe, in the duchy of Tuſcany in Italy, ſituated on the confines of the duchy of Caſtro, 54 miles S. of Sienna. Lat. 11. 50. N. long. 43. 28. E.

SUBHUEN, or SE-CHEU, a province of China divided into 10 diſtricts, under the ſame number of capitals. It is bounded on the N. by Kenſi; on the E. by Honiem and Hoguam; on the S. by Quecheu and Yunam; and on the W. by the mountains of India. Its capital is Ching-tu.

SUDBURY, a borough of Suffolk, having a good bridge over the Stour, which almoſt ſurrounds the place. It lies 14 miles from Bury, and 54 from London, and ſends 2 members to parliament.

SUDER-

SUDERKOPING, a town of E. Gothland in Sweden, at the bottom of an arm of the ſea, 16 miles W. of the Baltick, and 90 S. W. of Stockholm. Lat. 58. 33. N. long. 16. 22. E. *Buſching.*

SUEZ, the ancient ARSINOE, a ſmall port town of middle Egypt in Africa, from which the iſthmus joining Africa to Aſia hath its name. It lies on the northern banks of the Red ſea, 70 miles E. of Grand Cairo. It conſiſts of about 200 houſes, and has a ſmall haven, but ſo ſhallow that large veſſels cannot enter it. The Turkiſh gallies frequent this port, but it has no freſh water nearer than 4 or 5 miles. Lat. 30. 5. N. long. 34. 37. E. *Pococke.*

SUFFOLK, a maritime county of England, bounded by the German ocean on the E. by Cambridgeſhire on the W. by the river Stour, which divides it from Eſſex on the S. and by the leſſer Ouſe and the Waveny, which divide it from Norfolk on the N. It is about 62 miles in length, and 28 in breadth.

SULLY, a ſmall town of Orleannois in France, ſituated on the river Loire, 20 miles S. of Orleans. Lat. 47. 42. N. long. 2. 32. E.

SULMONA, or SOLMONA, a city of the hither Abruzzo in the kingdom of Naples in Italy, ſituated on the river Sora. It is the ſee of a biſhop, was the birth place of Ovid, and lies 67 miles N. of Naples. Lat. 42. 10. N. long. 14. 52. E. *Buſching.*

SULTZBACH, a ſmall town in a county of the ſame name, in the palatinate of Bavaria in Germany, having a fine caſtle on a hill near the river Vils, ſubject to the duke of Nenburg, who reſides here; it lies 29 miles N. of Ratiſbon. Lat. 43. 26. N. long. 11. 54. E. *Buſching.*

SUMATRA, one of the largeſt iſlands in the Indian ocean, lying between 5. 30. N. and 5. 30. S. lat. ſo that the equator paſſes through the middle of it, and between long. 93 and 104 E. It is about 900 miles in length from N. W. to S. E. but in general not above 150 broad. It is the firſt of the noted iſlands which form the great Archipelago. It is diverſified by high mountains covered with trees, fruitful plains, and rivers; but the air from its marſhes and periodical rains is very unwholſome. The N. parts are very populous, and abound with all the neceſſaries of life; gold is found here in large quantities in the ſands of the rivers and mountains. There are alſo mines of ſilver and other minerals. It has no wheat or rye, but vaſt quantities of barley, honey, wax, ſugar, ginger, canes, pepper, oranges, lemons, tamarinds, pomegranates, pumphemuſes, plaintains, manguſtrens, pine-apples, and all the fruits common in the Indies. The inhabitants are a mixture of Pagans and Mahometans, but cruel and treacherous. Here are ſeveral petty principalities, but all ſubject to the kingdom of Achem, lying in the N. W. part of the iſland. The Engliſh have ſeveral forts and factories here. The capital of Sumatria is Achem.

SUMEREIN, a town of lower Hungary in the iſland of Schut; it is ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria, and lies 15 miles S. of Preſburg. Lat. 48. 14. N. long. 17. 27. E.

SUNDA, the name of ſeveral ſlands, lying near the ſtreights of that name in the Indian ocean in Aſia: the principal of which are Sumatra, Java, and Borneo. The Dutch being maſters of theſe ſtreights, and alſo thoſe of Malacca; and having fleets at Batavia, can ſtop the trade of any European nation to China, or beyond the ſtreights of Malacca and Sunda.

SUNDERBURG, a town on the S. part of the iſland of Alſen in the Baltick belonging to Denmark; it is a very ſtrong place, and lies 104 miles W. of Copenhagen. Lat. 55. 24. N. long. 10. 4. N.

SUNDERLAND, a populous well built sea port of Durham, situated on the S. bank of the Were, near its conflux into the German ocean. It has a good coal trade, and lies 10 miles from Durham, and 263 from London.

SUNDERLAND, or rather SUDERMANLAND, a province of Sweden, bounded on the N. by the Maler lake, which divides it from Upland; by E. Gothland on the S. by Nericia on the W. and by the Baltick on the E. It is the most populous district in the kingdom. *Busching.*

SUNNEBERG, a town of Brandenburg in upper Saxony in Germany, situated on the river Wart, 50 miles E. of Berlin. Lat. 52. 38. N. long. 15. 10. E. *Busching.*

SUNTGOW, a territory of the upper Rhine in Germany, subject to France; it is bounded on the N. by Alsace; on the E. by the Rhine, which separates it from Brisgow; on the S. by Switzerland; and on the W. by the Franche Comté.

SURAT, a city and port of the E. Indies in Asia, the capital of Cambaya, situated on the banks of the river Tapta, and defended by a slight wall and some antique forts. The inhabitants are computed at 200,000, among which are very rich merchants, both Mahometans and Pagans. The Moors, Banians, Armenians, Arabs and Jews carry on here a much greater trade than the Europeans. The English company's affairs are managed in the new factory by a president and council; the former, who superintends all the company's settlements on the W. and N. of India, lives in great splendor; and out of his council, consisting of 5 members, are elected the deputy governor of Bombay and the agent of Persia. The streets of Surat are lined with shops of all sorts of goods. Their artists are very ingenious, especially in inlaying and working in ivory. The Dutch of all Europeans pay the least customs here for goods; for by the advantage of their fleet of men of war in India, they can block up the mogul's ports, and oblige the government to submit to their terms. Surat lies 10 miles E. of the Indian sea, 160 N. of Bombay, and as many S. of the city of Cambaya. Lat. 21. 12. N. long. 72. 27. E. *System Geogr.*

SURINAM, the chief settlement of the Dutch in Guinea in S. America. The Dutch and French were successively in possession of this place; the former quitting it as unwholesome, and the latter making no great account of it, surrendered it readily to the Dutch, who took possession of it in 1674. The colony is now become very powerful, and its principal trade consists in the products of the country, namely, sugar, cotton, gum, tobacco, wood, for dyeing, &c. They have several forts, and the colony has extended itself 30 leagues above the river Surinam. It lies in lat. 6. 34. N. long. 56. 22. W. *System Geogr.*

SURRY, a county of England; bounded on the W. by Berkshire and Hampshire; on the S. by Sussex, on the E. by Kent, and is divided from Middlesex, on the N. by the Thames; it is about 34 miles in length, and 21 in breadth.

SUS, a province of Morocco in Africa, and including Darah and the further Sus, is bounded on the N. by mount Atlas; on the E. by the river Sus; on the S. by the Numidian sands; and on the W. by the Atlantick ocean. Its capital is Temest.

SUSA, the capital of the marquisate of the same name, in Piedmont in Italy; it is a small place but well fortified, and reckoned one of the keys of that country. It lies on the Doria, surrounded with high mountains, 18 miles N. W. of Turin. It has several monuments of antiquity, and is subject to the king of Sardinia. Lat. 45. 5. N. long. 7. 10. E. *Busching.*

SUSDALE, a city and capital of a duchy

a duchy of the ſame name in Ruſſia, ſituated on the river Keſma, in the S. part of the duchy. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop, has a ſtately monaſtery of nuns, and lies 100 miles N. E. of Moſcow. Lat. 57. 5. N. long. 41. 58. E. *Buſching.*

SUSIANA, the ancient name of Chuſiſtan, a province of Perſia.

SUSSEX, a county of England, bounded on the W. by Hampſhire; on the S. by the Britiſh channel; on the N. by Surry; and on the E. by Kent; it is about 65 miles in length along the Engliſh channel, and 29 in breadth.

SUSTEREN, a town of Juliers in Weſtphalia in Germany, ſubject to the elector palatine; it lies 12 miles S. of Roermonde. Lat. 51. 10. N. long. 5. 58. E.

SUTHERLAND, a ſhire of Scotland, and including Strathnaver, is bounded by Caithneſs on the E. and N. E. by the ocean on the N. by the territory of Aſſint on the W. and by Roſsſhire on the S. Its capital is Dornock.

SUTTON-COLFIELD, a market town of Warwickſhire, 20 miles from Warwick, and 105 from London.

SWABIA, or SUABIA, a circle of Germany, bounded on the N. by the palatinate and Franconia; on the S. by Tyrol and Switzerland; on the W. by Alſace; and on the E. by Bavaria. It extends 110 miles from N. to S. and 130 from E. to W. and belongs to ſeveral princes, as the duke of Wirtemburg, the houſe of Auſtria, the elector of Bavaria, and the princes of Baden; beſides the territories poſſeſſed by the imperial city of Ulm and others.

SWAFFAM, a market town of Norfolk, 23 miles from Norwich, and 94 from London.

SWALE, a river of Yorkſhire, riſing on the confines of Weſtmoreland, and running S. E. through Swaleſdale in the N. riding, paſſes by Richmond, where it forms a ſort of cataract, and at length falls into the Ouſe.

SWALLEN, a port of India, in the province of Cambaya in Aſia, on the Indian ocean, where ſhips unload and load merchandiſe for Surat, 12 miles N. W. of that city. Lat. 21. 34. N. long. 72. 20. E.

SWANSEY, a market town of Glamorganſhire in S. Wales, ſituated at the mouth of the river Tawy, on the Briſtol channel, 32 miles W. of Cardiff. Lat. 51. 40. N. long. 4. 7. W.

SWEDEN, one of the northern kingdoms of Europe, comprehending the greateſt part of Scandinavia; is bounded by the Baltick ſea, the Sound, and the Categate, or Skagerack on the S. by the unpaſſable mountains of Norway on the W. by Daniſh or Norwegian Lapland on the N. and by Moſcovy on the E. It lies between 56 and 69 N. lat. and between 10 and 30 E. long. being upwards of 800 miles in length from N. to S. and 500 in breadth from E. to W. Great part of this country is covered with large lakes, rocks, mountains, woods, heaths, and marſhes, being moſtly a wretched cold country, and few navigable rivers, but cataracts in abundance. The more northernly parts of Sweden and Lapland hardly produce any vegetables. The riches of the country conſiſt in mines of ſilver, copper, and iron, with manufactures of the two laſt metals. Their valleys produce corn, but not a ſufficient quantity for the conſumption of the inhabitants; ſo that their being driven by the Ruſſians out of Livonia and other provinces on that ſide, is an irreparable loſs to them in this reſpect. The chief commodities of Sweden are copper, iron, all kinds of naval ſtores, and wooden ware; in return for which they receive from abroad, ſalt, wines, brandy, cloths, ſtuffs, tobacco, ſugar, ſpices, linen, and ſeveral other ſorts of goods, which commonly balance their ex-

portations, and sometimes exceed them. The management of the trade in Sweden has always been chiefly in the hands of strangers, many of the natives wanting either capacity or application, and all of them stock to carry it on. The crown of Sweden was anciently elective; but in the reign of Gustavus I. who ascended the throne in 1523, it was made hereditary in his male issue in a right line of succession, with this reservation, that in default of such issue, the right of election should return to the states. But queen Christina the last of Gustavus's descendants, abdicating the crown, she persuaded the states to confirm the right of succession on the descendants of her cousin Charles Gustavus, count palatine of the Rhine. In 1682 the states agreed that the daughters should succeed in case the male heirs failed. Thus the kingdom became hereditary, and soon after absolute by Charles XI. whose son Charles XII. carried his authority to the highest pitch of despotism: upon his death his sister Ulrica Eleanora renounced for ever all absolute power for herself and her successors, determining to re-establish the government in its ancient form it happily enjoyed in former times; upon her recommendation her consort the hereditary prince of Hesse was elected king, and it has hitherto continued in the same manner, under Adolphus Frederick duke of Holstein-Eutin the present king of Sweden.

The reformation here, as well as in Denmark and Norway, began soon after the neighbouring parts of Germany had embraced Luther's tenets, and is now the established religion. The revenues of the king of Sweden are reckoned at a million sterling per annum. The forces of Sweden before the loss of Livonia and their German dominions of Bremen, Verdun, &c. amounted to 60,000 men, which Charles XII. augmented to double that number. Sweden has at present no other dominions in Germany than that part of Pomerania, lying N. W. of the river Pene with the island of Rugen and the town of Wismar. *Busching.*

Swerin, the capital of the duchy of Mechlenburg, in lower Saxony in Germany; it is a very pretty town, and stands on a lake of the same name. The bishoprick here was converted into a secular principality by the treaty of Osnaburg, and granted to the duke as an equivalent for Wismar. It lies 23 miles S. of the Baltick, and 15 of Wismar. Lat. 54. 10. N. long. 11. 28. E. *Busching.*

Swernick, a town of Turkey in Europe, situated on the Drino, and confines of Servia and Bosnia, 80 miles W. of Belgrade. Lat. 44. 36. N. long. 20. 18. E. *Busching.*

Swindon, a market town of Wiltshire, 28 miles from Salisbury, and 23 from London.

Switz, the capital of a Swiss canton of the same name. It is a large town, and situated on the Meuse, on the E. side of the Lucern lake, and 16 miles S. E. of the city of Lucern. It is the seat of the regency; the territory belonging to it is 20 miles long, and 18 broad. The inhabitants are generally protestants, and under the protection of Bern. Lat. 47. 14. N. long. 8. 38. E. *Busching.*

Switzerland, the seat of the 13 cantons, whose allies and subjects, were anciently called Helvetii; it is bounded by the Suntgow, the Hercynian forest, and other parts of Swabia on the N. by the lake of Constance, Tirol, and Trent on the E. by Savoy, Milan, and other provinces of Italy, on the S. and by Burgundy, and Franche Comté on the W. Its length is about 260 miles, and its breadth upwards of 100; some parts of Italy and France, being now comprised in it, which were not in the country of the ancient Helvetii. Though

Switzerland

Switzerland lies between 45 and 48 deg. of N. lat. yet being ſituated among the Alps, the higheſt mountains in Europe, and whoſe tops are covered with ſnow moſt part of the year, the air is, by much, ſharper than in more northernly latitudes. As Switzerland is ſequeſtered as it were from other neighbouring countries by high mountains, ſo almoſt every canton is divided from the reſt by a ridge of hills, which afford good paſture in ſummer, and on ſome of them are corn fields, particularly Bern, two-thirds of which canton is a plain country, abounding in corn. But the ſoil in general does not produce it in great quantities, beſides the fruits of the earth are frequently deſtroyed by ſtorms or cold rains; ſo that in plentiful years they lay up corn in granaries, to prevent a general famine. In order to retrench all ſuperfluities in dreſs, they prohibit the wearing of gold, ſilver, ſilk, thread lace, or jewels. The three ſmall cantons of Ury, Switz, and Underwalden, to free themſelves from the tyranny of the imperial vicars or judges, ſent by the emperor, whoſe inſolence was become intolerable, entered into a confederacy, and took up arms on the 1ſt of January, 1308. In the year 1315, Leopold, archduke of Auſtria, marched againſt them with an army of 20,000 men, but was defeated near Morgarten, in the canton of Switz; after which they ſolemnly renewed their confederacy, and all the other cantons ſucceſſively acceded to this league, which conſtituted the confederated body of the 13 Swiſs cantons, namely Zurich, Bern, Lucern, Ury, Switz, Underwalden, Zug, Glaris, Braſil, Friburg, Solothurn, Schaffhauſen, and Appenzel. The Switzers have alſo other confederates, as the abbey and town of St. Gall, the Griſons, the Valeſins, the cities of Geneva, Mulhauſen, the biſhoprick of Baſil, &c. beſides ſeveral cities and counties that are either ſubject to the whole confederacy, or to ſome particular commonwealth among them. In their general diet, the Helvetick body is repreſented by deputies from all the cantons, who uſually meet at Baden on Midſummer day, and very ſeldom ſit above a month. The chief occaſion of the diet's meeting, is to concert meaſures for the good of the whole Helvetick body, but all other matters are treated of at particular diets of the reſpective religions, that of the proteſtants being held at Aaraw, and that of the Roman catholicks at Lucern. So that though the 13 cantons, are generally ſuppoſed to conſtitute but one commonwealth, they are really ſo many independent republicks. The conſtitution of the government in the 7 cantons of Zurich, Bern, Lucern, Baſil, Friburg, Solothurn, and Schaffhauſen, is Ariſtocratical, and the other ſix Democratical. The proteſtant cantons are thoſe of Zurich, Bern, Braſil, and Schaffhauſen, two-thirds of Glaris, and more than half of Appenzel; all the reſt are Roman catholicks: the former are much the largeſt, and their territories more fruitful. The legiſlative power in the canton of Bern, is in the great council of 299 perſons; and the executive power in a ſenate of 27 choſen out of that body. The government in the other ariſtocratical cantons, is much the ſame; but in the democratical ones, every pariſh is a diſtinct ſtate, and the legiſlative power is lodged in the collective body of the people, every male of 16 years of age, and every ſervant as well as his maſter, having an equal ſhare in the government. The cantons never keep any troops in pay, but in time of war. And theſe have gained the reputation of being the beſt ſoldiers in Europe. All the inhabitants are regularly enrolled in the body of militia, from 16 to 60; whereof about one third is regimented for foreign ſervice, under the name of fuſileers, and the other two-thirds, who ſtay at home, ſerve

for recruits. Though neither horſe or foot receive any pay while at home, yet this is ſettled as ſoon as they take the field. In order to raiſe the militia on a ſudden, in caſe of any alarm, ſignals are given by a fire in the night, or ſmoke in the day time, from the moſt conſpicuous places; upon which the whole body take arms, and fly to the general rendezvous. Another great advantage of the militia is, that their youth always ſerve 3 or 4 years in the Swiſs troops in foreign countries; after which their captains are obliged to give them leave to return home. By this means one third of the troops may be reckoned diſciplin'd ſoldiers. In the war in 1712, between the 2 cantons of Zurich and Bern, on the one part, and the 5 catholick cantons on the other, about 80000 men were in arms, though only the regimented troops were raiſed. Many large rivers riſe in the mountains of Switzerland, particularly the Adda, Ticino, Liutz, Aar, Ruſs, Inn, Ill, Rhone, and Rhine; the Danube alſo riſes but a few leagues from Schaffhauſen. Here are near 30 lakes, ſome ſo conſiderable as to merit the name of ſeas, particularly thoſe of Conſtance and Geneva, being upwards of 60 miles in length. Beſides theſe lakes, there is ſcarce a mountain but has one near its top, well ſtored with fiſh. In every part almoſt of this country both on the mountains and in the plains, are whole foreſts of firs and pines, with ſome of oak and elm. *Buſching.*

Swoll, or Zwoll, a ſtrong and regular city of Overyſſel, in the United Provinces, with double ditches filled with the water from the Aa. In one of the famous monaſteries belonging to the juriſdiction of this place, was that of mount Agnis, of which the celebrated Thomas-à-Kempis was prior. It lies 17 miles N. of Deventer. Lat. 52. 37. N. long. 6. 5. E. *Buſching.*

Synborg, a pleaſant town of Funen in Denmark, having a large and commodious harbour. It lies 20 miles S. E. of Odenſee. Lat. 50. 15. N. long. 10. 20. E. *Buſching.*

Syracuse, a famous ancient city, and port of the Val di Noto, in a fine bay of the Mediterranean, and E. coaſt of the iſland of Sicily, and the capital of a once flouriſhing ſtate, but now very much reduced by war, and earthquakes from its ancient luſtre, though ſtill conſiderable on account of its harbour and ſtrength of its walls. At the entry into the port, is a ſtrong, but irregular caſtle, in which is the celebrated fountain of Arethuſa, and 60 feet in the ſea, is ſeen a large bubbling called the Alphean river. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and lies 65 miles S. of Meſſina. Lat. 37. 32. N. long. 15. 10. E. *Buſching.*

Syria, a conſiderable province of Turkey in Aſia, bounded on the W. by the Mediterranean on the N. by mount Armanus, and a branch of that of the Taurus which parts it from Armenia Minor; and Cilicia; on the E. by the river Euphrates, which ſeparates it from Meſopotamia, Diarbeck, or Arabia Deſerta; and on the S. by Arabia Petræa. This country in general is bleſſed with a ſereno temperate, and healthful air; has a rich and fertile ſoil, productive of every thing that can be deſired. It abounds in corn, wine, oil, figs, lemons, oranges, melons, dates, cotton, pomegranates, and all kinds of pulſe and garden ſtuff. It has a good trade in ſilks, camblets, and Turkey leather, exporting alſo vaſt quantities of ſalt. Syria is divided by the Turks into 3 beglerbegates or viceroyalties, namely Aleppo, Tripoli and Damaſcus, the ſeats of the reſpective viceroys. That of Aleppo contains the N. of Syria, or Syria proper; Tripoli Phœnice, or the middle part, and Damaſcus the S. part of Syria and Paleſtine.

TAB

TABAGO, one of the Caribbee islands in the American ocean, 20 miles N. of the island of Trinidad, and 120 S. of Barbadoes. It is about 52 miles long and 12 broad; was formerly planted by the English, but being often ravaged by the Indians, who live on the mainland, near the mouth of the river Oroonoko, they deserted the island, which is still uninhabited, though remarkably fruitful. Lat. 11. 37. N. long. 59. 12. W.

TABARCA, a little island lying opposite to a small town of the same name, which divides the maritime coasts of Tunis and Algier, in Africa. It is about 2 miles from the land, and is now in possession of the noble family of the Lamellini of Genoa, who have here a governor, and a garrison of 200 men to protect the coral fishery. Lat. 36. 36. N. long. 8. 10. E. *Busching.*

TABASCO, the capital of a province of the same name in Mexico, at the mouth of the river Grijalva, 90 miles E. of Spirito Santo, and 160 S. E. of the city of Mexico. Lat. 18. 10. N. long. 95. 5. W.

TABLE, a hill or mountain, in the neighbourhood of the Cape of Good Hope, the most southern promontory of Africa, here forming a bay called Table bay.

TABOR, a small town of Bohemia, having a castle fortified with a double wall, flanked with towers and bastions. It lies between Budweis and Prague, and 45 miles S. of the latter. Lat. 49. 31. N. long. 14. 36. E. *Busching.*

TABRISTAN, a province of Persia, having the Caspian sea on the N. Ghilan, part of the ancient Hircania on the W. Persian Irak on the S. and Corasan on the E.

TACUNGA, a very populous town of Quito, in the kingdom of Peru, in America, and had formerly a noble palace of the Incas, as appears from its ruins. Here was also a temple dedicated to the sun. The inhabitants weave woollen cloths, of which they drive a considerable trade. It lies about 20 miles S. of Quito. *Ulloa's Voyage.*

TADCASTER, a market town, having a fine stone bridge, built out of the ruins of an old castle, over the Wherfe, which near it falls into the Ouse. It lies 10 miles from York, and 182 from London.

TADMOR. See PALMYRA.

TAFALA, a city of Navarre in Spain, pleasantly situated on the banks of the Vidazo, in a plentiful country. It has an old castle, and a royal palace; and lies 22 miles S. of Pampelona. Lat. 42. 47. N. long. 1. 38. W.

TAFILET, a town of Biledulgerid in Africa, near the river Tafilet, fortified with walls and a good castle. It contains about 2000 houses, and has considerable manufactures, and is the great rendezvous for the European and Barbary merchants. It stands 200 miles S. E. of Morocco. Lat. 29. 56. N. long. 4. 54. W. *System Geogr.*

TAGUS, now TAJO, the largest river of Spain, rising on the confines of Aragon, from whence it descends from the mountains of Molina, and running S. W. through the midst of New Castile, and Estremadura, passes by the cities of Arenjuez, Toledo, and Alcantera, and then crossing Portugal with the same course, forms the harbour of Lisbon, where it is about 3 miles wide, and falls into the Atlantick ocean at Cascaes, 8 or 10 miles below that city.

TAILLEBOURG, a small town of lower Saintonge, in France, situated on the Charante; it is defended by a castle, and lies 32 miles S. E. of Rochelle. Lat. 45. 54. N. long. 38 min. W. *Busching.*

TAINE,

TAINE, a royal burgh and port of Roſshire in Scotland, the beſt built and largeſt town in the county, though Dingwal and Fortroſe are alternatively with it, the ſeats of the provincial courts. It lies on the firth of Taine or Dornoch, a branch of the Murray firth dividing this ſhire from Sutherlandſhire. About three miles S. W. of this place, is the remains of the grand monaſtery, the church of which has ever ſince the reformation, been the pariſh church of Ferne. Taine lies oppoſite to Dornoch, on the other ſide of the firth, and 12 miles N. of Cromarty.

TAITCHEN, a city and port of China in Aſia, 260 miles S. E. of Nanking. Lat. 29. 12. N. long. 121. 20. E.

TALAMONE, a ſea port town on the coaſt of Delli Preſidii, and the duchy of Tuſcany in Italy, 15 miles N. of Orbitello. Lat. 42. 34. N. long. 11. 46. E.

TALAVERA, a town of Spaniſh Eſtremadura, ſituated on the Guadiana, 16 miles E. of Badajos. Lat. 38. 46. N. long. 7. 21. W.

TALLARD, a town of Dauphiné in France, ſituated on the Durance, 47 miles S. of Grenoble. Lat. 44. 26. N. long. 5. 48. E.

TALLEMONT, a town of upper Saintonge, near the mouth of the Garonne, 40 miles S. of Rochelle.

TAMAR, a river, which running from N. to S. divides Devonſhire from Cornwall.

TAME, a large market town of Oxfordſhire, ſituated on a river of the ſame name, navigable to it by barges. It lies 12 miles from Oxford, and 45 from London.

TAMWORTH, a borough town, parted in the middle by the river Tame, ſo that one half of it is in Warwickſhire, and the other in Staffordſhire, each part ſending one member to parliament. It lies 20 miles from Stafford, and 107 from London.

TANAIS, a river in Ruſſia. See DON.

TANARO, a river of Italy riſing between the Appennines and Ligurian Alps in the S. of Piedmont, from whence it runs N. E. through that principality, and paſſing by Alba, Aſti, and Aleſſandria, falls into the Po at Baſſignano, below Volza. *Buſching.*

TANASSERIM, a city of the further India in Aſia, and capital of a province of the ſame name in the kingdom of Siam, 220 miles S. W. of that city. Lat. 12. 18. N. long. 98. 28. E.

TANCOS, a ſmall town of Portugueſe Eſtremadura, ſituated on the Tagus, 60 miles N. E. of Liſbon. Lat. 39. 21. N. long. 8. 35. W. *Buſching.*

TANCROWALL, a large town on the river Gambia in Negroland in Africa, having a factory belonging to the African company of England. It lies 35 miles above James's fort: the town is divided into two parts; one for the Portugueſe, and the other for the Mundingoes. It is a place of great reſort, and the richeſt on the whole river. *Moore's Travels in Africa.*

TANDAYA, one of the moſt eaſterly Philippine iſlands in Aſia, and as being the firſt diſcovered is alſo called Philippina: it is about 130 leagues in compaſs, and lies between lat. 12. 27. and 14. 30. N. long. 124 min. E. ſubject to Spain.

TANGERMUNDE, or ANAERMUNDE, a town of Brandenburg in upper Saxony in Germany, ſituated on the Elbe, and at the mouth of the Tanger, or Anger, 54 miles W. of Berlin; ſubject to the king of Pruſſia. Lat. 52. 46. N. long. 12. 31. E. *Buſching.*

TANGIER, anciently TINGIS, the capital of Mauritania Tingitana, a port of Morocco in the kingdom of Fez in Africa, taken by Alphonſo of Portugal in 1471, who fortified it with walls and other works,

works. Anno 1662, it was given to Charles II. of England upon his marriage with Catharine infanta of Spain, but he growing weary of the charges of defending it againſt the attempts of the Moors, cauſed it to be blown up and deſtroyed in 1684, and is now only a poor fiſhing town repeopled by the Moors. It lies at the entrance of the ſtreights of Gibraltar. Lat. 35. 49. N. long. 7. 5. W.

TANGUT, a province of Chineſe Tartary, lying N. W. of the great wall.

TANJOUR, a province of the E. Indies on the coaſt of Coromandel, bounded by Gingi on the N. by the mountains of Gate on the W. by Madura and the fiſhing coaſt on the S. and by the ſea on the E. being ſeparated from the iſland of Ceylon by a narrow ſtreight. *Syſtem Geogr.*

TANJOUR, the capital of a province of the ſame name in the E. Indies, ſubject to its own king, who is tributary to the mogul. It lies 62 miles S. W. of Trinquebar. Lat. 11. 36. N. long. 79. 10. E. *Syſtem Geogr.*

TAORMINA, anciently TAUROMINIUM, a ſmall town in the Val di Demona in Sicily, ſituated on a rocky mountain, formerly called Taurus, famous both for its coſtly marble and excellent wine. In the neighbourhood of this town the ſea waters under the rocks make a hideous roaring at certain times; from whence it is imagined that the water which has been ſwallowed by Charybdis is thrown up again here. It lies 18 miles S. of Meſſina. Lat. 38. 21. N. long. 15. 34. E. *Buſching.*

TAPTE, a river of the E. Indies in Aſia, running from E. to W. through the province of Guzuratte, or Cambaya, and falling into the Indian ocean a little below Surat.

TARACON, anciently TYRIASONA, a city of Aragon in Spain, ſituated at the foot of the famous mountain Moncayo on the little river Chiles. It is well built, and carries on a conſiderable trade; is the ſee of a biſhop, and lies on the frontiers of Old Caſtile and Navarre, 50 miles N. of Saragoſſa. Lat. 41. 54. N. long. 2. S. E. *Buſching.*

TARAGONA, anciently TARRACCO, a city and port of Catalonia in Spain, and in the time of the Romans a well fortified colony to defend the province againſt the Carthagenians; but it was reduced to its preſent ſtate by the devaſtations of the Moors and Goths. It is commodiouſly ſituated on the Mediterranean, with a ſafe harbour for ſmall ſhips, between the rivers Gaya and Francoli. It has an univerſity, and is the ſee of an archbiſhop, whoſe revenue is 16,000 ducats. The preſent inhabitants are about 3000 families, and ſtands in a pleaſant country, 45 miles S. W. of Barcelona. Lat. 41. 8. N. long. 1. 18. E. *Buſching.*

TARENTO, TARENTUM, once the capital of a famous republick; now a ſmall city of Otranto in the kingdom of Naples, having an harbour on the gulf of Otranto near the mouth of the Tara. It hath nothing left of its ancient grandeur but ruins, and the archiepiſcopal ſee. It lies 45 miles W. of the city of Otranto. Lat. 40. 30. N. long. 18. 19. E. *Keyſler.*

TARASCON, a very old town of Provence in France, ſituated on the Rhone, is large and well peopled, defended by a ſtrong old caſtle, and lies 7 miles N. of Arles. Lat. 43. 38. N. long. 4. 57. E.

TARBE, or TARBES, a city of Bigorre in the government of Gaſcony in France, ſituated on the Adour; it is defended by a caſtle, is the ſee of a biſhop, and lies 58 miles S. E. of Bayonne. Lat. 43. 21. N. long. 5 min. W. *Buſching.*

TARANTAISE, DUCHY OF, the S. ſubdiviſion of Savoy, bounded by the duchy of Aouſte and the Alps on the E. by Fauſſigny on the N. by Savoy

Savoy proper on the W. and by Maurienne on the S. subject to the king of Sardinia.

TARGAROD, a considerable fortified town of Moldavia in European Turkey, situated at the confluence of the Moldaw and Sereth, 55 miles S. of Sochowa. Lat. 46. 52. N. long. 26. 36. E. *Busching.*

TARIFFA, a town of Andalusia in Spain, having an harbour at the mouth of the Streights, 18 miles W. of Gibraltar. Lat. 36. 10. N. long. 6. 18. W.

TARKU, a city of Georgia in Asiatick Turkey, and the capital of Dagheſtan, having an harbour on the western coast of the Caspian sea. It consists of about 1000 wooden houses, and lies 300 miles N. E. of Tauris. Lat. 42. 5. N. long. 51. 6. E. *Busching.*

TARO, a river of Italy rising in the mountains, which terminate the Genoese dominions, from whence it runs N. E. thro' Parma, and falls into the Po below Cremona.

TARODANT, a city in the province of Suz, and kingdom of Morons in Africa near the Atlantick ocean, 120 miles S. of the city of Morocco. Lat. 30. 18. N. long. 10. 10. W. *System Geogr.*

TARSUS, now TERASSO, anciently the capital of Cilicia in Asia Minor, but now a province of Asiatick Turkey, situated on the river Cydnus, 6 miles from its mouth, and on the N. side of the Levant. By the ruins of its walls it appears to have been 12 miles in circuit. It is at present a mere heap of ruins, but an archiepiscopal see, and lies 100 miles N. of Nicosia in the island of Cyprus. Lat. 37. 10. N. long. 35. 18. E.

TARTARY, LESSER, a very large country in Turkey in Europe, in alliance with the Turks, and in some measure subject to them, lying on the S. of Muscovy, between the borders of that empire, the sea of Asoph, and the black sea. The mouth of the Don or Tanais, is its eastern boundary, and the river Nieſter the western: So that it may be reckoned 390 miles from E. to W. but is not of a proportionate breadth. The inhabitants are a fierce wild people living in tents which they remove occasionally. The only town among them is Asoph. They are divided into several hordes, and each governed by a particular ruler called Murse. They pay no tribute, but are obliged to take up arms whenever the Turks require it. They can raise 20,000 men, and fight only on horseback. Another part of the kingdom of Tartary is called Crim or Precop Tartary, and is a peninsula between the Black sea and Palus Mæotis. The Black sea surrounds it on the W. S. and partly on the E. on which side it has also the streight of Coffa, which parts it from Circassia; on the N. it has the Palus Mæotis or sea of Asoph, and on the N. W. it is joined to lesser Tartary by a narrow isthmus. Its greatest extent from N. to S. is about 145 miles, and its greatest breadth from W. to E. about 140, but in general not much above 80. This peninsula is very fruitful, but the Tartars do not take much care to cultivate it. They dwell in towns and villages, but their houses are mostly wretched cottages.

TARTARY, GREAT, the ancient Scythia and Serica. It lies between 40 and 80 deg. of N. lat. and between 53 and 183 of E. long. being about 4000 miles in length, and 2400 in breadth. Their wealth consists in cattle, and their employment in grazing. They carry on neither manufacture nor trade except in slaves and horses; and in this trade their barbarity extends to their own children, and those of their neighbours they can steal. They rove about in hordes or clans. The emperor of Russia is supreme lord of the western part of Tartary, especially since the time of the late czar Peter the Great, who extend-

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ed his conquests even to the northern coast of the Caspian sea. The Chinese are masters of the S. and E. parts. Several clans maintain their independency, especially towards the N. of Persia and the Indies. The Tartars are divided into three different nations; namely the Tartars properly so called, the Calmucks, and the Moungales. They are also subdivided into several branches, the most considerable of which are the Usbeck Tartars who are situated on the N. of Persia, between the Caspian sea and the dominions of the great mogul. When their forces are not divided, they can bring into the field an army of 40 or 50,000 horse. To the N. E. of Usbeck, on the other side of the river Gihon, are seated the Tartars of Bockara. The Moungales inhabit that part of great Tartary which has the eastern ocean on the E. China on the S. the country of the Calmucks on the W. and Siberia on the N. They are governed by a chan; but since the eastern inhabitants of this country have invaded China, his power is very much lessened: however he can still bring into the field an army of 50 or 60,000 horse. Cathay, tho' a part of Great Tartary, is generally reckoned a northern province of China. Northern Tartary is a barren, cold, and desolate country; and the southern parts, tho' enjoying a temperate climate and rich soil, are intirely neglected from the migratory manner of life of the inhabitants. *Busching.*

TASIO, or THASSUS, an island of the Archipelago, or Ægean sea, about 40 miles in compass, lying near the coast of Romania in European Turkey; its capital is of the same name, has a good harbour and several castles. Lat. 40. 37. N. long. 27. 12. E.

TATTA, or SINDA, a province of the E. Indies in Asia, bounded on the W. by Persia; on the N. by Buckor; on the E. by part of Jesselmere and Soret; and on the S. by the gulf of India, which parts it from Guzurat. It was reduced about 20 years ago by Kouli Khan then sovereign of Persia.

TATTA, the capital of the above province, situated on the river Indus, 218 miles N. W. of Guzurat. Lat. 25. 46. N. long. 68. 16. E. *System Geogr.*

TATTERSHALL, a market town of Lincolnshire, 18 miles from Lincoln, and 118 from London.

TAVASTUS, the capital of Tavestland, or Tavestia, in the southern part of the province of Finland in Sweden, situated on a river which a little below it falls into the Wana lake. It is strong from its situation; is subject to Sweden, and lies 86 miles N. E. of Abo. Lat. 61. 24. N. long. 23. 56. E. *Busching.*

TAUBER, a river of Germany, having its source in the marquisate of Anspach and circle of Franconia, from whence it runs N. W. by Mergentheim, and falls into the river Maine at Wertheim.

TAVERNO, or TABERNA, a town in the further Calabria in the kingdom of Naples in Italy, situated at the foot of the Appennines, near the ruins of the ancient Frischene, 68 miles N. E. of Reggio. Lat. 39. 21. N. long. 17. 15. E. *Busching.*

TAVIR, a city of Algarve in Portugal, situated on the southern coast of the ocean, on the small river Gilaon, over which it has a stately bridge. It is walled, has about 2000 inhabitants, and lies 25 miles E. of Faro. Lat. 37. 10. N. long. 8. 28. W. *Busching.*

TAVISTOCK, a very ancient borough of Devonshire, situated on the Tave; it is a large well built town, gives title of marquis to the noble family of Russel, sends two members to parliament, and lies 32 miles from Exeter, and 201 from London.

TAUNTON, a borough of Somersetshire,

ſetſhire, ſituated on the river Thone, over which is a bridge of 6 arches; the inhabitants are computed at 20,000, who are moſtly employed in the woollen manufacture. It ſends two members to parliament, and lies 20 miles from Wells, and 147 from London.

TAURIS, a city of Aiderbeitzan, in Perſia, in Aſia, the ancient Ecbatana, capital of Media. It is a very large city, the ſecond in this empire; is ſituated at the end of a plain, and at the foot of a mountain; has neither walls nor fortifications; the little river Stringſcha runs through it, and ſometimes occaſions dreadful devaſtations, carrying away the houſes built on its banks. The ancient city was 15 miles in circuit, and its walls 70 cubits high; but the preſent is only 5 miles in circumference, though it is ſaid to contain upwards of 550000 inhabitants, and carries on a very conſiderable trade. It lies 300 miles S. E. of Erzerum, and 396 N. of Iſpahan. Lat. 38. 25. N. long. 46. 38. E. *Syſtem Geogr.*

TAURUS and ANTITAURUS, a prodigious ridge of mountains in Turcomania, in Aſia Minor, running quite through it from W. to E.

TAY, the largeſt river in all Scotland, dividing it into S. and N. It riſes out of the mountains of Braidalbin, and after ſpreading into a lake of the ſame name, 15 miles long, and almoſt ſix in breadth, runs eaſt through Athol, then turning to the S. E. in a courſe of near 40 miles excluſive of windings, divides the ſhires of Perth and Angus from thoſe of Strathern and Fife, and at laſt falls into the firth of Tay.

TAYIREN, a city of Xanſi, in China, in Aſia, 240 miles S. W. of Peking. Lat. 38. 37. N. long. 108. 14. E.

TECKLENBURG, a city of Weſtphalia, in Germany, and capital of a country of the ſame name, 13 miles S. W. of Oſnabrug, and ſubject to its own count. Lat. 52. 26. N. long. 7. 26. E. *Buſching.*

TEES, a river of Durham, riſing in the point of Cumberland, called Stanemore, flows through rocks at Eggleſton in Yorkſhire, divides Durham from that county, and falls into the German ocean below Stockton.

TEFLIS, a ſmall city of Carthuel, a kingdom of Georgia, in Aſiatick Turkey, ſituated on the Kur, and defended by a large caſtle or fortreſs; it lies 300 miles N. of Tauris. Lat. 43. 10. N. long. 47. 24. E. *Buſching.*

TEGAPATAN, a town of the hither India, in Aſia, with an harbour near cape Comorin, 80 miles S. of Cochin. The Dutch have a factory and ſmall fort here. Lat. 8. 5. N. long. 76. 7. E. *Syſtem Geogr.*

TEHAMA, a ſubdiviſion of Arabia Felix, ſituated on the Red ſea in Aſia, between the provinces of Mecca and Hadramut.

TEISSE, or THEISSE, a river of Hungary, having its ſource in the Carpathian mountains, from whence it runs W. by Tockay, then winding S. waſhes Zolmock and Segedin, and after uniting its ſtream with the river Meriſh, diſcharges itſelf into the Danube, oppoſite to Salanken.

TELESIN, a province of Algiers, in Africa, on the confines of Morocco.

TELGA, a town of Sudermania, in Sweden proper, on the S. bank of the Mæler-lake, 20 miles S. W. of Stockholm. Lat. 59. 32. N. long. 17. 29. E. *Buſching.*

TELLICKERRY, a ſea port town of the E. Indies, on a bay of the Malabar coaſt. Here the Engliſh have a factory and fort. It lies 28 miles N. of Calicut. Lat. 12. 13. N. long. 75. 17. E.

TEMESWAER, a large and ſtrong city in the bannat of the ſame name, in Sclavonia, 58 miles N. E. of Belgrade. Lat. 45. 56. N. long. 22. 12. E. *Buſching.*

TEMROCK, a town of Circaſſian Tartary in Aſia, having an harbour on the S. coaſt of the Palus Mæotis, 24 miles E. of the ſtreights of Kaffa. Lat. 46. 10. N. long. 40. 31. E.

TENBURY, a market town of Worceſterſhire, 15 miles from Worceſter, and 128 from London.

TENBY, a neat port-town of Pembrokeſhire, in S. Wales on the Briſtol channel, 8 miles E. of Pembroke. Lat. 51. 42. N. long. 4. 52. W.

TENDE, a handſome borough in the county of Nice, ſituated on the Rhodia, near the confines of Piedmont in Italy, 25 miles N. E. of Nice, ſubject to the king of Sardinia. Lat. 44. 10. N. long. 7. 26. E. *Buſching.*

TENEDOS, a ſmall iſland of the Archipelago, on the coaſt of Phrygia Minor, a little to the W. of the ruins of Troy, behind which the Grecian fleet is ſuppoſed to have retired when they pretended to raiſe the ſiege before they ſurprized the city. On it is a town of the ſame name. Lat. 39. 57. N. long. 26. 14. E. *Buſching.*

TENERIFF, the principal of the Canary iſlands in the Atlantick ocean. It is very fruitful, abounding in corn, wine, and oil; but full of mountains, the moſt conſiderable of which is that called the peak or pico of Teneriff, one of the higheſt in the world; the top is of a conical figure, and white, ſo that it may be ſeen 120 miles off. This iſland, in 1704, was viſited with the moſt dreadful earthquake ever known, ſeveral volcanos burſting out in the mountains, by which whole towns were ſwallowed up or overturned, and many thouſand people deſtroyed by torrents of liquid fire, whereby moſt of the iſland was converted into a deſart. Theſe iſlands might juſtly deſerve the title of Fortunate given them by the ancients, were they not ſubject to ſuch melancholy calamities, producing every thing that can be deſired. Lat. 28. 17. N. long. 15. 29. W. *Buſching.*

TENES, a province of Algiers, in Africa.

TENOS. See TINO.

TENTERDEN, a market town of Kent, 20 miles from Canterbury, and 60 from London.

TERAMO, anciently INTERAMNIA, a ſmall city of the further Abruzzo in the kingdom of Naples, 44 miles S. of Loretto. Lat. 42. 46. N. long. 15. 10. E.

TERCERA, the largeſt of the Azore iſlands in the Atlantick ocean. Lat. 39. 1. N. long. 24. 52. W.

TERGOWISK, the capital of Walachia in European Turkey, ſituated on the Jalonitz, 84 miles S. E. of Hermanſtadt, in Tranſylvania. Lat. 45. 41. N. long. 26. 29. E. *Buſching.*

TERKI, a town of Circaſſia, in Aſia, ſituated at the mouth of a river of the ſame name, near the Caſpian ſea, 100 miles N. of Derbent. Lat. 43. 46. N. long. 52. 10. E. *Buſching.*

TERMINI, or TERMOLE, a city of the capitanate of the kingdom of Naples, ſituated near Tiſerno on the Adriatick, 68 miles N. E. of Naples. Lat. 42. 5. N. long. 16. 17. E. *Buſching.*

TERNATE, the chief, though not the largeſt of the Molucca or Clove-iſlands, in the Indian ocean, and belonging to the Dutch. It lies a little to the W. of the iſland of Gilolo. Lat. 1. 17. long. 125. 12. E.

TERNI, anciently INTERAMNA, a city of Ombria, in the Pope's territories in Italy, between the two branches of the Nera, over which it hath a bridge; and about two miles above the town is a famous caſcade, falling from a precipice 300 feet high. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and lies 48 miles N. E. of Rome. Lat. 42. 46. N. long. 13. 41. E. *Buſching.*

TERNOVO, a town of Bulgaria in Europe, ſituated on the Jontra. It

is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and lies 98 miles S. E. of Niſſa. Lat. 43. 10. N. long. 25. 17. E.

TERRACINA, anciently ANXUR TERRACINA, now a poor little town of the Campania di Roma in the pope's territories in Italy, near the mouth of Il Portatore on the Tuſcan ſea, 18 miles N. E. of Gaeta. Lat. 41. 20. N. long. 14. 7. E.

TERRA DEL FUEGO, the largeſt iſland of S. America, bounded by the Magellanick ſtreights on the N. the Atlantick ocean on the E. and by the S. ſea on the S. and W. It is of a triangular form, the baſe of which is the ſtreights of Magellan; and the apex or ſummit of the triangle cape Horn. The extent of this iſland from E. to W. is about 300 miles, and 289 from N. to S. Terra del Fuego is very mountainous and rough, but hath many fertile valleys extremely well watered. The inhabitants are white, but go naked and paint their bodies with variety of colours, chiefly red. Their huts are made of wood, mean and narrow; and their houſhold furniture in all reſpects anſwerable. There are ſeveral good harbours on the coaſt where ſhips may lie ſecure, amidſt the ſtorms to which theſe ſeas are extremely ſubject: but later navigators chuſe to keep at a diſtance from the land in doubling cape Horn, in order to have ſea room. Neither this country nor the oppoſite continent of Patagonia to the N. has hitherto induced any European nation to ſettle, the inhabitants being but one remove from wild beaſts.

TERRA FIRMA, a country of S. America, containing Popayan, New Granada, formerly called Santa Fé, or Caſtillo del Oro, and the New Andaluſia; Venezuela, Rio de la Hacha, Santa Martha, Carthagena, and Terra Firma proper, or the Iſthmus of Darien. It is bounded on the S. by Peru, the Amazons country, and part of Guinea; on the S. E. by the river Oronoko, which parts it from Guinea; on the E. by the Atlantick ocean; on the N. by that part of it called the N. ſea, and on the W. by the S. ſea, where the Iſthmus of Darien alſo ſeparates it from New Spain. Its greateſt length from the S. ſea to the mouth of the Oronoko is above 1060 miles, and its greateſt breadth about 750; extending almoſt from the equator to lat. 12. 30. N. and from long. 62 to 83. W. ſubject to Spain.

TERRA FIRMA PROPER, a narrow neck of land joining S. and N. America, otherwiſe called the Iſthmus of Darien or Panama. It is bounded on the E. by the river and gulf of Darien, which ſeparates it from Carthagena; on the S. by Popayan and the Paciſick ocean; and on the W. by the ſame ocean and Veragua in N. America. It lies between lat. 8 and 10 N. and between long. 78 and 83 W. in the form of a creſcent round Panama bay, being 300 miles in length, and about 60 in breadth from the N. to the S. ſea. Its principal towns are Porto Bello on the former, and Panama on the latter. The land of this continent is every where of an unequal ſurface, being full of mountains and valleys, famous for their height, depth, and extent.

TERRING, a market town of Suſſex, 21 miles from Chicheſter, and 53 from London.

TEROVENNE, a town of Artois in the French Netherlands, ſituated on the Lis, 6 miles S. of St. Omers. Lat. 50. 40. N. long. 2. 22. E.

TERVEL, a city of Aragon in Spain, ſituated on the banks of the Turio, in a very delightful country; it is the ſee of a biſhop, and lies 75 miles S. of Saragoſa. Lat. 40. 41. N. long. 1. 26. W. *Buſching.*

TERVERE, a town of Zealand in the United Provinces, having an harbour on the N. E. coaſt of the iſle of Walcheren, 4 miles N. E. of Middleburg. Lat. 51. 40. N. long. 3. 36. E.

TESCHEN, one of the oldeſt cities of Sileſia in Germany, ſituated between the Oels and Weichſel, 27 miles S. E. of Troppau. Lat. 49. 56. N. long. 18. 15. E.

TESSIN, or TESSINO, a river of Italy, having its ſource in the Alps, from whence it runs through the country of the Griſons, and the Lago Maggiore; then turns to the S. E. through the Milaneſe, and after watering Pavia, falls into the Po below that city.

TETBURY, a market town of Glouceſterſhire, 16 miles from Glouceſter, and 93 from London.

TETICACO, a large lake of Callao in Peru in America, upwards of 200 miles in compaſs. The towns on its banks are ſome of the moſt delightful places in S. America.

TETUAN, a walled town of Habat, in the empire of Morocco in Africa, ſituated on the Cus, juſt within the ſtreights of Gibraltar, and about 3 miles from the ſea. It contains about 30,000 ſouls, of which 5000 are Jews, who have all the trade in their hands, being the brokers between the Moors and Chriſtians. The baſhaw's palace here is a magnificent ſtructure. Tetuan lies 62 miles S. E. of Tangier. Lat. 35. 26. N. long. 4. 52. W.

TEWKSBURY, a large borough town of Glouceſterſhire, ſituated at the confluence of the Severn and Avon, 10 miles from Glouceſter, and 96 from London. It ſends 2 members to parliament.

TEXEL, a ſmall iſland of Holland in the United Provinces, at the mouth of the Zuyder-ſee, divided from the continent by a narrow channel, through which moſt ſhips paſs to Amſterdam; it has a ſtrong caſtle and good garriſon. Lat. 53. 10. N. long. 5. 57. E.

TEYN, a town of Bohemia, lying 50 miles S. W. of Prague, ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Lat. 42. 36. N. long. 13. 12. E.

THAMES, a large navigable river of England, conſiſting principally of the united ſtreams of the Iſis and Thame. The former riſing on the confines of Glouceſterſhire a little S. W. of Cirencester, becomes navigable at Lechlade, near Oxford it receives the Charwel, and continuing its courſe by Abingdon to Dorcheſter it receives the Thame. After this junction the united ſtream continues its courſe by Wallingford, Reading, Marlow, Windſor, Richmond, and Brentford to London; and below the old bridge is covered for ſeveral miles, with vaſt numbers of ſhips from all nations. It continues on its courſe to the ſea, and receives the Medway not far from its mouth. It is a fine beautiful river with various windings, and of vaſt magnitude below Graveſend.

THANET, an iſland of Kent, 8 miles long, and 4 broad, encompaſſed with the ſea on the N. and E. and by the river Wantſom on the W. and S. It was the firſt place given to the Saxons by Vortigern; is very fruitful in corn and graſs; and the N. E. point of it is called the N. Foreland, Ptolemy's Cantium. It gives title of earl to the noble family of Tufton.

THAXTED, a market town of Eſſex, 18 miles from Chelmsford, and 42 from London.

THEBES, the ancient capital of Bæotia in Achaia, now Livadia in European Turkey, near the ſite of the preſent Thiva. The largeſt city of this name in Aſia, was that in the province of Thebais in Egypt, which had an hundred gates; but it is now in ruins.

THESSALONICA. See SALONICHI.

THESSALY, a province of European Turkey, almoſt entirely ſurrounded with mountains, ſeparating it on the N. from Macedonia; on the W. from Epirus; and on the S. from Achaia, now Livadia; on the E. it has the Egæan ſea and the gulf of Salonichi. This country has been famous in the remoteſt antiquity, for the courage of its inha-

bitants, and goodneſs of its horſes. The moſt conſiderable city is Lariſſa.

THERMOPYLE, a narrow paſs from Achaia to Theſſaly in European Turkey, celebrated for the glorious ſtand Leonidas, the Lacedemonian king made here with 400 men againſt Xerxes's formidable army till the former were all cut in pieces.

THETFORD, a borough town of Norfolk, ſituated on the Thet and Ouſe, 25 miles from Norwich, and 80 from London; it ſends 2 members to parliament.

THEYSSE. See TEISSE.

THIBET, or TIBET, the largeſt kingdom of Tartary in Aſia, bounded by great Tartary on the N. by China on the E. by the mogul's country on the S. and by the Uſbecks on the W.

THIONVILLE, a city of French Luxemburgh, ſituated on the weſtern bank of the Moſelle; it is fortified, and lies 25 miles S. W. of Triers. Lat. 40. 41. N. long. 6. 12. E.

THIRSK, a borough town of the N. riding of Yorkſhire, ſituated on the Swale, 16 miles from York, and 199 from London; it ſends 2 members to parliament.

THOMAS, ST. a city of the E. Indies on the Coromandel coaſt, taken by the Moors and Dutch from the Portugueſe. It lies 3 miles S. of fort St. George, and is the ſee of a biſhop. Lat. 13. 12. N. long. 80. 14. E.

THOMAS, ST. one of the Cape de Verd iſlands in the Atlantick ocean. The ſoil is very fruitful, and belongs to the Portugueſe. It is ſituated under the equinoctial, and in long. 8. 5. E.

THOMAS, ST. a town of Guiana in S. America on the banks of the Orenoko. This place ſir Walter Raleigh attacked when he went in ſearch of a gold mine by order of king James I. Lat. 7. 5. N. long. 62. 36. W.

THOMOND. See CLARE.

THONON, the capital of the duchy of Chablais in Savoy in Italy, ſituated on the S. ſide of the lake of Geneva, 16 miles N. E. of the city of that name. Lat. 46. 37. N. long. 6. 24. E. *Buſching.*

THORN, a city of Royal Pruſſia in Poland, and a Hans town, ſituated on the Weiſſel, ſubject to Poland. It is the fineſt and beſt built place in this palatinate. Here the famous aſtronomer Copernicus was born in 1473, and died in 1543. It has an univerſity, and lies 72 miles S. of Dantzick, and 80 N. W. of Warſaw. Lat. 52. 46. N. long. 19. 15. E. *Buſching.*

THORNBURY, a market town of Glouceſterſhire, ſituated on a rivulet 2 miles from the Severn, and 20 S. W. of Glouceſter.

THOVARS, an ancient town of Poictou in France, ſituated on the Tone, 30 miles N. W. of Poictiers. Lat. 47. 10. N. long. 52. min. W. *Buſching.*

THOULON, or TOULON, a pretty large city of Provence in France, with one of the moſt ſpacious and ſecure ports in Europe, in a bay of the Mediterranean. Here the largeſt ſhips of the French navy are built and ſtationed; here is an arſenal furniſhed with all ſorts of naval ſtores, alſo yards and docks; and the whole is well fortified. It lies 25 miles S. E. of Marſeilles, and 416 in the ſame direction from Paris. Lat. 47. 7. N. long. 6. 2. E. *Buſching.*

THOULOUSE, or TOULOUSE, a city of Languedoc in France, and the capital of the province of the ſame name, ſituated on the Garonne, over which it has a noble bridge. Though this is one of the largeſt cities in the kingdom, it is neither rich nor populous. It is an univerſity, and the ſee of an archbiſhop. Here are many monuments of antiquity, and was one of the moſt flouriſhing cities of the old Gauls, and a Roman colony; in proceſs of time it became the metropolis of the Viſigoths, afterwards of Aquitain, and

at

at length one of the most considerable governments of France, and the seat of a parliament. It lies 62 miles N. of the Pyrennees, 88 W. of the Mediterranean, and 312 S. of Paris. Lat. 43. 38. N. long. 1. 10. E. *Busching.*

THRACE, the modern Romania, a province of Turkey in Europe. See ROMANIA.

THUIN, a town of Liege, and belongs to the prince of that name, though inclosed within Hainault; it stands on the river Sambre, 9 miles S. W. of Charlercy. Lat. 50. 31. N. long. 4. 20. E. *Busching.*

THULE, supposed by the ancients to be the Orkney islands, in Scotland, and Zetland in the same country to be the Ultima Thule.

THURINGIA, LANDGRAVIATE OF, a subdivision of upper Saxony in Germany; bounded by the duchy of Brunswick, and particularly of Anhalt on the N. by Misnia on the E. from which it is separated by the river Sala; by Franconia on the S. and by Hesse on the W.

THURSO, a market town on the W. side of Caithness in Scotland, on the Caledonian ocean; it has a secure road for ships of any burden, and defended by Holborn head. It lies 15 miles S. W. of Dungsby head. Lat. 59. N. long. 3. 14. W.

TIBER, a large river of Italy, running from N. to S. through the pope's dominions; it passes by Perugia, and Orvietano, and after visiting Rome, falls into the Tuscan sea at Ostia, 15 miles below that metropolis.

TIBISCUS. See TEISSE.

TICKHILL, a market town in the W. riding of Yorkshire, 33 miles from York, and 148 from London.

TIDDESWAL, a market town of Derbyshire, 18 miles from Derby, and 147 from London.

TIDOR, one of the Moluccas, or Clove islands, in the Indian ocean, 100 miles E. of the island of Celebes. Lat. 1. 5. N. long. 125. 12. E.

TIERACHE, the most easterly subdivision of Picardy in France.

TIGRIS, a river of Asiatick Turkey, rising in the mountains of Armenia, from whence it runs S. dividing Diarbeck, or Mesopotamia, from the ancient Assyria, now Curdestan; and after visiting Bagdat, unites its waters with the Euphrates, in Eyraca Arabick, or the ancient Chaldea, whose united streams fall into the gulf of Persia, below Bassora. This is reckoned one of the rivers which environed paradise.

TILBURY, a fort in Essex, on the N. bank of the Thames, opposite to Gravesend, about 20 miles below London.

TIMOR, an island of Asia in the Indian ocean, having mines of gold in the possession of the Dutch, as are the others between that and Java. It lies between lat. 8 and 10 S. and between long. 122 and 126 E.

TINA, a town of Turkey in Europe, on the frontiers of Dalmatia, 34 miles N. E. of Sebenico. Lat. 44. 10. N. long. 18. 14. E. *System Geogr.*

TINE, or TYNE, a river of England, consisting of 2 streams, called the N. and S. Tine; the former rises on the confines of Scotland; and the latter on the borders of Cumberland. They unite at Hexham, dividing Durham from Northumberland; pass by Newcastle, and fall into the German ocean at Tinmouth.

TINIAN, one of the Ladrones or Marian islands, in the Indian ocean. Here commodore Anson touched, and supplied himself with provisions, in his cruise towards the Philippines. It lies a little N. of the island of Guam, where the Spaniards have a fort and small garrison. Lat. 15. 10. N. long. 100. 50. E. *Anson's Voyage.*

TINO, an island of the Archipelago, 60 miles W. of Samos. Lat. 37. 21. N. long. 26. 16. E.

TINMOUTH, a port of Newcastle, situated at the mouth of the

Tine, 8 miles E. of Newcaſtle, where the ſhips are generally loaded with coals, ſalt, &c. Lat. 55. 12. N. long. 1. 16. W.

TIPPERARY, a county of Munſter in Ireland, bounded on the W. by Limerick, and the river Shannon; on the E. by Queen's county and Kilkenny; on the S. by thoſe of Cork and Waterford; and on the N. and N. E. by King's county, and the territory of O-carols.

TIPRA, a kingdom in the moſt northern part of the empire of Ava, in the E. Indies in Aſia, very little known.

TIRCLEMONT, a town of Brabant, in the Auſtrian Low Countries, ſituated on the Geete, 12 miles S. E. of Louvain. Lat. 50. 49. N. long. 4. 50. E. *Buſching.*

TIROL, a county of Auſtria in Germany, bounded by Suabia and Bavaria on the N. by the Griſons and Trent, on the S. by Carinthia on the E. and by Switzerland on the W. It is about 130 miles from E. to W. and 65 from N. to S. full of mountains, and barren in many parts; but the valleys are extremely fruitful, and afford good paſture. It has mineral and ſalt ſprings, with mines of ſilver, copper, and iron, and is ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Its capital is Inſpruck.

TITUL, a ſtrong town and fortreſs of upper Hungary, ſituated on the W. ſide of the Theiſs, near the Danube, 30 miles N. of Belgrade; ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Lat. 45. 31. N. long. 21. 17. E.

TIVERTON, an ancient borough, and conſiderable cloathing town of Devonſhire, ſituated on the Ex, 13 miles from Exeter, and 165 from London; it ſends 2 members to parliament.

TIVIOT, or CHEVIOT HILLS, a famous range of high mountains to the N. W. of Alnwick, ſeparating Northumberland from Scotland.

TIVOLI, or TIBAR, a town of the Campania of Rome, ſituated on a hill, covered with olive trees for 5 or 6 miles, near the Tiverone, which forms a famous caſcade from a ſteep rock, in a cave of which is ſaid to have been Leucothea's grotto, the Tibertine ſibyl, whence ſhe deliver'd her oracles. It was anciently the retreat of many eminent Romans, and at preſent it has an elegant ſummer houſe, and fine gardens belonging to the duke of Modena. Tivoli's ſulphureous lake is alſo very curious. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and lies 24 miles E. of Rome. Lat. 42. 8. N. long. 13. 36. E. *Keyſler.*

TLASCALA, a town of new Spain, the capital of a province of the ſame name, ſituated on a river, which runs into the S. ſea, 45 miles E. of the city of Mexico; ſubject to Spain. Lat. 19. 51. N. long. 102. 5. W. *Syſtem. Geogr.*

TOBAGO, or TABAGO, a ſmall iſland in the bay of Panama, in S. America, about 6 leagues S. of Panama. It appears like one entire garden, ſupplying Panama with garden vegetables. Lat. 8. 5. N. long. 82. 10. E. There is alſo an iſland of the ſame name among the Antilles, belonging to Great-Britain. See TABAGO.

TOBOLSKI, the capital of Siberia in Aſiatick Ruſſia, ſituated at the confluence of the Tobol and Irtiſk; is well fortified, and has a good garriſon, being the reſidence of a wayvode. It is alſo a famous mart for proviſions. Hither or near it the Ruſſian ſtate priſoners are uſually baniſhed. It lies 812 miles E. of Moſcow, and 1015 in the ſame direction from Peterſburgh. Lat. 57. 30. N. long. 63. 13. E. *Buſching.*

TOCAT, a city of Pontus Polemoniacus in Aſia, ſituated at the foot, and on the declivity of 2 high hills. It is conſidered as the centre of the Aſiatick commerce; and ſaid to contain 20000 Turkiſh families, 4000 Armenian, and about 500 Greek. It is the greateſt thoroughfare for the caravans of Smyrna, &c.

&c. into Perſia and Arabia, of any in this country. It lies 112 miles S. of Sinope, and the Black ſea. Lat. 41. 36. N. long. 39. E. *Buſching.*

Tockay, a very ſtrong town and citadel of upper Hungary, in an iſland formed by the confluence of the Theiſs and Bodrock; often taken by the Turks and imperialiſts. Its wine is highly eſteemed all over Europe, and ſold at a great price. It is alſo famous for a medicinal earth found in its neighbourhood, and lies 74 miles N. E. of Buda. Lat. 48. 16. N. long. 21. 15. E. *Buſching.*

Todi, a city of Spoletto, in the pope's dominions in Italy, ſituated on a hill near the Tiber; it is the ſee of a biſhop, and lies 54 miles N. of Rome. Lat. 42. 44. N. long. 13. 21. E. *Buſching.*

Toledo, the capital of new Caſtile, and was anciently the royal ſeat of the Goths and Moors. It ſtands on a ſteep craggy rock, encompaſſed by the Tagus, over which are 2 noble bridges. The land ſide is fortified by a ſtrong wall, and 150 ſtately towers, formerly reckoned a place of ſtrength, but in the late wars always ſubmitted to thoſe who were maſters of the field. The country round it is very fertile and delightful. The cathedral is a noble ſtructure, and its treaſure of ineſtimable value; it is an archiepiſcopal ſee, and the revenue ſo conſiderable, that the late queen of Spain obtained it from the pope, for one of her ſons, though a minor. The lands for the repairs of the church, are ſaid to be of the annual value of 300,000 ducats, and for the dignitaries and canons 200,000 more. The archbiſhop is great chancellor of Caſtile, has a dioceſe of 802 pariſhes, to which belong 17 towns, beſides a great many villages. Lat. 59. 46. N. long. 4. 22. W. *Buſching.*

Tolen, the capital of an iſland of the ſame name in Zealand, one of the United Provinces; it is a well fortified city, and lies 4 miles W. of Bergen-op-zoom. Lat. 51. 44. N. long. 4. 15. E. *Buſching.*

Tolentino, a ſmall city of Ancona, in the pope's dominions in Italy, near the river Chiento; it is the ſee of a biſhop, and lies 24 miles S. W. of Loretto. Lat. 43. 15. N. long. 14. 52. E. *Buſching.*

Tolesburg, a ſmall ſea port town of Livonia, in Sweden, ſituated on the gulf of Finland, at the mouth of Semſteback, 60 miles W. of Narva; ſubject to Ruſſia. Lat. 59. 10. N. long. 26. 7. E. *Buſching.*

Tolhuys, a town of Guelderland in the United Provinces, ſituated on the Waal, 8 miles S. of Nimeguen. Lat. 52. 15. N. long. 6. 15. E. *Buſching.*

Tolmezzo, a town of Friuli, in the Venetian dominions in Italy, 26 miles N. E. of Belluno. Lat. 47. 5. N. long. 13. 15. E. *Buſching.*

Tolna, a fortified town of lower Hungary, ſituated on the Danube, 60 miles S. of Buda. Lat. 46. 51. N. long. 19. 46. E. *Buſching.*

Tolosa, a walled town of Guipuſcoa in Biſcay, in Spain, ſituated on the Araxes, over which it has a ſtately bridge, 16 miles S. W. of Fontarabia. Lat. 43. 36. N. long. 2. 4. W. *Buſching.*

Tolu, a town of Terra Firma, in S. America, having a harbour on a bay of the N. ſea, 114 miles S. W. of Carthagena. Lat. 9. 36. N. long. 77. 5. W.

Tomar, a town of Portugueſe Eſtremadura, ſituated on the river Nabao, 70 miles N. E. of Liſbon. Lat. 39. 31. N. long. 8. 46. W.

Tombak, a town of Brabant in the Auſtrian Netherlands, 8 miles S. of Louvain. Lat. 50. 51. N. long. 4. 36. E.

Tombut, a town in a kingdom of the ſame name in Negroland, in Africa, ſituated on the river Senegal, 414 miles E. of Cape Verde.

But

But we know little of either town or country. Lat. 14. 20. N. long. 11. 12. W.

TOMEBAMBA, a town of Quito, a province of Peru in S. America, having the ruins of a temple dedicated to the ſun, the walls of which were lined with gold plates, when the Spaniards firſt arrived in this country; it lies 160 miles S. of Quito. Lat. 2. 10. S. long. 77. 10. W. *Ulloa.*

TOUGEREN, or TOUGRES, a town of Liege, in the Auſtrian Netherlands, ſituated on the little river Jecker, 10 miles N. W. of Liege. Lat. 50. 57. N. long. 5. 22. E. *Buſching.*

TONNINGEN, a town of Sleſwick in Denmark, ſituated on the river Eyder, 14 miles from the German ocean. It has a commodious harbour, and is ſubject to Denmark; it lies 34 miles W. of Gottorp. Lat. 54. 46. N. long. 8. 47. E. *Buſching.*

TONNERE, a town of Champagne in France, on the confines of Burgundy, 30 miles S. of Troyes. Lat. 47. 51. N. long. 4. 15. E.

TONQUIN, a kingdom of the E. Indies in Aſia, bounded by Cochinchina on the S. by Laos and the kingdom of Brama, on the W. by Quanſi and Junnan in China, on the N. and by the bay of Tonquin, or the gulf of Cochinchina, on the E. It lies between lat. 17 and 26 N. and between long. 101 and 108 E. being 500 miles in length, and 400 in breadth where broadeſt, but not half ſo much in ſome parts. It is a healthful country, and a temperate climate, but its ſeaſons like thoſe under the tropicks are very different. The periodical rains begin in May, and laſt till November; but if theſe fail, they have hardly any crop. About the equinox, they have dreadful ſtorms, called Tuffoons, when no ſhips can live in the ſeas near the coaſt. Their fruits are excellent, and in great variety and abundance. They have good timber for building ſhips, and pine trees for maſts. Tonquin produces ſilk, and its principal manufactures are in that commodity; alſo gawſe and lackered wares, nearly equal to thoſe of Japan. Their exports and imports are generally in foreign bottoms. They have a plentiful fiſhery on the coaſt, in which many hands are employed. Rice is almoſt the only grain the ſoil produces. Their foreſts abound with tygers, elephants, and apes; and their fields with black cattle, hogs, and vaſt numbers of geeſe, pullets, ducks, and turtles. They have few birds, but vaſt ſwams of gnats; a great variety of melons, pulſe, and garden vegetables. The great men ride upon elephants. The Tonquineſe are in general pagans, have a great variety of images, of which the moſt common are the horſe, the elephant, and the goat.

TONSBURG, a town in the province of Aggerhuys, in Norway, having a harbour on the Skagerack ſea, 20 miles S. of Chriſtiana. Lat. 59. 10. N. long. 10. 38. E. *Buſching.*

TOPSHAM, a ſmall town of Devonſhire, encompaſſed with the rivulets Glift and Ex; it is the port where merchandiſe is ſent up in lighters to Exeter, from which it lies 4 miles S. and about the ſame number N. of the Engliſh channel. Lat. 50. 38. N. long. 3. 47. W.

TORBAY, a ſpacious bay of Devonſhire, a little to the eaſtward of Dartmouth, formed by Bury-point, and Bobs noſe, two capes ſo called. It is memorable for the landing of the prince of Orange, afterwards king William III. November 4, 1688, with a fleet of 600 tranſports, moſtly Dutch, and 50 men of war, under the command of admiral Herbert.

TORBOLE, a town in the biſhoprick of Trent in Italy, 14 miles S. W. from the city of Trent. Lat. 45. 56. N. long. 10. 14. E.

TORCELLA, a town of Catalonia in Spain, having an harbour on the Medi-

Mediterranean, and at the mouth of the river Ter, 15 miles E. of Girona. Lat. 42. 10. N. long. 2. 58. E.

TORCELLO, a ſmall city and iſland of the duchy of Venice, 7 miles N. of that city. It is the ſee of a biſhop. Lat. 43. 42. N. long. 13. 12. E. *Buſching.*

TORDESILLIS, anciently TURRIS SYLLANA, a large town of Leon in Spain, ſituated on the Douro, 46 miles N. E. of Salamanca. Lat. 41. 36. N. long. 5. 22. W.

TORGAW, a town in the circle of Saxony in Germany, ſituated on the Elbe, 35 miles N. W. of Dreſden. Lat. 51. 31. N. long. 13. 10. E.

TORMES, a river of Spain running from S. E. to N. W. croſs Leon, it paſſes by Salamanca and unites with the Douro oppoſite to Merinho in Portugal.

TORNA, a well fortified town of upper Hungary near the Sayo, 60 miles N. E. of Buda; ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Lat. 48. 41. N. long. 20. 9. E.

TORNE LAPMARK, the moſt northern country of Swediſh Lapland, having the Dolfrine mountains on the N. W. Lula-Lapmark on the S. W. and S. with part of Bothnia and Kinni-Lapmark on the E. and Daniſh Lapland on the N.

TORNE, the capital of the abovementioned Torne-Lapmark, ſituated at the mouth of the river of the ſame name, on a ſmall iſland formed by it, and bottom of the gulf of Bothnia, 4000 miles N. of Stockholm. Here the menſuration of a degree of the meridian at the arctic circle was performed by M. Maupertuis, and his companions. Lat. 65. 52. N. long. 22. 47. E.

TORNE, a river riſing in the mountains of the Norwegian Lapmark, from whence it runs thro' the province of the ſame name in Lapland, and falls into the gulf of Bothnia at the town of Torne. This river, which is very rapid, receives 29 more, one of which is ſaid to be a Swediſh mile broad. When the ſnow melts, this with the other rivers of Torne Lapmark overflow their banks, and all of them have many frightful cataracts.

TORO, a city of Leon in Spain, ſituated on the Douro, 35 miles W. of Valladolid. Lat. 41. 36. N. long. 5. 48. W.

TORRES, a populous walled town of Portugueſe Eſtremadura, ſituated on the Almonda, about 3 miles from the Tagus, and 60 N. E. from Liſbon. *Buſching.*

TORRES, a town of Granada in Spain, having an harbour on the Mediterranean, 45 miles S. W. of Granada. Lat. 36. 51. N. long. 4. 18. W.

TORREJO, a town of new Caſtile in Spain, 15 miles S. of Madrid. Lat. 40. 18. N. long. 4. 10. W.

TORREGLIA, a ſmall town in the Genoeſe territories in Italy, ſubject to its own prince; it ſtands among the Appenines, 13 miles N. E. of Genoa. Lat. 44. 37. N. long. 9. 51. E. *Buſching.*

TORRINGTON, a populous market town of Devonſhire on the Towbridge, 26 miles from Exeter, and 192 from London.

TORSIL, or TORSILIA, a town of Sudermania in Sweden proper, ſituated on the S. bank of the Mæler lake, 43 miles W. of Stockholm. Lat. 59. 35. N. long. 16. 5. E.

TORTONA, the capital city of the Tortoneſe in the duchy of Milan, ſituated on the river Iria, 32 miles S. W. of Milan; ſubject to the king of Sardinia. Lat. 45. 10. N. long. 9. 15. E. *Buſching.*

TORTOSA, a city of Catalonia in Spain, ſituated at the mouth of the Ebro, and in a good bay of the Mediterranean, formed by that river, 94 miles S. W. of Barcelona. Lat. 40. 51. N. long. 19. min. E. *Buſching.*

TORTUGA, a large uninhabited iſland of the leſſer Antilles, in the American ocean on the coaſt of Terra Firma, and from its abounding with ſalt called Sal-Tortuga. It is 30 miles in circuit, and lies 40 miles W. of the iſland of Margaretta. Lat. 11. 36. N. long. 64. 10. W.

TORTUGA, ſo called from the great numbers of tortoiſes found near it, an iſland 80 miles in circuit in the American ocean, near the N. coaſt of Hiſpaniola, and 80 miles N. of Petiguaves. It has a ſecure harbour, but of very difficult entrance. Lat. 20. 10. N. long. 73. 14. W.

TOSA, a town of Catalonia in Spain, having a harbour on the Mediterranean, 35 miles N. E. of Barcelona. Lat. 41. 41. N. long. 2. 42. E.

TOSCANELLA, a ſmall city of St. Peter's patrimony in Italy, 35 miles N. of Rome. Lat. 42. 20. N. long. 12. 52. E.

TOTNESS, an ancient borough of Devonſhire, ſituated on the river Dart. Here the famous Roman ſoſs way began, and reached to Lincoln. It lies 23 miles from Exeter, and 195 from London, and ſends 2 members to parliament.

TOUL, a fortified city of Lorrain on the Moſelle, 12 miles W. of Nancy; ſubject to France. Lat. 48. 45. N. long. 5. 44. E. *Buſching.*

TOULON. See THOULON.

TOULOUSE. See THOULOUSE.

TOURINE, a town of Liege in Germany, 13 miles N. E. of Namur. Lat. 50. 41. N. long. 5. 10. E.

TOURNAY, a fortified city of Flanders in the Auſtrian Netherlands, ſituated on the Scheld. It is a populous and elegant city, with a conſiderable linen manufacture. Tournay lies 13 miles E. of Liſle, is the ſee of a biſhop, and became, by the treaty of Utrecht in 1713, one of the Dutch barrier towns. Lat. 50. 41. N. long. 3. 37. E. *Buſching.*

TOURNON, a ſmall, but ancient city of Vivarais, and government of Languedoc in France, ſituated on the Rhone, and built on the declivity of a hill, on the top of which is a caſtle, 56 miles S. of Lions. Lat. 44. 56. N. long. 4. 46. E. *Buſching.*

TOURS, the capital city of Tourain in France, ſituated on the S. bank of the Loire, over which is a fine ſtone bridge. It is a large and well built city, and the ſtreets very clean by reaſon of ſeveral fountains in it, with a fine mall above 1000 paces long. It is an archiepiſcopal ſee, and the cathedral a fine ſtructure. Here the reformed of France were firſt called Hugenots. In this city alſo is a royal palace. It lies 60 miles S. W. of Orleans, and 110 S. W. of Paris. Lat. 47. 31. N. long. 51 min. E. *Buſching.*

TRACHENBERG, a town of Sileſia in the kingdom of Bohemia in Germany, 25 miles N. of Breſlaw. Lat. 51. 36. N. long. 16. 55. E.

TRAERBACH, a ſtrong and important town of Spanheim in the palatinate of the Rhine in Germany, ſituated on the Moſelle, 20 miles N. E. of Triers; ſubject to the elector palatine. Lat. 50. 10. N. long. 6. 46. E. *Buſching.*

TRAFALGAR, a cape or headland of Andaluſia in Spain, at the entrance of the ſtreights of Gibraltar, 30 miles S. of Cadiz. Lat. 36. 10. N. long. 6. 24. W.

TRAINA, a town in the Val de Demona in the iſland of Sicily, 70 miles S. W. of Meſſina. Lat. 38. 14. N. long. 14. 36. E. *Buſching.*

TRALOS MONTES, a province of Portugal, bounded on the N. by Galicia, on the E. by the kingdom of Leon, and on the S. by the Douro, which ſeparates it from Beira.

TRANCHIN, or TRENCHIN, a town of upper Hungary, 50 miles N.

N. E. of Preſburg. Lat. 49. 10. N. long. 18. 12. E.

TRANQUEBAR. See TRINCUMBAR.

TRAIN, a handſome well built city of Bari in the kingdom of Naples, having a harbour on the Adriatick, a noble caſtle, and an archiepiſcopal ſee; it lies 20 miles W. of Barri. Lat. 41. 21. N. long. 18. 16. E. *Buſching.*

TRANSILVANIA, a principality comprehending, at preſent, only part of the ancient Wallachia, being bounded on the N. by the Carpathian or Crapach mountains; on the S. by Wallachia proper; on the E. by Moldavia and part of Wallachia, and on the W. by Hungary upper and lower. The air is generally wholeſome and temperate, the ſoil producing corn, wine, and fruits; and it is every where encompaſſed with foreſts on the ſides of high hills and mountains, in which are mines of all ſorts of minerals, particularly iron and copper. Seven paſſes lead into this country formed by ſo many rivers, narrow, and all defended by forts with garriſons. Tranſilvania having been long a frontier country, muſt conſequently have been a ſcene of frequent devaſtation from contending powers, particularly the Turks and Imperialiſts.

TRAPANO, anciently TREPANUM, a city and conſiderable mart in the Val de Mazaro in the iſland of Sicily, ſituated on the peninſula facing the W. defended by a caſtle to the S. its haven is large, but expoſed to S. winds, and was one of the laſt places taken by the Romans from the Carthaginians. It lies 36 miles S. W. of Palermo. Lat. 38. 10. N. long. 12. 12. E. *Buſching.*

TRAPEZOND, or TREBIZOND, a walled city, having a harbour on the eaſtern part of Amaſia in Aſiatick Turkey, and on the S. coaſt of the Euxine ſea; but ill built and worſe peopled. It was the metropolis of an empire of the ſame name, founded by Alexis Commenus a Frenchman, in 1209, and which continued in the ſame family till 1460; when David, the laſt of that houſe, was ſubdued and put to death by Mahomet II. ſince which time it has continued in the poſſeſſion of the Turks. Its caſtle, which ſtands on a rock, is much neglected. It is the ſeat of a beglerbeg, and claims the title of an archiepiſcopal ſee. Lat. 42. 26. N. long. 42. 20. E. *Buſching.*

TRAVE, a river of Holſtein in lower Saxony, in Germany, riſing out of a large lake in the juriſdiction of Segeberg, and after a ſerpentine courſe by Segeberg, Oldeſlo, and Lubeck, falls into the Baltick at Travemund.

TRAVEMUND, the port town of Lubeck, in the duchy of Holſtein and lower Saxony, in Germany, ſituated at the mouth of the Trave, 10 miles N. E. of Lubeck. Lat. 54. 30. N. long. 10. 58. E. *Buſching.*

TRAW, a ſmall but ſtrong town of Dalmatia, built on an iſland of the Adriatick; it is the ſee of a biſhop, ſubject to the Venetians, and lies 15 miles E. of Spalatto. Lat. 43. 16. N. long. 17. 36. E. *Buſching.*

TRAYGNERA, a town of Valencia in Spain, near the borders of Catalonia, 34 miles S. of Tortoſa. Lat. 40. 34. N. long. 15 min. W.

TREBEGNA, a town of Turkiſh Dalmatia in Europe on the river Trebinſka, not far from the Adriatick, 64 miles S. E. of Spalatto. Lat. 42. 46. N. long. 19. 13. E. *Buſching.*

TREFURT, a town in the circle of upper Saxony in Germany, 24 miles W. of Saxe Gotha. Lat. 51. 16. N. long. 10. 15. E.

TREGONY, a borough in Cornwall, ſituated on the Falle, not far from St. Maws; it ſends 2 members to parliament.

TREILLEBOURG, a town of Schonen,

Schonen, a peninsula of Sweden, having a harbour on the Baltick, 30 miles S. E. of Copenhagen. Lat. 55. 36. N. long. 13. 37. E. *Busching*.

TRENT, the third large river in England, rising among the Moorlands in the N. W. side of Staffordshire, from whence it runs by Burton, Nottingham, Newark, and Gainsborough; and after being increased with many rivulets and streams, mixes with the Ouse, and changing its name into that of the Humber, falls into the German ocean below Hull.

TRENT, a bishoprick lying among the Alps, and in the circle of Austria. It is upwards of 60 miles from E. to W. and 40, where broadest, from N. to S. Its soil produces wine, oil, and fruit; but not much corn. It is subject to the house of Austria.

TRENT, the capital of the bishoprick of the same name, in Austria in Germany, on the river Adige, encompassed with steep unpassable hills, except from Tirol to the N. and Verona to the S. The city is about a mile in circuit and pretty populous, surrounded with a single wall, and defended by an old castle; it has many stately palaces and beautiful churches; in one of which, namely, St. Mary Major, sat the famous council of Trent. Since the treaty of Munster in 1649 the bishop is suffragan to the archbishop of Saltzburg, having before been subject to the Venetian patriarch of Aquileia. It lies 74 miles S. of Inspruck. Lat. 46. 10. N. long. 11. 5. E. *Busching*.

TREPTOW, a town of Pomerania in upper Saxony in Germany, having a strong castle on the Tollen-lake near the Baltick; subject to the king of Prussia; it lies 43 miles N. E. of Stetin. Lat. 54. 10. N. long. 15. 33. E. *Busching*.

TRESEN, or TROSA, a town of Sudermania in Sweden, situated on the Baltick, having a pretty harbour and a very good trade; it lies 32 miles S. E. of Stockholm. Lat. 59. 10. N. long. 17. 5. E.

TREVES. See TRIERS.

TREVI, the ancient TREBIA, an episcopal city of Ombria in the ecclesiastical state in Italy, situated on the Clitumness, 23 miles S. E. of Perugia. Lat. 43. 10. N. long. 13. 41. E. *Busching*.

TREVIGIO, or TREVISO, the capital of the Marca Trevigiano in the Venetian dominions on the Sile, reckoned impregnable; it is the see of a bishop, and lies 15 miles N. W. of Venice; subject to that republick. Lat. 45. 45. N. long. 12. 46. E. *Busching*.

TREVOUX, the capital of the principality of Dombes in Burgundy in France, situated on the E. bank of the Saone. It is noted for the literary pieces styled Le journal and le dictionaire de Trevoux; it lies 23 miles S. W. of Bourg. Lat. 46. 10. N. long. 4. 46. E. *Busching*.

TREZZO, a town of the Mantuan in Italy, situated on the Adda, 15 miles N. E. of Milan. Lat. 45. 30. N. long. 10. 14. E.

TRIANON, a royal palace, situated in the park of Versailles.

TRIERS, an electorate in the circle of the lower Rhine in Germany, bounded by Cologne, Berg, and Juliers on the N. by Lorrain and the palatinate on the S. by Luxemburg on the W. and by Wetteran on the E. It is 80 miles in length, and from 20 to 50 in breadth. The parts situated on the banks of the Rhine and Moselle are populous, and abound with good corn; but those on the S. and W. are barren, cold, woody, and ill peopled. The archbishop its sovereign, is second elector of of Germany.

TRIERS, or rather TREVES, a city of the lower Rhine in Germany, situated on the Moselle, being the capital of the electorate of the same name. It is equal to most towns

town in Europe for antiquity; was once very conſiderable, but now neither large nor populous; has been often taken, being indeed a place of no great ſtrength, and lies 60 miles S. of Cologne, and the ſame diſtance W. of Mentz. Lat. 49. 59. N. long. 6. 10. E. *Buſching.*

TRIESTE, the capital of Iſtria in Carniola, and circle of Auſtria in Germany, a ſmall but ſtrong and populous place, with a large harbour on the Adriatick, the only one which the houſe of Auſtria has in this country; it is the ſee of a biſhop, and defended by two caſtles. It was made a free port by the late emperor Charles VI. but on his loſing Naples and Sicily all his ſchemes of eſtabliſhing a great trade here vaniſhed. It lies 58 miles N. E. of Venice. Lat. 46. 10. N. long. 14. 14. E. *Buſching.*

TRING, a market town of Hertfordſhire, near which is one of the ſprings of the Thames, 24 miles from Hertford, and 33 from London.

TRINIDADA, an iſland in the American ocean, forming one ſide of the ſtreight of Paris, or Bocca de Drago in Terra Firma in S. America; it is 9 miles in length, and 60 in breadth. The climate is unwholſome, the iſland being generally covered with thick fogs; but the ſoil is good and proper for planting of ſugar-canes, tobacco, and maize, and abounds in all the fruits common to America. It belongs to the Spaniards. Lat. 10. 38. N. long. 60. 28. W.

TRINIDADA, an open town of Guatimala in New Spain in America, ſituated at the mouth of the river Belen, 124 miles S. E. of Guatimala; ſubject to Spain. Lat. 13. 12. N. long. 94. 17. W.

TRINCUMBAR, or TRANQUEBAR, a fortreſs and colony belonging to the Danes in the E. Indies, on the coaſt of Coromandel. The town is about 2 miles in circumference, and lies about 84 miles S. of fort St. George. Lat. 11. 50. N. long. 80. 58. E.

TRINO, the capital of a territory of the ſame name in Montferrat in Italy, a ſmall but ſtrong town, about a mile N. of the Po, and 36 miles N. E. of Turin; ſubject to the king of Sardinia. Lat. 45. 16. N. long. 8. 12. E. *Buſching.*

TRINQUEMALE, a ſea-port on the N. E. ſide of the iſland of Ceylon in the E. Indies, 115 miles N. E. of Candy. Lat. 9. 15. N. long. 80. 24. E.

TRIPOLI, among the ancients was a large kingdom, now an ariſtocratical republick in Africa; it is bounded on the N. by the Mediterranean, on the E. by Egypt; on the S. by Sara, or the great deſert; and on the W. partly by Tunis, and partly by Biledulgerid; extending 1000 miles along the Mediterranean from N. W. to S. E. but hardly 200 broad in any place; it has ſeveral cities, ſome of which are large and populous, particularly on the coaſts, where they carry on the pyratical buſineſs to great advantage. Near its capital the ſoil is tolerably fruitful, but to the eaſtward as far as Egypt is the ſandy deſart of Barca.

TRIPOLI, the metropolis of the republick of the ſame name in Africa, ſituated on the Mediterranean; it is not very large, but populous, and ſurrounded with good walls and other works. The inhabitants live chiefly by pyracies; though their country produces corn, wine, ſilk, and wool. Europeans trade with them in ſeveral articles, but their greateſt profit is by the ſlaves they take at ſea. Some valuable monuments of its ancient ſplendor are ſtill remaining. It lies 300 miles S. E. of Tunis. The dey of Tripoli is a ſort of doge or chief, as well as general of the whole nation, but is not ſo abſolute as thoſe of Algiers and Tunis: for here a Turkiſh baſhaw from the grand

ſignior reſides, who controuls the dey or ſovereign, and levies tribute on his ſubjects. Lat. 32. 54. N. long. 13. 13. E.

TRIPOLI, a city of Phœnicia, a province of Syria in Aſia, commodiouſly ſituated at the foot of mount Libanus, from whence a ſmall river runs through the city. It lies about a mile and a half from the Levant, and hath a commodious harbour defended by 6 ſquare caſtles or towers built along the ſhore. It is the ſeat of the Turkiſh viceroy or beglerbeg. The fields and gardens are well ſtocked with mulberry trees, and a conſiderable ſilk manufacture is carried on here. It lies 98 miles S. of Scanderoon. Lat. 34. 54. N. long. 36. 7. E. *Syſtem Geogr.*

TRIQUIER, or TREQUIER, an ancient city on the northern coaſt of Brittany in France; it is the ſee of a biſhop, and has a ſmall, but ſafe harbour, 48 miles W. of St. Malo. Lat. 48. 55. N. long. 3. 14. W.

TRIVENTO, a ſmall epiſcopal city of Moloiſe in the kingdom of Naples, ſituated on the Trigno, 54 miles N. E. of Naples. Lat. 41. 49. N. long. 15. 56. E.

TROJA, a ſmall city of the capitanate in the kingdom of Naples, ſituated at the foot of the Appennines, 58 miles N. E. of Naples. Lat. 41. 20. N. long. 16. 10. E.

TROIS RIVIERES, a town of Canada in N. America, ſituated on the river of St. Laurence, 50 miles S. of Quebec; ſubject to France. Lat. 46. 51. N. long. 75. 15. W.

TROKI, a town of Lithuania, and capital of a palatinate of the ſame name, 18 miles W. of Wilma. Lat. 55. 25. N. long. 25. 16. E. *Buſching.*

TRON. See TRUEN.

TROPEA, a city of the further Calabria in the kingdom of Naples, ſituated on the Tuſcan ſea on a high rock; it is the ſee of a biſhop, and lies 39 miles N. of Reggio. Lat. 39. 15. N. long. 16. 7. E. *Buſching.*

TROPEZ, ST. a ſmall, but ſtrong town of Provence in France, having an harbour on the Mediterranean, 28 miles E. of Toulon. Lat. 43. 21. N. long. 6. 37. E.

TROPPAW, a city of Sileſia in Germany, the capital of a duchy of the ſame name, 70 miles S. of Breſlaw. Lat. 50. 10. N. long. 17. 26. E.

TROWBRIDGE, a market town of Wiltſhire, ſituated on the Were, 29 miles N. W. of Saliſbury.

TROY, anciently ILIUM, the capital of Troas and Myſia in Aſia, ſituated on the Scamander, and near the Egean ſea, rendered famous by Homer and Virgil for the 10 years ſiege it ſuſtained from the Greeks. Its magnificent ruins ſhew that it was once a very conſiderable city, it lies 20 miles S. of the Helleſpont, and 100 N. of Smyrna. Lat. 39. 36. N. long. 26. 38. E. *Buſching.*

TROYES, a city of Champagne in France, and capital of the province of the Seine, one of the moſt conſiderable places in the kingdom for its linen and other manufactures. It is a large fortified place, the ſee of a biſhop, and lies 70 miles S. E. of Paris. Lat. 48. 21. N. long. 45. 16. E. *Buſching.*

TRUEN, or TRON, ST. a town in the county of Haſbain and biſhoprick of Liege, on the confines of Brabant in the Auſtrian Low-Countries, 20 miles S. E. of Louvain. Lat. 50. 51. N. long. 5. 13. E.

TRUGILLO, a town of Venezuela in Terra Firma in S. America, 120 miles S. of the lake of Maracaybo; ſubject to Spain. Lat. 7. 21. N. long. 69. 36. W.

TRURO, a borough of Cornwall and part of the port of Falmouth; it ſends 2 members to parliament, and lies 32 miles N. E. of the Lands end, and 274 W. of London.

TRUXILLO, anciently TURRIS JULIA, a town of Spaniſh Eſtremadura, ſituated on a hill, and the birth place of don Franciſco Pezzarro the conqueror of Peru. It lies

98 miles S. W. of Toledo. Lat. 39. 21. N. long. 6. 16. W. *Buſching*.

TRUXILLO, one of the chief cities of Peru near the ſea-ſhore, ſituated near the mouth of a river, 250 miles N. W. of Lima. Lat. Lat. 8°. 6'. 3". N. long. 77. 30. W. *Ulloa's Voyage*.

TRUXILLO, a town of Venezuela on the Terra Firma in S. America, 125 miles S. of the lake of Maracaybo; ſubject to Spain. Lat. 9. 21. N. long. 69. 16. W.

TRUXILLO, a town of Guatimala in New Spain in S. America, having an harbour at the bottom of St. Giles's bay on the gulf of Honduras, 300 miles N. E. of Amapalla. Lat. 15. 36. N. long. 88. 36. W.

TUAM, the ſee of an archbiſhop, once a famous city, now only a village in the county of Galway and province of Connaught in Ireland.

TUBINGEN. the 2d town of Wirtemberg-Stutgard, in Swabia in Germany, ſituated on the Neckar; ſubject to the duke of Wirtemberg. Lat. 48. 31. N. long. 8. 49. E. *Buſching*.

TUCUMAN, a province of S. America, and the S. W. diviſion of Paraguay; ſubject to Spain.

TUCUYO, a town of New Granada, in the Terra Firma in S. America, ſituated on a river of the ſame name, 200 miles S. of the city of Maracaybo; ſubject to Spain, Lat. 7. 10. N. long. 68. 36. W. *Syſtem Geogr.*

TUDELA, a town of Navarre in Spain, ſituated on the Ebro, over which is a ſtately bridge, 53 miles S. of Pampeluna. Lat. 42. 16. N. long. 1. 51. W. *Buſching*.

TULLE, a town of lower Limoſin in Guienne in France, ſituated at the confluence of the Coureze and Solan, 30 miles S. of Limoges. Lat. 45. 31. N. long. 31. 10. E. *Buſching*.

TULN, an ancient town of Auſtria in Germany, ſituated on a ſmall river of the ſame name, which at ſome diſtance falls into the Danube; it lies 15 miles W. of Vienna. Lat. 48. 31. N. long. 16. 15. E.

TUNBRIDGE, a town of Kent, ſituated on the Tun, a branch of the Medway, 33 miles from Canterbury, and 29 from London. It has ſeveral mineral ſprings to which there is a great reſort of nobility and gentry in ſummer.

TUNJA, a town of New Granada, in Terra Firma in S. America, 30 miles S. W. of Truxillo. Lat. 4. 51. N. long. 72. 13. W.

TUNIS, a kingdom in Barbary in Africa, once the celebrated republick of Carthage, but now reduced within a ſmall compaſs, being bounded on the E. by Tripoli; on the W. by the river Gualdibarbar, which parts it from Conſtantina; on the S. by Biledulgerid, properly ſo called; and on the N. by the Mediterranean; it is 200 miles in length from E. to W. along the coaſt of the Mediterranean, but of unequal breadth. The preſent Tuneſe are not the deſcendants of the ancient Carthagenians, but a medley of Goths, Vandals, Arabs, Moors, and Turks, blended with renegados of all nations and religions, ſo that they prove a neſt of deſperate banditti and pyrates. The ſoil and climate is much the ſame with that of Tripoli, as is alſo the government of this kingdom. The dey or ſovereign is abſolute, and being elected by the Turkiſh ſoldiers, is as liable to be depoſed and murdered by them as the dey of Algiers, who ſeldom reigns long. The inhabitants rarely apply themſelves to agriculture or trade, their chief employment being pyracy. The Europeans however carry on ſome commerce with them, which conſiſts in oil, olives, dates, ſoap, kali, or aſhes, oſtrich feathers, camels and horſes. The Jews who are very numerous here as in moſt of the coaſt towns of Barbary, are commonly their brokers. The Tuneſe

notwithſtanding their infamous original, value themſelves upon their nobility, and uſe the Moors and other inhabitants of Africa like ſlaves.

TUNIS, the capital of the kingdom of the ſame name in Barbary in Africa, ſituated on a plain; it is a populous place, about a league in circumference, walled, fortified, and defended by a ſtout caſtle. It ſtands near a large lake, 3 miles S. of the ruins of old Carthage, and 300 E. of Algiers. Lat. 36. 26. N. long. 10. 16. E.

TURCOMANNIA, the ancient Armenia Major, a province now of Turkey in Aſia; it is bounded on the S. by Meſopotamia, or Diarbeck proper; on the N. by Georgia; on the E. by Perſia; and on the W. by Cappadocia and Armenia Minor. Its capital is Erzerum.

TERENNE, a town of lower Limoſin and Guienne in France; it gave title to the celebrated marſhal of that name, and lies 40 miles S. of Limoges. Lat. 45. 8. N. long. 1. 21. E.

TURIN, the capital city of Piedmont, and the king of Sardinia's dominions in Italy, ſituated at the junction of the Po and Doria. The city is of a ſquare figure, finely fortified with 5 baſtions and other ſtrong works; the ſtreets are ſtrait, broad and handſome; the piazzas, palaces, churches, and other publick buildings grand and beautiful, and the royal palace remarkably elegant. In 1706 it held out a very hard ſiege of 10 weeks, when it was relieved by the army of the allies, commanded by the late duke of Savoy and prince Eugene, who attacked the French before the place and gained a complete victory, having taken the enemies cannon, with all their ammunition and baggage. In this action the duke of Orleans and marſhal Marſin were wounded, the latter mortally, and the ſame evening the duke entered his capital, which was reduced to a heap of ruins. It lies 100 miles S. W. of Milan, and the ſame number N. W. of Genoa. Lat. 44. 56. N. long. 7. 16. E. *Buſching.*

TURKEY, or TURKY, a conſiderable empire, containing ſeveral rich and extenſive countries in Europe, Aſia, and Africa. In Europe the Turks poſſeſs Romania, Bulgaria, Beſſarabia, Budziack, Moldavia, Walachia, Servia, part of Sclavonia and Hungary, Croatia, Boſnia, Dalmatia, Raguſa, ancient Greece, and in general the numerous iſlands on its coaſt, or in the Archipelago, with Oczakow Tartary, Tartary the leſs, and Crim Tartary, which three laſt are tributaries or allies to the Turks. In Aſia they are poſſeſſed of Anatolia, or Aſia Minor, the iſlands on the coaſt of Aſia Minor, Syria, Phœnicia, Paleſtine, or Judea, Arabia, Diarbeck or Meſopotamia, Yerack, or Chaldæa, Curdiſtan, or Aſſyria, Armenia Major, now Turcomania, part of Georgia, Mengrelia, and Circaſſia. In Africa, they are maſters of Egypt. Yet notwithſtanding the vaſt advantages that might be drawn from ſo great an extent of country, in the very heart of our continent; they are loſt to the Turks through their natural indolence, for they are above applying themſelves to trade and manufactures; theſe they leave to deſpiſed Chriſtians. The merchandiſe of other countries are carried to them in foreign bottoms, as in like manner are exported the produce and manufactures of their own, and all the advantage they reap is from the duties of exports and imports. The number of Chriſtians exceeds that of Mahometans, eſpecially in European Turkey, where they are allow'd the free exerciſe of their religion, in compenſation for their labour and induſtry, which are the main ſupport of this empire; and they are never forced into their armies, but left to follow their ſeveral employments; the gentry of Turkey taking the defence

fence of their country, and the buſineſs of foreign conqueſts entirely upon themſelves. The commodities exported from Turkey, are principally raw ſilks, carpets, goats hair, and wool, mohair, cotton, woollen, yarn, dimities, chagrins, cordovants, coffee, turpentine, terra Lemina, rhubarb, gum Arabick, opium, chinchina root, and other drugs, wine, oil, figs, raiſins, dates, &c. The grand ſeignior, or Ottoman emperor, is an abſolute ſovereign, and the throne hereditary; for though his guards called the janizaries, frequently depoſe him as they pleaſe, they commonly prefer the neareſt relation to the imperial dignity. The grand ſeignior indeed has an abſolute authority over the inhabitants of the ſeraglio, his baſſas and officers, as well as over his Chriſtian ſubjects, yet the Turkiſh gentry who have no places at court, or dependance on the ſovereign, enjoy their liberties and properties, and pay no taxes to the government, the attempting to impoſe which, or any innovation of their cuſtoms in the leaſt, would hazard the depoſing of the grand ſeignior. His baſſa, governors, and officers of ſtate, together with the inhabitants of the ſeraglio, and even the janizaries are the children of Chriſtian parents, either taken in war, or purchaſed from Georgia or Circaſſia, and trained up by the Turks in military diſcipline, from their infancy, and in the Mahometan religion. The Turkiſh militia is very numerous, but the flower of all, and their chief dependance are the janizaries, of which 25,000 are always in pay. Other troops bear this name, but are not enrolled with the former, and may amount to about 100,000 in the whole Turkiſh empire. The ſedar or commanding officer of the janizaries in every province, takes money of the Turks to be entered into this body; ſo that each by this means purchaſes the privilege of committing any outrages with impunity, and being ſcreened from juſtice; ſince a janizary is accountable to none but his officers, for any violence he may commit. The general of this militia is called aga of the janizaries, and is always choſen out of the royal chamber of the ſeraglio; becauſe as it is an office of great importance, it is thought neceſſary to be entruſted to one whoſe education and preferment has made him a creature of the court. The Turkiſh cavalry or ſpahis, being like the infantry or janizaries, trained up in warlike exerciſes, compoſe a formidable body. Beſides theſe are great bodies of forces in every province, which conſtitute their numerous armies. But their numbers often occaſion their defeat, as they charge in too great confuſion. However the renegade baſha Bonneval, having introduced the French diſcipline among them, they made a good advantage of it in the recovery of the vaſt extent of country S. of the Danube. The Turks, conſidering their extenſive dominions, which lie on ſeveral ſeas, with their many commodious harbours, are but weak in maritime forces, principally owing to their neglect of navigation and foreign commerce, ſo that they are in great want of good mariners, ſkilful pilots, and experienced officers; thoſe which belong to the grand ſeignior, ſcarcely knowing how to uſe the compaſs. The revenues of the grand ſeignior are partly fixed, and partly caſual. The fixed are thoſe ariſing from the cuſtoms, the capitation or poll tax, impoſed upon the Jews and the Chriſtians, the exciſe upon all the produce of the ſoil, and the annual ſums from the tributaries, beſides 5 millions of livres returned from Egypt. The caſual revenues conſiſt in inheritances; the prince being heir to the great and ſmall to whom he gave penſions, and alſo to the ſoldiers when they die without children. If only daughters are left he receives two thirds of the eſtate.

The spoils of the great men of the porte, and of the bassas rise to an immense sum; very often the grand seignior does not stay for their dying a natural death, or give them time to conceal their treasure; but their gold, silver, jewels, and heads are carried at once to the seraglio. Besides such as the sultan gratifies with any post of consequence, are indispensibly obliged to make him presents. The established religion throughout Turkey, is Mahometanism, or that propagated by the impostor Mahomet, but Christians and Jews are tolerated among them. *Busching.*

TURNHOUT, a small city in the Austrian Low Countries, 24 miles N. E. of Antwerp. Lat. 51. 24. N. long. 4. 51. E. *Busching.*

TURSIS, a town of the basilicate, in the kingdom of Naples in Italy, 10 miles N. W. of Taranto bay, and 55 S. W. of Barri. Lat. 40 20. N. long. 17. 10. E.

TUSCANY, part of the ancient Etruria, being bounded on the N. by the Marca d'Ancona, Romagna, Bolognese, Modenese, and Parmesan; by the Tuscan sea on the S. by the duchy of Urbino, the Perugiano, Orvietano, St. Peter's Patrimony, and duchy of Castro on the E. and by the sea and the republick of Genoa, on the W. Its extent from N. to S. is computed at about 130 miles, and from E. to W. something less than 120. Tho' some parts of this country lie in the barren Appenines with very cold air, and few towns or inhabitants; yet here are several rich valleys. The mountains yield mines; the hills and dales are covered with vines, producing excellent wine, besides citrons, lemons, oranges, olives, &c. and the plains with corn of all sorts, rice, and whatever is necessary, useful, or delightful. No country is better planted with mulberry trees for feeding their silk worms, and thereby enabling the natives to make the most valuable silks. The government of this duchy was despotick; the duke's council being composed of a few confidents, only in cases of difficulty, he called 12 counsellors to their assistance, who were men of experience. Since this country came into the hands of the duke of Lorrain, (now emperor) having been obliged to quit his paternal duchy to France, in lieu of this, it is under a regency at Florence, under which the people are governed by their ancient laws, the present duke having made no alterations in them, but rather confirmed those ancient privileges they enjoyed, while they were a free people. The revenues of this duchy are computed to amount to one million of ducats, arising from the tenths of the yearly value of every house, the tenth of all estates sold, the ground rents of the houses in Leghorn, and other cities, 8 per cent. out of the portions of women that marry, 5 shillings on every head of cattle when sold, and almost a general excise on all provisions. Besides the ordinary militia, he has only his guards, and some armed galleys at sea. And upon occasion he hires mercenaries, particularly Swiss troops. In Tuscany are the dominions of other sovereigns, as those of the republick of Lucca, the state Delle Presidii, belonging to the Spaniards, and some other domains which have particular proprietors.

TUTBERY, or STUTESBURY, a market town of Staffordshire, near the Dove, before its junction with the Trent, 18 miles from Stafford, and 120 from London.

TUTICORIN, or TUTUCURIN, a factory belonging to the Dutch in Madura, a province of the E. Indies, 60 miles E. of cape Comorin. Lat. 8. 35. N. long. 77. 10. E. *Busching.*

TUXFORD, a market town of Nottinghamshire, 20 miles from Nottingham, and 131 from London.

TUY, a pleaſant walled city of Galicia in Spain, near the mouth of a river of the ſame name; it is the ſee of a biſhop, and lies 14 miles E. of Vigo. Lat. 42. 16. N. long. 9. 10. W. *Buſching.*

TWEED, a large river of Scotland, riſing on the confines of Clydeſdale, from which it runs eaſtward through Tweeddale, and afterwards dividing the the ſhire of the Mers, from Tiviotdale and Northumberland, falls into the German ocean at Berwick. In its courſe it receives ſeveral rivulets and ſtreams, and abounds with ſalmon.

TWEEDDALE, or the SHIRE OF PEEBLES, a county of Scotland, bounded on the E. with Etrick foreſt; on the S. with part of the foreſt of St. Mary Lough and Annandale; on the W. with the Overward of Clydeſdale; and on the N. with part of Calbermoor, the head of Northeſk and Midlothian.

TWERE, the capital of a duchy of the ſame name in Ruſſia, on the confluence of the Twertza and Wolga, 90 miles N. of Moſcow. Lat. 57. 25. N. long. 30. 38. E.

TYRE, anciently the capital of Phœnicia, in Syria, and Aſiatick Turkey, with a harbour on the Levant, once famous for its trade, ſtrength, and opulence, but now lies in ruins, 64 miles S. W. of Damaſcus. Lat. 32. 32. N. long. 38. E.

TYRNAW, a little town of upper Hungary, ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria; here 12 Jews were burnt alive for ſacrificing a Chriſtian infant; it lies 35 miles N. E. of Preſburg. Lat. 48. 26. N. long. 19. E.

TYROL. See TIROL.

TYRONE, a county in the province of Ulſter in Ireland, has Londonderry on the N. the river Liffey, and part of Fermannagh on the W. part of Antrim on the E. and part of Fermannagh, Monachan, and Armagh, on the S. and S. W.

TYSTAD, a town of N. Jutland in Denmark, and in the dioceſe of Aulburg, on the iſthmus formed by the German ocean and Lymford gulf, 50 miles W. of Aalburg town. Lat. 57. N. long. 8. 17. E.

VAB

VABRES, a thinly peopled city of Rovergne in Guienne, in France, with a biſhop's ſee, 55 miles N. E. from Toulouſe. Lat. 4. 50. N. long. 2. 30. E.

VACHA, a town of Heſſe Caſſel, ſubject to the landgrave, confining on Franconia, 40 miles S. E. of the city of Heſſe Caſſel. Lat. 50. 56. N. long. 10. E.

VADA, a town of Tuſcany in Italy, with a harbour on the Tuſcan ſea, 10 miles S. of Leghorn. Lat. 43. 17. N. long. 11. 20. E.

VADO, a town of the Genoeſe territories in Italy, with a port, 3 miles W. of Savona. Lat. 44. 16. N. long. 9. 7. E.

VAENA, a town of Andaluſia in Spain, 25 miles S. E. of Cordova. Lat. 37. 30. N. long. 4. 6. W.

VAIHINGEN, a town of the duchy of Wirtemberg, and circle of Swabia in Germany, on the Neckar, 26 miles S. W. of Hailbron. Lat. 48. 50. N. long. 8. 46. E.

VAISON, a ſmall city of Avignon in Provence, in France; it is the ſee of a biſhop, lies 29 miles N. E. of Avignon, and is ſubject to the pope. Lat. 44. 18. N. long. 5 min. E.

VAL, a village 3 miles W. of Maeſtricht, in the biſhoprick of Liege, in the Netherlands, famous for a ſharp battle fought near it, July 2, 1744, between the allies commanded by the duke of Cumberland, and the French under marſhal count Saxe; when the former being overpowered by numbers, and after a great ſlaughter on both ſides,

parti-

particularly of the French, retreated to Maeſtricht in good order, under the cannon of that place.

VALAIS, a valley lying E. and W. of about 100 miles extent, between high mountains among the Alps, with Switzerland on the N. and E. being ſeparated from the canton of Berne by the Rhone; it has the Milaneſe, and duchy of Aoſta, on the S. and Savoy on the W. and is divided into upper and lower; the firſt conſiſting of ſeven independent communities; and the ſecond of ſix. They are both very populous, and contain 55 pariſhes, which form a republick, in alliance with the Swiſs cantons, and are all Roman catholicks. A great part of the country is frequently overflown by the Rhone, which bounds it all along to the lake of Geneva. It produces all ſorts of good grapes, particularly the muſcadine; there is no want of wheat, rye, and barley, with variety of fruits. Their harveſt, according to the ſituation of the country, is ſo unequal, that in one day's journey, a traveller meets with all the 4 ſeaſons; but it begins in the valleys in May, and ends in the mountains in October.

VALDIVIA. See BALDIVIA.

VALENCE, a walled city of Valentinois and Dauphiné, in France, on the E. bank of the Rhone, with the ſee of a biſhop, 48 miles S. of Lions. Lat. 45. N. long. 4. 50. E.

VALENCIA, a province of Spain, lying on the E. along the Mediterranean; on the N. it hath Aragon; on the W. New Caſtile and Murcia, and the ſmall tract of it towards the S. borders on the laſt mentioned province.

VALENCIA, a city of Spain, and the capital of the province of the ſame name on the river Turio. Its form is almoſt round, and has a ſtout wall with ſeveral towers. It ſtands in a very fertile country, abounding with corn, wine, oil, fruits, &c. The inhabitants amount to 15000 families. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and has an univerſity. The city is abundantly ſupplied with water, not only from the river which runs along it, but by an incredible number of deep wells, dug almoſt in every houſe. In 1705, after Catalonia had ſubmitted to Charles of Auſtria, this city likewiſe opened her gates to the earl of Peterborough, and the Engliſh forces; but after the defeat of Almanza in 1707, the duke of Orleans, at the head of the Spaniſh forces recovered it, and the inhabitants have ſince been ſtripped of the greateſt part of their ancient privileges. Trade and manufactures flouriſh here, the principal of the latter is that of ſilk, which the women and children ſpin before their houſes. They export large quantities of wine, oil, and fruit; and the inhabitants have an eaſy and agreeable converſation, without any of that ſtiffneſs obſervable in the reſt of Spain; it lies 180 miles S. E. of Madrid. Lat. 39. 20. N. long. 35 min. W.

VALENCIA, or VALENZA DE ALCANTARA, a town of Spaniſh Eſtremadura, on the confines of Portugal, 32 miles N. of Bajadox, Lat. 39. 15. N. long. 7. 30. E.

VALENCIA, a town of Terra Firma in S. America, near the W. extremity of the Toncarigua lake, 45 miles S. of Porto Cavallo. Lat. 10. N. long. 67. 30. W.

VALENCIENNES, a ſtrong, large, and well built city of Hainault, in the French Netherlands, on the Scheld; it is defended by a citadel, has ſluices that can lay the country round under water; it has conſiderable ſilk, and linen manufactures, and an univerſity; it was taken by the French from the Spaniards in 1674, in whoſe poſſeſſion it ſtill continues; it lies 15 miles S. of Tournay. Lat. 50. 25. N. long. 3. 24. E.

VALENZA, a ſtrong town of Laumellineſe, in the duchy of Milan in Italy, on the Po; ſubject to the

the king of Sardinia, 43 miles S. W. of Milan city. Lat. 45. N. long. 9. E.

VALKENBURG, by the French called FAUQUEMONT, a town of Limburg, in the Netherlands, subject to the Dutch, 9 miles E. of Maestricht. Lat. 51. N. long. 5. 55. E.

VALKOWAR, a town of Sclavonia, on the Danube, subject to the house of Austria, and 60 miles N. W. of Belgrade. Lat. 45. 46. N. long. 20. 20. E.

VALLADOLID, an ancient city of old Castile in Spain, on the banks of the Pisuerga, in a most delightful situation, on a fertile plain. The inhabitants make up about 4000 families, among whom is a great number of nobility and gentry; it is the see of a bishop, has an university, and a considerable trade. Among other stately buildings, the great piazza is one of the noblest, being the model of that of Madrid, consisting of 500 arches with gilded balconies. This city is walled, but not a place of strength; here are about 70 convents for both sexes. It lies 86 miles N. W. of Madrid. Lat. 41. 37. N. long. 4. 50. W.

VALLADOLID, a town of Honduras, on a river falling into a gulf of that name, in Mexico, in America, 170 miles S. W. of Truxillo. Lat. 14. N. long. 51. W.

VALLENGIN, a town, and the capital of the county of the same name in Switzerland, a little republick under the protection of the king of Prussia, near Neufchattel-lake, and 25 miles N. W. of Berne. Lat. 47. 10. N. long. 6. 40. E.

VALERY, ST. a sea port town of Picardy in France, on the English channel, at the mouth of the Somme; it has a good trade, and lies 45 miles N. of Rouen.

VALONA, a town of Albania in European Turkey, with a harbour on a fine bay of the Adriatick, 40 miles S. of Durazzo. Lat. 41. 6. N. long. 20. 5. E.

VALONA. See VOLONA.

VALOIS, a dutchy in the isle of France, lying on the E. of Beauvoisis, between that and Soissonnois on the Seine, Marne, and Ouse.

VALPARAISO, a town of St. Jago and the port of that city, in Chili in S. America on the Pacifick ocean, 50 miles N. of St. Jago, and subject to Spain. Lat. 33. 30. S. long. 77. 28. W.

VALTELINE, the S. E. subdivision of the Grisons, a fine valley and populous country in Switzerland, through which runs the river Adda.

VALVERDE, a town of Beira in Portugal, near the confines of Spanish Estremadura, 27 miles N. of Alcantara. Lat. 39. 46. N. long. 7 min. W.

VAN, a large and populous city of Turcomania, in Turkey in Asia, on the N. extremity of the lake bearing its name, and on the confines of Persia; it has a mountain castle with a numerous garrison of Turks, and lies 100 miles N. W. of Tauris. Lat. 38. 30. N. long. 44. 30. E.

VAN, a lake near the last mentioned town, about 50 miles in circuit, abounding in fish.

VANDALIA, the ancient seat of the Vandals, being the countries of Mecklenburg and Pomerania in Germany, on the S. shore of the Baltick; it is still a subdivision of this country, and Gustrow its capital.

VANNES, or VENNES, the capital city of lower Brittany in France, on two little rivers, which unite and form a port on the bay of Biscay; is the see of a bishop, and lies 50 miles N. W. of Nantz. Lat. 47. 40. N. long. 2. 37. W.

VARNA, a town of Bulgaria in Turkey in Europe, at the W. extremity of the Euxine sea, 120 miles N. of Constantinople. Lat. 43 deg. N. long. 28. 45. E.

VASSERBURG, or rather WASSERBURG, a town of Bavaria in Germany on the Jan, lying 30 miles E. of Munich. Lat. 48. 6. N. long. 12. 15. E.

VATICAN, a very magnificent palace belonging to the pope in the city of Rome, ſituated on one of the 7 hills upon which old Rome was built. It conſiſts of ſeveral thouſand rooms, and other parts, of which the moſt admired, are its grand ſtaircaſe, the pope's apartments, but eſpecially the library, a beautiful ſtructure, incapable of any further improvements, and the richeſt repoſitory in the world, both for printed and manuſcript books.

VAUDEMONT, the capital of a country of the ſame name in Lorrain, now ſubject to France, ſituated between the Maes and Moſelle, 15 miles S. W. of Nancy. Lat. 48. 27. N. long. 5. 50. E.

VAUDOIS, or LUCERNE, valleys of Piedmont in Italy, lying N. of Saluzzo, the principal town is Lucerne. They are become famous for the Vaudois or Waldenſes, the diſciples of one Peter Waldo or Vaud, a merchant of Lyons in France; who from a ſerious turn of mind upon the ſudden death of a friend, applied himſelf cloſely to the ſtudy of the ſcriptures, and thereby diſcovering the errors and ſuperſtition of the church of Rome, he ſeriouſly expoſed them in 1160, and for that reaſon was baniſhed France: upon which he retired into theſe Alpine valleys, whoſe diſciples ſtill retain their enmity againſt the Romiſh church, and upon that account have undergone many ſevere perſecutions from the dukes of Savoy.

VAUDREVANGE, a town of Lorrain on the Sare, near which, ſince it has come into the hands of the French, they have built the ſtrong fort of St. Loues, it lies 50 miles N. E. of Nancy. Lat. 49. 29. N. long. 6. 37. E.

VAUGE, high mountains dividing Alſace from Lorrain to the W. and the latter from the Franche Comté.

VAUR, a town of Languedoc in France, ſituated on the Agent, 18 miles E. of Toulouſe. Lat. 43. 46. N. long. 1. 30. E.

UBEDA, a well walled city of Andaluſia in Spain, on a hill with a ſtrong caſtle, 45 miles N. E. of Granada. Lat. 38 deg. N. long. 3. 6. W.

UBERLINGEN, a free imperial city, and ſovereign ſtate of Swabia in Germany, on the lake of Conſtance, and in the territory of Furſtenburg, 10 miles N. of Conſtance city. Its inhabitants are Lutherans. Lat. 47. 45. N. long. 9. 8. E.

UBES, ST. corruptly for SETUBAL, a conſiderable ſea-port of Eſtremadura in Spain, on a capacious bay of the ocean, and 21 miles S. of Liſbon. It is a walled ſtrong town, much reſorted to by the northern nations, eſpecially for the ſalt made here, which they carry to the American plantations. The country round it has plenty of good wine, and fruit, and is one of the moſt flouriſhing places in the kingdom, but ſuffered much by the late earthquake in the capital. Lat. 38. 36. N. long. 9. 30. E.

UCKERMUNDE, a town of Pomerania and circle of upper Saxony in Germany, where the Uker falls into the Groſs Hoff, a bay of the Baltick, 25 miles N. W. of Stetin. Lat. 53. 45. N. long. 15. 22. E.

UDENSKOI, a town of Siberia or Ruſſian Tartary, on the S. E. bank of the Baikul lake, and in the road of the caravans from Tobolſkoi to China, 1000 miles N. W. of Peking, and 1200 E. of Tobolſkoi. Lat. 53. 34. N. long. 96. 30. E.

UDINO, an ancient city, and the capital of Friuli, in the Venetian territories in Italy, ſurrounded with a ſtout wall, 25 miles N. of Aquileia. Lat. 46. 30. N. long. 13. 20. E.

VECHT, or VETCHT, a town on the borders of Diepholt in the bishoprick of Munster and Westphalia in Germany, 30 miles N. of Osnaburg. Lat. 53 deg. N. long. 7. 52. E.

VECHT, a river of the United Provinces of Holland, which running from E. to W. across Overyssel, falls into the Zuyder-see below Swatzsluys.

VEIT, ST. a town of upper Carinthia, in the circle of Austria in Germany, subject to the house of Austria, and lies 7 miles N. of Clagenfurt. Lat. 47. 10. N. long. 14 min. E.

VEIT, ST. a town of Carniola and Austria in Germany, at the mouth of the Flaum in the Adriatick, subject to the archduke of Austria, and 50 miles S. of Laubach. Lat 45. 40. N. long. 15 min. E.

VELA, a noted cape of the Terra Firma in S. America, 180 miles N. E. of St. Martha. Lat. 12 deg. N. long. 73. 30. W.

VELAY, a subdivision of the province of Languedoc in France, lying on the N. E.

VELEZ, a city of New Castile in Spain, near the Mediterranean, with a strong castle, 45 miles N. E. of Toledo. Lat. 40. 5. N. long. 3. 20. W.

VELDENTZ, a town of the palatinate in the lower Rhine in Germany, on the E. bank of the Moselle, 15 miles E. of Triers city, and subject to the palatine elector. Lat. 50. 10. N. long. 6. 35. E.

VELIKA, a town of Sclavonia in European Turkey, subject to the house of Austria, 60 miles N. W. of Possega. Lat. 46. 15. N. long. 17. 31. E.

VELLETRI, a city in the Campania of Rome, and pope's dominions in Italy, with the see of a bishop, 20 miles E. of Rome. Lat. 41. 40. N. long. 13. 20. E.

VENAFRO, a small episcopal town in the Terra di Lavoro, in the kingdom of Naples in Italy, near the Volturno, 25 miles N. of the city of Naples. Lat. 41. 30. N. long. 14. 50. E.

VENAISIN, a territory of France, bounded on the E. by Provence; on the N. by Dauphiné; on the S. by the river Durance; and on the W. by the Rhone; subject to the pope; its capital is Avignon.

VENANT, ST. a town of Artois in the French Low Countries, on the banks of the Lys. Taken by the Allies, October 29, 1710. It lies 20 miles N. of Arras, and as many W. of Lisle. Lat. 50. 42. N. long. 2. 30. E.

VENCE, a city of a province in France, on the confines of Piedmont, 10 miles W. of Nice; the see of a bishop. Lat. 43. 45. N. long. 7. E.

VENDÔME, a city of Orleanois, and the capital of Vendomois in France on the Loire. It gives title of duke to a celebrated marshal, and lies 37 miles W. of Orleans. Lat. 47. 48. N. long. 1 deg. W.

VENEZUELA, a province of Terra Firma in S. America, comprehending Caracos, bounded by new Andalusia on the E. new Granada on the S. Rio de la Hacha on the W. and the N. sea on the N. Being 400 miles in length, and 300 broad. Along the sea coast of this province are high mountains and deep valleys, pointing to the shore from S. to N. It abounds with wild game, the soil produces plenty of corn, and they have 2 harvests a year, with rich pastures, fruit, sugar, and tobacco, and their plantations of cacao reckoned the best in America: Here also are gold sands, so that in this province are as many populous towns as in any part of the Spanish dominions in America.

VENEZUELA, a spacious gulf of the Terra Firma coast of S. America, which communicates by a narrow streight with Maracaybo-lake.

VENICE, a republick in Italy, whose dominions lie on the continent

nent in Dalmatia, with the iſlands on its coaſts and in the Ægean ſea, That part of them on the Mainland, is bounded by the Griſons, Trent, and Tirol on the N. by Carniola and the gulf of Venice on the E. by Romania and the duchy of Mantua on the S. and the Milaneſe on the W. being 180 miles in length, and 100 in breadth. It is a champain country, its ſoil fruitful, producing corn and wine, with rich paſtures and plenty of ſilk, and all ſorts of cattle. The fleſh of their hogs are eſteemed, and the ſheep of Padua have very fine wool.

VENICE, city of, the capital of the duchy, or dogado of Venice, and all the Venetian territories ſtanding in the lagunes of the Adriatick, about 5 miles from the continent. Theſe lagunes were little iſlands, or ſpots of ground, appearing above the ſea, which overflowed the neighbouring parts. To which, upon the invaſion of Italy, by the Goths and Huns, in the 5th century, ſeveral wealthy men both from Padua and other contiguous parts fled hither, where they might probably live in ſafety with their wealth from thoſe dreadful invaders. Accordingly they began in 420, or 421 to lay the firſt foundation of this city on 72 lagunes, of which iſlands at this day, there is a greater number than this city ſtands upon. It is ſo happily ſituated that no enemy, either by land or ſea, can approach it: and the acceſs to theſe lagunes is ſo difficult, that it has been thought unneceſſary to incloſe it with a wall, nor has it been beſieged ſince its firſt foundation, during a ſpace of above 1200 years. Its numerous palaces and lofty towers, riſing as it were out of the water, without any thing to intercept the proſpect, make a grand appearance, whether one views it from the land or ſea. Its circuit is about 6 miles, and the number of its inhabitants about 20,000; here are a vaſt many canals, by means of which one may go by water to any part of the city; on theſe canals are no quays for walking, and ſometimes they take up the whole ſpace from one ſide of the ſtreet to the other. Over the ſeveral canals are upwards of 450 bridges, the moſt remarkable of which is the Rialto, conſiſting of one arch the third part of a circle, and 90 feet wide, built over the grand canal. The piazza of St. Mark has not its equal any where for magnificent buildings, and thoſe on the grand canal are moſt of them ſtately palaces, faced with marble and pillars of ſeveral orders. The rooms are commonly hung with gilt leather or tapeſtry, and their bedſteads of iron, conſequently they yield no ſhelter to the vermin common in London, Paris, and other cities. But with theſe advantages they have bad cellaring for their wine, and their water is not good, except what is brought from the Mainland; and in ſummer their canals emit a noiſome ſtench. The ſovereignty in Venice is an abſolute ariſtocracy, and lodged in the nobility, the number of which is at preſent 1500, and theſe conſtitute the grand council or aſſembly of the ſtates. They are ſtiled noble Venetians, and their honours are hereditary. The doge of Venice is cloathed in royal robes, and has all the pageantry of a ſovereign prince, but very little ſhare in the government. Beſides the grand council, which is the legiſlature, here are ſeveral other councils which have the adminſtration committed to them; and one of theſe may impriſon and put to death any nobleman, and even the doge himſelf, without bringing him to a trial. Tho' the noblemen of the city of Venice have great privileges, thoſe on the continent, of ancient original, have hardly any, nor are they at all reſpected in Venice. The force of the republick, both at ſea and land, ſcarce amount to 24,000, of which about 12,000 are uſually

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in the field. They pretend, indeed, they can raiſe a much greater number; and that they could in caſe of neceſſity fit out 30 men of war, 100 galleys, and 10 galleaſſes, tho' one can hardly imagine how they could man half that number: for their ſtate hath loſt a conſiderable ſhare of its former ſtrength, thro' the number of conqueſts they have made on Terra Firma, which have raiſed the jealouſy and reſentment of Chriſtian powers; and was likely ſome centuries ago to have proved their utter deſtruction. But the Venetians ſeldom engage the Turks at ſea without foreign aſſiſtance: a nobleman of Venice is always generaliſſimo at ſea; but for land ſervice they commonly chuſe ſome foreign general who is attended by ſeveral ſenators, without whom he can do nothing, and they prefer Swiſs, Germans, and other foreign troops before their own ſubjects. But they deſire, as it is their intereſt, to live in peace with other powers, war hurting their traffick which is their chief ſupport: tho' this was much more conſiderable, when they were the carriers of all the Aſiatick goods from Alexandria, and diſtributed theſe to all the countries of Europe. They have, however, commodities and manufactures of their own to trade with, as wrought ſilks of ſeveral ſorts, brocades, gold and ſilver ſtuffs, damaſks and velvets. Their exports are wine, oil, fruits, ſteel, copper, glaſs, eſſences, &c. and what merchandize they purchaſe in Turkey are taken off in Germany. Tho' the religion of Venice be the Romiſh, the pope has no authority here, being looked on as no more than a temporal prince. Their church is under the patriarchs of Aquileia and Venice, who are entirely ſubject to the ſtate, and are no better than cyphers; and the court of inquiſition can put none of their decrees in execution, without the leave of the republick; ſo that Venice is not governed by prieſts or monks, who may take what liberties they pleaſe, in their manner of life, provided they do not meddle with the ſtate: and the nuns of Venice have not a much better character for chaſtity than their clergy. The patriarch was for reſtraining the liberties taken in the religious houſes in Venice, and for that end began with the nuns of St. Laurence; but they plainly told him they were noble Venetians, and choſe that manner of life for their own conveniency, and would not be ſubject to his regulations: and the ſenate at laſt interpoſing deſired he would deſiſt. The Greeks, Armenians, and Jews, are allowed the free exerciſe of their religion; and thoſe of any other, or even none, may live quietly and without moleſtation, provided they neither ſpeak againſt that of the country, nor meddle with ſtate affairs. But no jeſuits are allowed to live here, except ſuch as are natives of the ſtate, and whoſe ſuperior muſt be one born in this metropolis. This city, in general, is neatly built, and the flooring of the houſes, which are elegantly furniſhed, is particularly admired, being made of a red cement, ſo hard and ſmooth that you may ſee your face in it. But of this rich and fine city it may be ſaid, that from the ſcarcity of fewel, and even earth to cover their dead, the dampneſs of the air and ſtagnation of the canals, with other the inconveniencies above-mentioned, it may be an agreeable place to ſpend a month or two in, but not to be confined in all one's life. It lies 152 miles E. of Milan, and 226 N. of Rome. Lat. 45. 46. N. long. 13. 17. E. *Buſching.*

VENLO, a ſtrong town of Dutch Gueiderland in the United Provinces of Holland, having a rampart and ditch three miles in compaſs, beſides other works. It ſtands on the Maes, 10 miles S. of Guelder. Lat.

51. 35. N. long. 6. 28. E. *Buſching.*

VENNES. See VANNES.

VENOSA, a town of the baſilicate in the kingdom of Naples in Italy; it is the ſee of a biſhop, and ſaid to have been the birth-place of Horace. Lat. 41. 12. N. long. 16. 41. E. *Buſching.*

VENTA DE CRUZ, a town of the iſthmus of Darien in S. America, where the Spaniſh merchandize, from Panama to Porto-bello, is embarked on the river Chagre, 40 miles S. of the latter, and 20 N. of the former. Lat. 9. 26. N. long. 81. 36. W.

VENTIMIGLIA, a ſea-port town in the Genoeſe territories in Italy, ſituated at the mouths of the Bibera and Rotta on the Mediterranean; it is the ſee of a biſhop, and lies 18 miles E. of Nice. Lat. 43. 51. N. long. 7. 36. E. *Buſching.*

VERA, a town of Granada in Spain, having an harbour on the Mediterranean, 44 miles S. W. of Carthagena. Lat. 37. 23. N. long. 1. 44. W.

VERA CRUZ, the grand port of New Spain in the province of Tlaſcala, or los Angelos in Mexico in America, having a ſafe harbour, protected by a fort, on a rock of a neighbouring iſland called St. John d'Ulva in the gulf of Mexico. It is a place of very great extent, and for trade one of the moſt conſiderable perhaps in the world, being the natural center of the American treaſure, and the magazine of all the merchandize ſent from New Spain, or that is tranſported thither from Europe. It receives a prodigious quantity of E. India commodities over land from Acapulco, being brought hither from the Philippine iſlands. Upon the annual arrival of the flota here from Old Spain, a fair is opened which laſts many weeks, when this place may be ſaid to be immenſely rich. Its ſituation is unwholſome from the rank bogs about it, and the ſoil being barren. Vera Cruz having been taken and plundered ſeveral times by the buccaneers, the Spaniards have built forts and placed centinels along the coaſt: their ordinary garriſon conſiſts only of 60 horſe and two companies of foot. At the old town 15 or 16 miles further W. Cortez landed on Good-friday 1518, and being determined to conquer Mexico or die, ſunk the ſhips that tranſported his handful of men hither. La Vera Cruz ſtands 215 miles S. E. of the city of Mexico. Lat. 18. 41. N. long. 102. 18. W. *Syſtem Geogr.*

VERAGUA, a province of Guatimala and Mexico in N. America, bounded on the W. by Coſta-rica, on the E. by Panama, on the N. by the gulf of Mexico, and on the S. by the Pacifick ocean. This province was granted to Columbus the firſt diſcoverer of the country, and his poſterity, with the title of duke. It is very mountainous, woody, and barren, but has inexhauſtible mines of ſilver, and ſome of gold, the duſt of the latter being found in the ſands of the rivers. Its capital is Santa Fé. *Syſtem Geogr.*

VERA PAZ, or COBAN, the capital of a province in Mexico in America, ſituated on the W. ſide of a river running into Golfo Dolce, 184 miles E. of Guatimala. Lat. 15. 10. N. long. 93. 14. W.

VERCELLI, a city of Piedmont in Italy, ſituated at the confluence of the Seſia and Cerva, defended by 14 regular baſtions, a citadel and caſtle; is the ſee of a biſhop, and lies 42 miles N. E. of Turin, ſubject to the king of Sardinia. Lat. 45. 21. N. long. 8. 24. E. *Euſching.*

VERD, CAPE DE, a headland on the W. coaſt of Africa, 40 miles N. W. of the mouth of the Gambia. Lat. 14. 43. N. long. 17. 6. W.

VERD, ISLANDS, a cluſter of iſlands lying W. of cape Verd in

in Africa, and ſubject to Portugal.

VERDEN, a county and city of lower Saxony in Germany, belonging to the elector of Hanover. See FERDEN.

VERDUN, a ſmall city of lower Armagnac in Guienne in France, ſituated on the Garonne, 18 miles N. of Toulouſe. Lat. 43. 57. N. long. 59 min. E.

VERDUN, a ſtrong city of Lorrain in Germany, ſituated on the Meuſe; it is the ſee of a biſhop, and lies 38 miles N. W. of Nancy; ſubject to France. Lat. 49. 21. N. long. 5. 24. E. *Buſching.*

VERE. See TERVEER.

VERMANDOIS, a ſubdiviſion of middle Picardy in France, bounded on the N. by Cambreſis, and on the S. by Noyonnois in the iſle of France.

VERNEUIL, a town of Normandy in France, ſituated on the Aure, 47 miles S. of Rouen. Lat. 48. 39. N. long. long. 1. 10 E. *Buſching.*

VERNON SUR SEINE, a fortified town of Normandy in France, 30 miles S. E. of Rouen. Lat. 49. 10. N. long. 1. 28. E.

VEROLA, a town of the Campania of Rome; it is the ſee of a biſhop, and lies 49 miles E. of Rome. Lat. 41. 48. N. long. 14. 19. E.

VERONA, a fortified city, and capital of the Veroneſe in the Venetian territories in Italy, ſituated on the river Adge. It has ſeveral monuments of antiquity, particularly an amphitheatre of an oval figure, the greateſt diameter of which is 200 feet, with 44 rows of ſeats of white marble ſtill entire, and capable of containing 25,000 ſpectators; the remains of a triumphal arch, and temple conſecrated to Jupiter. This city was the birth place of Cornelius Nepos, Æmilius, Macer, the two Plinys, elder and younger, Vitruvius the architect, and Fracaſtorius. It is the ſee of a biſhop, has an univerſity, and lies 24 miles N. of Mantua. Lat. 45. 26. N. long. 11. 20. E. *Keyſler.*

VERSAILLES, a town in the iſle of France, adorned with a royal palace, which Lewis XIV. rendered one of the fineſt in the world. It ſtands on a riſing ground, in a hunting country, and in the midſt of a valley agreeably ſurrounded with hills. Lat. 48. 42. N. long. 2. 20. E.

VERRUA, a ſtrong fortreſs of Aſti, in Piedmont, in Italy, built on a high rock on the Po, 24 miles N. E. of Turin. Lat. 45. 12. N. long. 8. 14. E.

VESOUL, a town of Franche Comté in France, ſituated on the declivity of a hill in the form of a ſugar loaf, at the foot of which runs the Durgeon, 25 miles N. of Beſançon. Lat. 47. 40. N. long. 6. 10. E. *Buſching.*

VESPRIN, a ſtrong and populous town of lower Hungary, ſituated near the Platten lake, 56 miles S. W. of Buda. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Lat. 47. 22. N. long. 18. 12. E. *Buſching.*

VESUVIUS, a famous volcano, about 7 or 8 miles from the city of Naples in Italy, always covered with clouds of ſmoke, and ſometimes vomits out dreadful flames. The aſcent to the top is very difficult, and one ſinks half way up the leg in a kind of burnt and looſe earth. Seven or eight eruptions are reckoned to have happened before the reign of Auguſtus, and about 13 ſince, which have done great damage to the adjacent country, beſides the dreadful earthquakes cauſed by its ſubterraneous fires. Lat. 41. 12. N. long. 15. 15. E. *Buſching.*

VEXIN FRANÇOIS, a ſubdiviſion of the iſle of France, bounded on the E. by the river Oiſe, and on the W. by the Epte.

VEZELAY, a town of Nivernois,

and province of Orleannois in France, 30 miles S. of Auxerre. Lat. 47. 22. N. long. 3. 52. E.

UGENTO, a town of Otranto in the kingdom of Naples in Italy, ſituated on the gulf of Tarento, 18 miles S. W. of Otranto. Lat. 40. 12. N. long. 19. 15. E.

UGOGNA, a town of the Milaneſe in Italy, ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria, 55 miles N. W. of Milan city. Lat. 45. 42. N. long. 8. 19. E. *Buſching.*

VIADANA, a town of the Mantuan, ſituated on the Po, 7 miles S. of Mantua, ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Lat. 44. 56. N. long. 11. 12. E. *Buſching.*

VIANA, a city of Navarre, having a caſtle on the Ebro, on the confines of Caſtile, 48 miles S. W. of Pampeluna. Lat. 42. 48. N. long. 2. 19. W. *Buſching.*

VIANA DE FEZ DE LIMA, as ſtanding on the mouth of the Lima, a conſiderable ſea port of Entre Dours e Minho, in Portugal; it is walled, and defended with a caſtle, and lies 36 miles N. of Oporto. Lat. 41. 46. N. long. 9. 10. W. *Buſching.*

VIANDEN, or WIANDEN, a town of Luxemburg, in the Auſtrian Low Countries, ſituated on the Our, 20 miles N. of Luxemburg. Lat. 50. 10. N. long. 6. 13. E.

VICEGRAD, a town of lower Hungary, ſituated on the Danube, 19 miles N. W. of Buda. Lat. 47. 51. N. long. 19. 14. E.

VICENZA, a town of the Vicentino, in the Venetian territories in Italy, ſituated at the confluence of the Bacchiſcone at Verone; it is the ſee of a biſhop, and lies 18 miles N. W. of Padua. Lat. 45. 34. N. long. 12. 15. E. *Buſching.*

VICENTINO, one of the Venetian territories in Italy, bounded on the N. by the biſhoprick of Trent, and on the S. by the Paduano.

VICH, a town of Catalonia in Spain, ſituated on a peninſula, almoſt encompaſſed by the Ter and Naguerra; it is the ſee of a biſhop, and lies 28 miles N. of Barcelona. Lat. 41. 56. N. long. 2. 10. E.

VICOVARO, a town of Sabina, in the eccleſiaſtical ſtate in Italy, 40 miles N. E. of Rome. Lat. 42. 9. N. long. 13. 52. E.

VICTORIA, or VITORIA, a town of Biſcay, and the capital of Alava in Spain, 30 miles S. of Bilboa. Lat. 43. 10. N. long. 2. 53. W.

VIDIN, or WIDIN, an important fortreſs of Servia, in European Turkey, ſituated on the Danube, 126 miles S. E. of Belgrade. Lat. 43. 46. N. long. 24. 15. E. *Buſching.*

VIENNA, the capital of lower Auſtria, and all the queen of Hungary's dominions, ſituated on the little river Wien, which falls near it into the Danube. It is well fortified in the modern manner, with 12 large and capacious baſtions, and a deep ditch. The city is not above 3 miles round, but has large ſuburbs; it is very populous, moſt of the nobility and gentry in the hereditary countries reſiding here. Some of the houſes are well built of ſtone, 6 ſtories high, with flat roofs; it is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and its cathedral which is dedicated to St. Stephen, a ſtately fabrick, but the windows are darkened by its painted glaſs. Among its rich convents is one of the Scotch nation, built in honour of their countrymen St. Colman, the patron of Auſtria. Here is a noble univerſity, frequented by ſtudents from moſt of the nations in Europe. The imperial palace is not ſuitable to the grandeur of its owner, the apartments being low, dark, and meanly furniſhed, but few princes have a finer treaſure in tapeſtry. The emperor's library here indeed is inferior to none in Europe, for the number and value of the books, and ſeveral curious manuſcripts. Here is the beſt arſenal in the empire. One of the ſix gates of the city is called the Scots gate, in remembrance of ſome notable exploit, performed there by the troops

troops of that nation. The ſeveral ſuburbs of the city which communicate with one another, encompaſs it in form of a bow, the principal of theſe is Leopoldſtat on the N. The Prat, which is a grove on an iſland, formed by the Danube, is greatly frequented in fine weather. This city has ſuſtained ſeveral ſieges, particularly a very terrible one from the Turks in 1683, which laſted two months, but in a very critical moment was relieved by John Sobieſki, king of Poland, and the duke of Lorrain. The palaces of the nobility, and great officers of ſtate, are magnificent, particularly that of the late prince Eugene, is much admired for grandeur, conveniency and rich furniture. Vienna lies 134 miles S. E. of Prague, and 615 of London, 205 E. of Munich, 554 of Paris, 312 N. W. of Belgrade, and 712 in the ſame direction from Conſtantinople. Lat. 48. 29. N. long. 16. 24. E. *Buſching.*

VIENNE, a large city of Dauphiné, and formerly a celebrated place. It ſtands on the Rhone, near the influx of the Jura; is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and lies 17 miles S. of Lions. Lat. 45. 41. N. long. 4. 38. E. *Buſching.*

VIESTE, or VISTI, a mean city of the capitanate, in the kingdom of Naples in Italy, on the coaſt of the Adriatick; it is the ſee of a biſhop, and lies 18 miles N. of Manfredonia. Lat. 41. 39. N. long. 17. 15. E. *Buſching.*

VIGEVANO, a city of the Vigevaneſe, in the duchy of Milan in Italy; it has a ſtrong caſtle on a rock, is the ſee of a biſhop, and lies 16 miles S. W. of Milan. Lat. 45. 15. N. long. 9. 10. E.

VIGNAMONT, a town of Liege in Germany, 2 miles N. of Huy. Lat. 50. 36. N. long. 5. 10. E.

VIGO, a ſea port, and walled town of Galicia in Spain, ſituated in Bayon bay, at the mouth of a ſpacious harbour. Here in October 12, 1702, ſir George Rooke, with the confederate fleet of Engliſh and Dutch, attacked a French ſquadron under monſieur Chateau Renard, convoying 13 Spaniſh galleons, whilſt the duke of Ormond drove the Spaniards from the caſtles on ſhore that defended the harbour; admiral Hopſon at the ſame time breaking the boom acroſs the mouth of the harbour. The confederates took 9 galleons, and 5 large men of war, having deſtroyed 4 other galleons, with 14 men of war, beſides plate and other valuable effects; of the former a conſiderable quantity was taken, though the greateſt part was landed before the engagement. Vigo lies 50 miles S. of Compoſtella, and 70 S. E. of cape Finiſterre. Lat. 42. 16. N. long. 9. 14. W.

VILLA BOHIM, or BOIN, a town of Alentejo in Portugal, lying 10 miles S. W. of Elvas city.

VILLACH, a town of upper Carinthia, and circle of Auſtria in Germany, near the Drave, a little below its junction with the Geyla, is ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria, and lies 20 miles W. of Clagenfurt. Lat. 47. N. long. 13. 42. E.

VILLA FRANCA, a town of Catalonia in Spain, 18 miles W. of Barcelona. Lat. 41. 18. N. long. 1. 37. E.

VILLA FRANCA, a town of Portugueſe Eſtremadura, ſituated on the Tagus, 14 miles above Liſbon.

VILLA FRANCA, a ſea port town of Nice, and the principality of Piedmont in Italy, ſubject to the king of Sardinia; it lies 3 miles E. of Nice. Lat. 43. 50. N. long. 7. 12. E.

VILLA FRANCA, a town of the Veroneſe, in the Venetian dominions in Italy, 9 miles S. of Verona. Lat. 45. 20. N. long. 11. 13. E. *Buſching.*

VILLA FRANCA, the capital of St. Michael, one of the Azores, or weſtern iſlands. Lat. 38. 10. N. long. 25. 14. W.

VILLA FRANCA, a town of

Spaniſh Eſtremadura, on the river Tormes, 56 miles S. E. of Salamanca. Lat. 40. 39. N. long. 5. 12. W.

VILLA FRANCHE, a town of Lyonnois in France, ſituated on the Morgou, near its influx into the Soane, 12 miles N. of Lions. Lat. 46. 10. N. long. 4. 52. E. *Buſching.*

VILLA FRANCHE, a town of Guyenne in France, ſituated on the river Aveiron, 47 miles N. E. of Toulouſe. Lat. 44. 32. N. long. 1. 28. E.

VILLA REAL, a town of Tralos Montes in Portugal, 50 miles E. of Oporto. Lat. 41. 20. N. long. 7. 46. W.

VILLA REAL, a town of Valencia in Spain, 36 miles N. of the city of Valencia. Lat. 40. 10. N. long. 24 min. W.

VILLA DEL REY, a town of Spaniſh Eſtremadura, 16 miles N. of Badajox. Lat. 38. 56. N. long. 7. 26. W.

VILLA RICA, a ſea port town of Mexico in N. America, on the gulf of Mexico, 214 miles E. of the city of Mexico. Lat. 20. 10. N. long. 100. 16. W.

VILLA VICIOSA, a town of New Caſtile in Spain, 47 miles N. E. of Madrid. Lat. 40. 56. N. long. 3. 27. W.

VILLA VICIOSA, a ſea port town of Aſturias in Spain, in the bay of Biſcay, 22 miles N. E. of Orviedo. Lat. 43. 12. N. long. 6. 38. W.

VILLENA, a town of New Caſtile in Spain, 40 miles N. of Murcia. This place the confederates were beſieging in 1707, when upon receiving advice that the French and Spaniards had advanced to Almanza, the earl of Galway raiſed the ſiege, fought the unfortunate battle of Almanza, in which he was entirely defeated, with the loſs of moſt of the Engliſh, who were either killed on the ſpot, or taken priſoners. Lat. 38. 49. N. long. 4. 15. W.

VILVORDE, a ſmall, but ſtrong town of Brabant, in the Auſtrian Low Countries, ſituated on the Senne, 7 miles S. of Bruſſels. Lat. 51. 10. N. long. 4. 26. E.

VINCENT, CAPE, a famous headland of Algarve in Portugal, 25 miles W. of Lagos. Lat. 36. 42. N. long. 8. 43. W.

VINCENT, ST. one of the Caribbee iſlands in the American ocean, included in the commiſſion of the governor of Barbadoes, from which iſland it lies 75 miles W.

VINCENT, ST. the moſt ſouthern province of Braſil, in S. America, bounded on the E. by Rio Janeiro, on the N. by the republick of St. Paul, and the country of wild nations, on the S. and S. E. by the ocean, and by part of Paraguay on the W. It is ſubject to Portugal.

VINTIMIGLIA. See VENTIMIGLIA.

VIRE, a neat walled city of Bayeux in Normandy, in France, near the ſource of a river of the ſame name, 33 miles S. W. of Caen. Lat. 48. 55. N. long. 1. 6. W.

VIRGIN ISLANDS, a cluſter of 12 ſmall iſlands of the Antilles in the American ocean, moſtly barren, craggy, and uninhabited. They lie to the E. of Porto Rico, and are ſubject to Spain.

VIRGINIA, one of the Britiſh colonies in N. America, its firſt diſcovery we owe to the famous ſir Walter Ralegh in 1584. Its ſituation is remarkably happy and convenient, having the river Patowmack on the N. E. which ſeparates it from Maryland; the Atlantick ocean on the E Carolina on the S. and the Apalachian mountains on the W. which divide it from a vaſt tract of land, called Louiſiana. Its extent is from lat. 36. 30. to 39. 30. N. on the W. ſide of the bay; but on the E. ſide, it extends only from

from cape Charles, in lat. 37. 13. to lat. 38. Its breadth ſo far as it is planted is about 100 miles, but it has no bounds to the weſtward. The air of this country depends very much on the winds; the N. and N. W. are either very ſharp and piercing, or boiſterous and ſtormy, and the S. E. and S. hazy and ſultry. The winter is dry and clear; ſnow falls in great quantities, but ſeldom lies above a day or two; and the froſt, though quick and ſharp ſeldom laſts long. The ſpring is ſomewhat earlier than ours; May and June are very pleaſant months, July and Auguſt ſultry hot; September is noted for prodigious ſhowers of rain. The ſoil is low towards the ſea coaſt, and for a hundred miles up into the country, hardly a hill or ſtone are to be met with. Here are trees of various kinds, and of an incredible magnitude, with plenty of paſture grounds. The land in general is as good as in England, producing rice, hemp, and Indian corn; alſo flax, ſilk, cotton, graſs, and wild grapes. But in Virginia they are ſo extremely addicted to their ſtaple commodity, tobacco, that they mind hardly any thing elſe, ſo they can bring that plant to a tolerable market. This trade is brought to ſuch perfection, that the Virginia tobacco, eſpecially the ſweet ſcented, which grows on York river, is reckoned the beſt in the world, and generally vended in England for home conſumption. The other ſort called Oranoac turns to as good an account, being ſent to Holland, Denmark, Sweden, and Germany. In this province are 54 pariſhes, of which 30 or 40 are ſupplied with miniſters. In each pariſh is a church, and in thoſe of large extent are chapels of eaſe. The miniſter's maintenance is ſettled at 16,000 pounds of tobacco yearly, beſides perquiſites. There are only 2 preſbyterian, and 3 quakers meetings in this colony. At Middle Plantation, now called Williamſburg, is a college. Though the common way of traffick here is by barter of one commodity for another, or of any for tobacco, yet they have ſome ſilver coin, both Engliſh and Spaniſh. In Virginia, when any perſon is diſabled from working, either by age or ſickneſs, he is placed in ſome planter's houſe, and ſupported at the publick expence. Such is the hoſpitality of the Virginian planters, that a ſtranger will be entertained at any of their houſes, ſo that inns on the road are unneceſſary. It is but very lately that they have begun to build forts, their main dependance being on a well regulated militia by land, and the cruizers ſent from England by ſea. Though they have plenty of excellent timber and naval ſtores, and the whole country one grand harbour, after entering Cheſapeak bay, between cape Charles, and cape Henry, yet they build no ſhips. In Virginia are few towns, the chief are James-town and Williamſburg abovementioned; the planters reſiding on their eſtates or farms, moſt of which lie contiguous to ſome great river; ſo that ſhips can come up almoſt to their doors, and take in their tobacco. *Syſtem Geogr.*

VIRTOU, a town of Luxemburg, in the French Netherlands, ſurrounded with ditches and walls, 25 miles W. of Luxemburg. Lat. 49. 45. N. long. 5. 23. E. *Buſching.*

VISET, a ſmall, but fortified city of Liege, in the Auſtrian Low Countries, ſituated on the E. bank of the Maeſe, 7 miles N. of Liege. Lat. 50. 56. N. long. 5. 47. E. *Buſching.*

VISIAPOUR, a well fortified city, and the capital of the kingdom of Decan, in the hither India in Aſia, 136 miles N. E. of Goa, ſubject to the great mogul. Lat. 16. 51. N. long. 75. 54. E.

VISTULA, or WEISEL, a large river of Poland, riſing in the mountains S. of Sileſia; from whence it runs E. and waſhes Cracow; then running

running N. it passes by Warsaw; and at last falls into the Baltick, below the city of Dantzick.

VITERBO, a well built city of St. Peter's Patrimony, in the ecclesiastical state in Italy, 25 miles N. of Rome; it is the see of a bishop, and has a handsome cathedral. Lat. 42. 20. N. long. 12. 37. E. *Busching*.

VITTORIA. See VICTORIA.

VITRI, a town of Champagne, and the capital of Pertois in France, on the Marne, which here begins to be navigable; it is well built, and surrounded with ramparts and ditches, and lies 46 miles S. E. of Rheims. Lat. 48. 51. N. long. 4. 56. E.

VIVIERS, the capital city of Vivarais, in Languedoc in France, situated on the Rhone; it is the see of a bishop, and lies 22 miles N. of Orange. Lat. 44. 35. N. long. 4. 52. E. *Busching*.

UKRAIN, a S. W. subdivision of Muscovy, bounded by Zernigoff on the N. by Belgorod, and the country of the Cossacks to the E. by little Tartary, and the country of the old Cossacks on the S. and by Volhinia or Polish Ukrain on the W. It has its name from being a frontier against the Turks and Tartars, and is the habitation of the Cossacks, a kind of free-booters and plunderers.

ULADISLAW, a city of Poland, and capital of a palatinate of the same name, situated on the Weisel; it is the see of a bishop, and lies 84 miles N. W. of Warsaw. Lat. 53. 10. N long. 19. 15. E. *Busching*.

ULIERBECK, a town of Brabant, in the Austrian Low Countries, 2 miles E. of Louvain. Lat. 51. 10. N. long. 4. 47. E.

ULM, an imperial city, and sovereign state of Swabia, in Germany, situated on the W. side of the Danube, which here begins to be navigable, after receiving the Lauter and Blaw, opposite to the mouth of the Iller. It is governed by its own magistrates, who are all Lutherans, as are most of the inhabitants. In 1702 it was basely surprised by the elector of Bavaria, but after the battle of Hochstet surrendered to the imperialists; it is a large populous city, with regular fortifications and deep ditches, but not able to sustain a long siege; is a place of good trade, and its artists excel in clock-work and hard ware. The territory of this city is near as large as that of Nuremberg, consisting of 40 bailiwicks and lordships. It has a fine cathedral, was the birth-place of the learned Freinsheimius, and lies 36 miles W. of Augsburg. Lat. 48. 33. N. long. 10. 5. E. *Busching*.

ULMEN, a town in the electorate of Triers and lower Rhine in Germany 28 miles N. E. of Triers. Lat. 50. 20. N. long. 6. 38. E.

ULSTER, the most northern province of Ireland, bounded by St. George's channel and the Irish sea on the E. by the Atlantick on the W. by the Deucaledonian ocean on the N. by Leinster on the S. and by Connaught on the S. W. It is about 135 miles long from E. to W. and about 100 broad from N. to S. Its chief town is Londonderry.

ULTZEN, a town of Brunswick Lunenburg in lower Saxony in Germany, on the N. side of the Aller, at the confluence of the Wiper, and two other rivulets which form the Elmenau. From this place the first English Saxons came to Britain. It is subject to the elector of Hanover, and lies 27 miles S. of Lunenburg. Lat. 53. 22. N. long. 10. 40. E. *Busching*.

ULVERSTON, a market town of Lancashire, situated on a bay of the Irish sea, 11 miles from Lancaster, and 239 from London.

UMA, a town of W. Bothnia in Sweden, the capital of a territory, and at the mouth of a river of the same name, on the Bothnick gulf, 276 miles N. of Stockholm: It was twice burnt by the Russians in the

the czar Peter's wars; is the residence of the governor of the province Uma-lapmark a subdivision of W. Bothnia. Lat. 63. 56. N. long. 18. 27. E. *Busching.*

UMBRIATICA, a small and almost ruined city of the hither Calabria, in the kingdom of Naples in Italy, near the river Liduda; it is the see of a bishop, and lies 8 miles N. E. of San Severina. Lat. 30. 21. N. long. 17. 40. E.

UNDERWALD, one of the cantons of Switzerland, bounded on the N. by Canton, and part of the lake of Lucerne; on the E. by mountains separating it from Ury; on the S. by mount Brunick, which separates it from the canton of Berne; and on the W. by part of Lucerne, being 18 miles from N. to S. and 15 from E. to W. This canton is mountainous and barren, but has some pleasant pastures and woods. The inhabitants are Roman catholicks.

UNGHWAR, a town of upper Hungary, from which the kingdom takes its name, situated on the river Hugh, near the confines of Red Russia, and at the foot of the Carpathian mountains, 40 miles N. E. of Tockay; subject to the house of Austria. Lat. 48. 37. N. long. 21. 37. E. *Busching.*

UNITED NETHERLANDS, UNITED PROVINCES OF HOLLAND, THE NETHERLANDS, or STATES OF HOLLAND, a general name for the provinces of Holland, Zealand, Zutphen and Utrecht, Guelderland, Overyssel, Groningen, and E. Friesland, bounded by the German ocean on the N. and W. by Westphalia in Germany on the E. by Brabant, Flanders, and the duchy of Cleves on the S. being about 50 miles in length, and the same number in breadth, including the Zuydersee, which occupies a considerable part of that space. The violent proceedings of Philip II. king of Spain, particularly under the cruel duke of Alva, induced the provinces of Holland and Zealand to unite themselves for the support of their liberty, by a particular alliance signed April 25, 1576; under William of Nassau prince of Orange, whom they invested with the supreme authority in all matters relating to the war. The example of these two provinces drew several others to unite, who at last entered into an alliance with them, called the pacification of Ghent. Several towns of the Netherlands subscribed to this union; but they were either conquered again or voluntarily receded from it: so that 7 provinces only continued united as they do at this day. The country of the United Provinces lies very low, at the mouths of several large rivers, and is intersected by a great many canals, which form numerous little islands subject to inundations, both of the sea and land-floods, the waters being wholly kept out by dykes or prodigious banks of earth; but these have been broken down in some parts, and whole towns overflown, the tops of steeples being still visible at low water. But tho' inundations have over-run part of this country, a great deal more has been gained by draining and walling out the sea. The air of this moist country is very unhealthful, and the natives not so long lived as in countries which stand higher. On the provinces lying next the sea, especially the W. coast of Holland is a ridge of sandy, barren hills, 18 miles in length, which break the fury of the waves, but produce hardly any vegetables: beyond these, however, are rich pastures and corn lands, or a mossy soil, from which they cut turf, the only fuel they have in this country. Most of their meadows lying under water in winter, are either dried or drained in summer, and the ouse or slime left on the ground, renders them extremely fruitful, so that they feed great numbers of cattle. But tho' the country does not yield corn sufficien

ent for the maintenance of the inhabitants, they have as great plenty of it as any nation in the world, and indeed of the produce of every country; for in these provinces they have magazines of every valuable production, purchased when cheap and sold out when dear; and most part of the merchandize imported is manufactured here, and exported to considerable advantage. They have woollen and linen manufactures; they also make velvets, satins, and other silks, gold and silver brocades, ribbons of all kinds, lace, paper, &c. They build more ships than any other nation in Europe, having always immense quantities of timber and naval stores. Their fisheries are an inexhaustible fund of wealth, those of the hering employing above 800 vessels, from 30 to 50 tuns; for which there are two seasons, the first for 5 weeks on the coast of Scotland, from the latter end of June to the latter end of July; and the second from the middle of September to the end of November on the coast of England, about Yarmouth and Leostoff. Their Greenland fishery employs above 200 sail of ships every year, from 250 to 400 tons. The inland fishery is likewise of very great importance to the Dutch, their lakes and rivers affording them almost every kind of fresh water fish; and those that are proper to the sea are taken on every part of their coast, and what is more than sufficient for home consumption, is pickled up for exportation. Their cod-fishery is equal to that of any nation. But what chiefly enables the Dutch to carry on a beneficial trade almost to every part of the world, is their famous East-India company. The fine spices they have engrossed by driving all other nations from the islands in which they grow, and being wholly in possession of these valuable commodities, they set what price they please upon them: hence they are enabled to purchase the productions of every other country, and seldom lay out any specie. The United Provinces consist of a confederacy of several independent states or sovereignties, united together for their common defence; but on condition, that they shall every one of them enjoy their own respective laws and privileges. And as they are thus allied together, it is requisite that they should meet in order to consult about the most proper methods for promoting their common interest; and accordingly each particular state appoints some person to represent it, and this assembly is called the assembly of the states general, who are stiled high and mighty lords, or their high mightinesses. As this assembly cannot make war, peace, alliances, or impose taxes without the consent of every province and city; so neither can the particular states of any province determine upon any thing of this kind, without the consent of every city and petty republick in it. The states general sit constantly at the Hague, among whom neither governor nor stadtholder, captain general, nor any officer in the army is suffered to have a seat. Each province appoints alternately a weekly president, who sits in the center of the assembly. Every province deputes what number of representatives they please; but all from one province have only a single voice. The states of Holland are composed of the representatives of the nobility who have one voice, and of 18 cities which have also one each. The supreme authority in the city of Amsterdam is lodged in the senate, consisting of 36 members: the dignity of a senator is for life, unless forfeited by male-administration, voluntary resignation or removal of habitation, when the surviving senators elect another in his room. The senate also elects the deputies to the states of Holland, and appoints the burgomasters and eschevins,

vins, which are equivalent to mayor and aldermen. The penſioner may be reſembled to our recorder, who is always a perſon well verſed in the civil law and cuſtoms of the country, and has a very great influence on the ſtate, and is uſually applied to by foreign miniſters. In other cities of the republick, the government is much the ſame. The ordinary revenue of the republick, in time of peace, is about 21 millions of guilders, or near 2 millions ſterling, out of which are paid a body of 25,000 men, compoſed of foreigners and national troops, the former being Switzers, Scots and Hollanders; and their fleet is ſeldom leſs than 50 ſhips of war in commiſſion, but their navy is of late prodigiouſly decreaſed. In caſe of a war and other preſſing occaſions, the extraordinary expences of the republick are provided for by the hundreth part, and ſometimes the two hundreth part of the eſtates of the people, as alſo by a poll-tax, general exciſe on houſes, lands, and all ſorts of proviſions. Tho' the cuſtoms on imports and exports are low and eaſy, it being the maxim of the republick to treat this great ſource of power, namely trade, as gently as poſſible, for fear of driving ſo unſtable and roving a traveller into other countries, yet they bring in yearly very conſiderable ſums: and ſuch is the wiſdom of the governors, that many taxes fall upon the rich and middling ſort of people, rather than the poor. From a very ſmall beginning this republick, chiefly thro' the aſſiſtance of queen Elizabeth of England, has been raiſed to make a figure now equal to any power in Europe. And within theſe few years the ſtadtholderſhip of Holland has been made hereditary even in the heirs female of the late prince of Orange; but the power of that government is extremely circumſcribed by a people remarkably jealous of their liberty.

UNNA, a town in the county of Mark, and circle of Weſtphalia in Germany; it is ſubject to the king of Pruſſia, and lies 35 miles S. of Munſter. Lat. 51. 25. N. long. 7. 22. E.

UNNA, a river of Boſnia in European Turkey, running from S. to N. after which it directs its courſe to the E. and falls into the river Save, which forms part of the boundary between Chriſtendom and Turkey.

VOGHERA, a town of the duchy of Milan in Italy, ſituated on the river Staffera, 15 miles S. W. of Pavia. Lat. 44. 57. N. long. 9. 27. E. *Buſching*.

VOIGHTLAND, the diviſion of Miſnia, a province of upper Saxony in Germany; ſubject to the elector. Its capital is Plawen.

VOKELMARK, or WOLICKMARK, a town of Carinthia in the circle of Auſtria in Germany, ſituated on the Drave, 16 miles E. of Clagenfurt. Lat. 47. 12. N. long. 14. 48. E.

VOLANO, or VALONA, a ſeaport town of the eccleſiaſtical ſtate in Italy, on one of the mouths of the Po, 40 miles E. of Ferrara. Lat. 44. 56. N. long. 13. 10. E.

VALONA, a city of Albania in European Turkey, ſituated at the mouth of the gulf of Venice near mount Chimera, having a capacious harbour, called the bay of Valona, and defended by a caſtle; it is the ſee of a Greek archbiſhop, and lies 55 miles S. of Durazzo. Lat. 42. 17. N. long. 20. 16. E. *Buſching*.

VOLHINIA, otherwiſe called the palatinate of Kiow, a part of Red Ruſſia in Poland, comprehended in the Ukrain, the Boryſthenes or Nieper paſſes thro' the middle of it from N. W. to S. E. dividing it into two parts of which only the weſtern is ſubject to Poland; the eaſtern being under the Muſcovites. The former is fruitful; but the latter, tho' abounding with ſaltpetre is a mere deſart, by reaſon of the neighbourhood

bourhood of the Tartars; it was almoſt ruined by the Muſcovites, the czar obliging the Coſſacks to accept lands in his country. Theſe were originally a crew of diſſolute rovers aſſembled from all the neighbouring frontiers to practiſe piracy on the Black Sea. But after ſeveral mutinous revolts and defeats given them by the Poles, they have been much leſs conſiderable. See UKRAIN.

VOLTA, a fine large river of Guinea in Africa, which after a courſe from N. to S. falls into the Atlantick ocean E. of Acra. It has a very rapid courſe, diſcharging itſelf violently thro' a very wide mouth into the ſea.

VOLTERRA, a beautiful town of Piſano in the great duchy of Tuſcany in Italy, ſituated on the Zambra; it is the ſee of a biſhop, has a fine cathedral, and lies 24 miles S. of Florence. Lat. 43. 17. N. long. 11. 54. E. *Keyſler.*

VOLTURARA, an old epiſcopal city of the capitanate in the kingdom of Naples in Italy, 55 miles N. E. of the city of Naples. Lat. 41. 26. N. long. 16. 6. E. *Buſching.*

VOLTURNO, a river of Naples riſing in the Moliſe, from whence it paſſes by Benevento, and running E. by Capua falls into the gulf of Gaieta, a bay of the Tuſcan ſea.

VOORN, one of the iſlands of Holland, bounded by the Maes which ſeparates it from the continent, and the iſland of Iſslemunde to the N. by the Bies-boſch ſea on the E. by another branch of the Maes, which parts it from Goree and Overflackee on the S. and by the German ocean on the W. is 24 miles in length, and but 5 in breadth. Its capital, the Briel, ſtands on the N. W. part, near Helvoetſluys, whither the packet-boats come weekly from Harwich.

VOUTENAY, a town of Burgundy in France, 20 miles S. E. of Auxerre. Lat. 47. 22. N. long. 3. 46. E.

UPLANDIA, a province of Sweden, bounded by Geſtricia on the N. W. by the Baltick on the N. E. and S. E. and by Sudermania and Weſtmania on the S. and W.

UPSAL, a very ancient city of Uplandia in Sweden, ſituated on the river Sal, formerly the capital of the N. and the royal reſidence; it is large but has no conſiderable fortifications, is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and its cathedral the fineſt church in the kingdom. Above the city is a large ſtrong caſtle. It has alſo an univerſity, and lies 40 miles N. of Stockholm. Lat. 60. 12. N. long. 17. 56. E.

UPPINGTON, a market town of Rutlandſhire, 6 miles S. of Oakham.

UPTON, a market town of Worceſterſhire, ſituated on the Severn, 9 miles from Worceſter, and 101 from London.

URAGUA, the W. ſubdiviſion of the province of La Plata in S. America, ſubject to Spain; it is bounded by the province of Guayra on the N. by the mouth of Rio de la Plata on the S. by the Captainry del Rey on the E. and the province of Parana on the W.

URANBURG, a caſtle of Denmark, built for an obſervatory by the famous Tycho Brahe, on the iſland of Huen in the Baltick, 16 miles N. E. of Copenhagen. Lat. 55. 57. N. long. 13. 22. E. *Buſching.*

URBINO, a province of the eccleſiaſtical ſtate in Italy, bounded on the N. E. by the gulf of Venice; on the S. by the Perugiano and Umbria; on the E. by Ancona; and on the N. and W. by Tuſcany and Romagnia; it is 70 miles in length, and from 20 to 50 in breadth.

URBINO, the capital of a duchy of the ſame name, in the papal dominions in Italy, near the head of the Foglia; it is the ſee of an archbiſhop,

bishop, and has a magnificent palace, and a fine cathedral; is the birth place of Polydore Virgil and the celebrated Raphael, and lies 62 miles N. W. of Ancona. Lat. 43. 46. N. long. 13. 48. E. *Busching.*

URGEL, a town of Catalonia in Spain, situated on the banks of the Segre near the Pyrennees, 75 miles N. of Barcelona. Lat. 42. 41. N. long. 1. 15. E. *Busching.*

URI, one of the Swiss cantons, situated on the S. side of the Lucern-lake, bounded on the E. by the Grisons, and canton of Glaris; on the S. by some of the Italian bailiwicks, and on the W. by the canton of Underwald and part of Bern. Here are only villages, and the inhabitants are Roman catholicks.

URQUHART, a castle on the N. side of Lochness, near its mouth in Invernesshire.

USCOPIA. See SCOPIA.

USBECK TARTARS, the most considerable branch of that roving nation, situated to the N. of Persia between the Caspian sea and the dominions of the great mogul.

USEDOM, an island and town of Pomerania in Germany, formed by the Pene and Oder, where they fall into the Baltick, subject to the king of Prussia, who thereby commands the navigation of the Oder.

USERCHE, a town of Limosin, in the government of Guienne in France, situated on a rock, washed by the river Vizere, 18 miles S. of Limoges. Lat. 45. 36. N. long. 32. 41. E.

USHANT, a small island of France, 15 miles W. of the coast of Britany, opposite to point Conquet. Lat. 48. 30. N. long. 4. 55. W.

USKE, or WYSK, a market town of Monmouthshire, situated on a river of the same name, 12 miles S. W. of Monmouthshire.

USKI, a river of Wales, rising on the W. of Brecknockshire, from whence it runs S. E. through it and Monmouthshire, where it falls into the mouth of the Severn.

USTIANO, a town of the Cremonese and duchy of Milan in Italy, situated on the Oglio, 45 miles S. E. of the city of Milan, and subject to the house of Austria. Lat. 45. 21. N. long. 10. 33. E. *Busching.*

UTICA, a city of Africa, famous for the death of Cato. It is now called Byserta, and is a considerable town of Tunis, with an harbour on a fine bay of the Mediterranean, defended by 2 towers. It lies 30 miles N. W. of the ruins of old Carthage. Lat. 37. 10. N. long. 9. 36. E.

UTOXETER, a market town of Staffordshire, 14 miles from Stafford, and 125 from London.

UTRECHT, one of the United Provinces of the Netherlands, bounded on the N. by the Zuder sea; on the W. by the province of Holland; on the S. by the Rhine, which divides it from Guelderland and part of Holland; and on the E. by Guelderland. Its greatest length from S. E. to N. W. is about 30 miles, and its breadth from S. W. to N. E. about 22. The ground is higher, much pleasanter, and more proper for agriculture than any other of the provinces, and the air much better.

UTRECHT, an ancient place, and the capital of the province of the same name in the United Low Countries, situated on the old channel of the Rhine; it is a fair, large, and populous city; the houses are of bricks, and many of them stately, with elegant cellaring, which cannot be had in Holland. Persons of distinction resort greatly to it, for the salubrity of its air and pleasantness of its situation. Here the treaty of union between the confederate provinces was signed in 1579, and the famous peace between the allies and France was concluded in 1713, about the close of queen Anne's reign. Its university is in a very flourishing condition, and has produced several great men, and eminent professors in all faculties. Lat. 52. 10. N. long. 5. 7. E.

UXBRIDGE, a market town of Middlesex, situated on the Colne, 18 miles N. of London.

UZBECK. See OUSBECK.

UZEZ, a town of lower Vivarais, and government of Languedoc in France, 16 miles N. of Nismes. Lat. 44. 10. N. long. 4. 36. E.

WAA

WAAG, a river of Hungary rising in the Carpathian mountains and frontiers of Poland, from whence it runs W. then turning S. passes by Leopoldstadt, and falls into the Danube, opposite to the isle of Schut.

WAAL, a river of the United Provinces in Holland, being a branch of the Rhine, which waters Nimeguen, Tiel, Bomnel, and Gorcum, and unites with the Maes, and after passing by Dort, falls into the German ocean below the Briel.

WAES, the N. E. subdivision of Flanders, situated on the N. bank of the Scheld, part of which is subject to the Dutch.

WAGINGEN, a town of Guelderland in the United Provinces of Holland, situated on the Lech, 10 miles N. W. of Nimeguen. Lat. 52. 10. N. long. 5. 27. E. *Busching.*

WAGRIA, or WAGERLAND, the E. division of Holstein, in lower Saxony in Germany, almost encompassed by the Baltick on the N. and E. and bounded by the two rivers Traxe on the S. and Swentin on the W.

WAIGRATS STREIGHTS, a channel between Nova Zembla and Russia, through which the Dutch sailed to lat. 75 N. for the discovery of a N. E. passage to the E. Indies and China. Lat. 70. 10. N. long. 60. 15. E.

WAINFLEET, a market town at the beginning of the Fen country of Holland in Lincolnshire, 35 miles from Lincoln, and 124 from London.

WAKEFIELD, a large well built market town in the W. riding of Yorkshire, situated on the Calder, 24 miles from York, and 172 from London.

WALACHIA, a large province of European Turkey, being about 210 miles from E. to W. and about 105 from N. to S. It is bounded on the N. by Moldavia and Transylvania; on the E. and S. by the Danube; and on the W. by part of Hungary and Transylvania. The air is temperate and the soil fruitful, producing corn, wine, fruits, pasture, oxen, sheep, and other cattle; but especially horses, for which this country is famous. Walachia is governed by a Wayvode or Hospadar, elected or appointed by the grand seignior, to whom he is subject, and often deposed for no other reason, but because another offers a larger tribute. They have the free exercise of the christian religion according to the Greek church, and this makes them the more faithful to the Turks, apprehending that they would not meet with the same indulgence from the princes of the Roman catholick communion: they are however obliged to bring into the field as many forces as the grand seignior is pleased to demand, and maintain them at their own expence.

WALCHEREN, the most considerable of all the islands of Zealand in the United Provinces. It is of a circular figure, and about 11 miles in diameter. It is very low, and is consequently subject to inundations, but has good arable land and pasture. Its chief town is Middleburg; Flushing and Terveer belong to the prince of Orange.

WALCOURT, a town of Namur in the Austrian Netherlands, near the frontiers of Hainault; it stands on the rivulet of Henre, 10 miles S. of

S. of Charleroy. Lat. 50. 26. N. long. 4. 26. E. *Buſching.*

WALDECK, a ſmall city, and the capital of a principality of the ſame name in Germany, ſubject to its own prince; it has a good caſtle, and lies 18 miles S. W. of Heſſe-Caſſel. Lat. 51. 20. N. long. 8. 46. E. *Buſching.*

WALDEN, or SAFFRON-WALDEN, from the Saffron grounds about it, a pretty market town of Eſſex, 25 miles from Chelmsford, and 42 from London.

WALDENSES. See VAUDOIS.

WALDSHUT, a ſmall but ſtrong foreſt town of Suabia in Germany, ſituated on the N. ſide of the Rhine, near the conflux of the Schult. It is ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria, and lies 42 miles W. of Conſtance. Lat. 47. 38. N. long. 8. 15. E. *Buſching.*

WALES, a principality in the W. of England, giving title to the eldeſt ſon of Great-Britain ever ſince Edward I. whoſe queen was delivered here of a ſon in 1282; it is bounded by the river Wye, which divides England from S. Wales, and ſurrounded on the N. W. and S. by the Iriſh channel. It contains 12 counties, being in length from Caerleon to Holyhead above 100 miles, and its breadth from Sallow upon the Wye to St. Davids in Pembrokeſhire, is at leaſt the ſame number.

WALES, NEW, the S. W. coaſt of Hudſon's bay in N. America, now poſſeſſed by that company.

WALKENREID, or VALKENRIET, a town of Thuringia, in upper Saxony in Germany, 20 miles S. W. of Halberſtadt. Lat. 51. 28. N. long. 10. 36. E.

WALLINGFORD, a borough of Berkſhire, ſituated on the Thames. It ſends 2 members to parliament, and lies 14 miles from Reading, and 46 from London.

WALLOONS, the uſual appellation of the natives of Flanders and the Low Countries.

WALPO, a town of Sclavonia, ſituated on a river of the ſame name, 41 miles N. E. of Poſega; ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Lat. 45. 51. N. long. 19. 28. E. *Buſching.*

WALSALL, a market town of Staffordſhire, having ſeveral iron mines in its neighbourhood; it lies 13 miles from Stafford, and 113 from London.

WALSHAM, a market town of Norfolk, 11 miles from Norwich, and 121 from London.

WALSINGHAM, a market town of Norfolk, famous for the ruins of an ancient monaſtery; it lies 18 miles from Norwich, and 116 from London.

WALTHAM, a market town of Eſſex, ſituated on the Lea, famous for a rich abbey. It lies 12 miles E. of London.

WALTHAM, a market town of Leiceſterſhire, 16 miles from Leiceſter, and 110 from London.

WANGEN, an imperial town of Suabia, ſituated on the Arg, 25 miles E. of Conſtance. Lat. 47. 31. N. long. 9. 50. E.

WANTAGE, a market town of Berkſhire, 15 miles from Oxford, and 59 from London.

WARADIN, GREAT, a town of upper Hungary, ſituated on an iſland of the river Kews. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and a place of ſtrength. It is ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria, and lies 98 miles E. of Buda. Lat. 47. 21. N. long. 21. 46. E.

WARADIN, LITTLE, a town of upper Hungary, 24 miles E. of Tockay. Lat. 48. 18. N. long. 21. 26. E.

WARBRIDGE, or WADBRIDGE, a market town of Cornwall, having a ſtone bridge over the Camel, 25 miles from Launceſton, and 248 from London.

WARBURG, a town of Weſtphalia in Germany, near the Dynel, 24 miles S. E. of Paderborn. Lat. 51. 32. N. long. 8. 56. E. *Buſching.*

WARDHUYS, a ſmall town on an iſland near the continent, in the county of the ſame name in Norway, near the N. E. point of that kingdom; it has an harbour, is the reſidence of the governor, and lies 318 miles S. E. of the N. cape. Lat. 71. 10. N. long. 28. 5. E. *Buſching.*

WARE, a market town of Hertfordſhire, ſituated on the Lea, a navigable river falling into the Thames, by which great quantities of corn and malt are ſent to London. Its great plenty of water, gave occaſion to ſir Hugh Middelton's project of cutting a channel from hence, for the conveyance of the new river to London; one ſource of which is at Amwell, within a miles of this place. It lies 22 miles N. of London, and 2 E. of Hertford.

WAREHAM, a borough of Dorſetſhire, once a very large place, with an harbour, but now choaked up. It lies 17 miles from Dorcheſter, and 108 from London, and ſends two members to parliament.

WARMINSTER, a market town of Wiltſhire, ſituated on the Deveril, 17 miles from Saliſbury, and 99 from London.

WARNEMUNDE, a town of Mecklenburg and lower Saxony in Germany, ſituated on the Baltick, 28 miles N. E. of Wiſmar. Lat. 54. 26. N. long. 12. 20. E. *Buſching.*

WARNETON, a town of French Flanders in the Low Countries, ſituated on the Lys, 8 miles N. W. of Liſle. Lat. 50. 45. N. long. 2. 56. E.

WARRINGTON, a market town of Lancaſhire, ſituated on the Merſey, over which it has a fine ſtone bridge, 17 miles from Liverpool, and 182 from London.

WARSOVIA, or MASSOVIA, a province of Poland, bounded by ducal Pruſſia on the N. by upper Poland on the S. by lower Poland and Cryavia on the W. and by Polachia, which ſeparates it from Lithuania, on the E.

WARSAW, the capital of the above province, and of the whole kingdom of Poland, ſituated on the W. bank of the Viſtula. It is a large, handſome, populous city, defended by a double wall and ditch. It is the reſidence of the king of Poland, who has 2 palaces, in one of which the general diet hold their ſeſſions. Over the river is a wooden bridge of curious workmanſhip. About half a league from this city, near the village of Wola, is a plain where the nobles of Poland meet, and encamp in tents till they have elected a king. It lies 138 miles S. of Dantzick, and 148 N. of Cracow. Lat. 52. 21. N. long. 21. 10. E. *Buſching.*

WARTA, a river riſing in little Poland, from whence it runs N. W. through the province of great Poland, paſſes by Poſna, and having entered Brandenburg, falls into the Oder near Kuſtrin.

WARTA, a town of great Poland, ſituated on a river of the ſame name, 58 miles S. E. of Poſna. Lat. 52. 21. N. long. 23. 15. E.

WARTENBURG, a town of Sileſia in Bohemia, near the frontiers of Poland, 18 miles N. E. of Breſlaw. Lat. 51. 31. N. long. 17. 26. E.

WARWICK, a county of England, almoſt in the middle of the kingdom. It is bounded by Worceſterſhire on the W. by Glouceſterſhire and Oxfordſhire on the S. by Derbyſhire and Staffordſhire on the N. and by Northamptonſhire on the E.

WARWICK, the county town of the ſhire of the ſame name, ſituated on the Avon. It ſends 2 members to parliament, and lies 88 miles N. W. of London.

WARWICK, a town of Flanders in the Auſtrian Low Countries, ſituated on the Lys, 10 miles S. E. of Ypres. Lat. 50. 46. N. long. 3. 10. E. *Buſching.*

WASEIGNE, a town of Namur in the Auſtrian Low Countries, 10 miles N. of the city of Namur. Lat. 50. 46. N. long. 4. 49. E.

WATCHET, a market town of Somerſetſhire, having a ſmall harbour on the Briſtol channel, 12 miles from Bridgewater, and 153 from London.

WATERFORD, a county in the province of Munſter in Ireland, ſeparated on the E. by its haven from Wexford county; bounded by Cork on the W. by the ocean on the S. and by the Sure on the N. It is 46 miles long, and 24 broad.

WATERFORD, the capital of the county bearing the ſame name in Ireland, ſituated on the Sure; it has a good harbour and a foreign trade, for which it is very conveniently ſeated; is a well built town, the ſee of a biſhop, has a fine cathedral, and lies 8 miles from the ſea, and 25 S. of Kilkenny. Lat. 52. 7. N. long. 7. 52. W.

WATLINGTON, a market town of Oxfordſhire, 12 miles from Oxford, and 43 from London.

WATTON, a market town of Norfolk, 16 miles from Norwich, and 89 from London.

WAVRE. See GAVEREN.

WEEK, or WYCK, the only royal burgh, and capital of Cathneſs in Scotland, with an harbour near the mouth of the Murry firth on the German ocean, 20 miles S. of Dungſby-head.

WERN, or HUEN, a ſmall iſland in the Sound, or entrance into the Baltick, 18 miles N. of Copenhagen, ſubject to Denmark. Lat. 55. 54. N. long. 13. 18.

WEIDEN, a town of Bavaria in Germany, ſituated on the Nab, 18 miles N. of Amberg. Lat. 49. 38. N. long. 12. 14. E. *Buſching.*

WEIL, a free imperial town of Wirtemburg and Swabia in Germany, ſituated on the Worm, 14 miles W. of Stutgard. Lat. 48. 46. N. long. 8. 36. E. *Buſching.*

WEIL, a neat, well built, but not large city of N. Jutland in Denmark, ſituated on a little river which falls into a large bay communicating with the leſſer Belt, and forming a good harbour, 14 miles N. of Colding. *Buſching.*

WEILBERG, a large town of the Wetteraw in the county of Naſſau, ſituated on the Lohn, 30 miles N. of Franckfort. Lat. 50. 27. N. long. 8. 10. E. *Buſching.*

WEIMAR, a neat well built city, and the capital of Saxe-Weimar in upper Saxony in Germany, ſituated on the Ilma; ſubject to its own duke. Lat. 50. 10. N. long. 11. 18. E.

WEINGARTEN, a town of the palatinate in Germany, ſituated on the E. ſide of the Rhine. It is ſubject to the elector palatine, and lies 26 miles S. W. of Heidelburg. Lat. 49. 10. N. long. 8. 18. E. *Buſching.*

WEINHEIM, a town of the palatinate in Germany, 12 miles N. of Heidelburg. Lat. 49. 28. N. long. 8. 27. E.

WEISBADEN, a town of Mentz, and county of Naſſau in Germany, noted for its mineral waters; it lies 16 miles W. of Franckfort. Lat. 50. 10. N. long. 8. 15. E. *Buſching.*

WEISCHELMUNDE, or MUNDE, a fort of Poliſh Pruſſia, ſituated at the mouth of the Viſtula, and defends the harbour of Dantzick. Lat. 54. 10. N. long. 23. 58. E. *Buſching.*

WEISSEL, the ſame with the Viſtula, a river of Poland. See VISTULA.

WEISENBURG, a town of Franconia in Germany, ſituated on the Regnitz, 26 miles N. W. of Ingolſtadt. Lat. 49. 10. N. long. 11. 5. E.

WEISSENBURG, or CROON-WEISSENBURG, a city of Alſace, and circle of the upper Rhine in Germany, ſituated on the Lanter,

near the borders of the palatinate, 23 miles S. W. of Philipſburg. Lat. 49. 10. N. long. 7. 48. E.

WEISSENBURG, or STAHLPREISSENGURG, a town of Tranſylvania, 32 miles W. of Hermanſtadt; ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Lat. 46. 36. N. long. 23. 20. E.

WEISSENFELLS, a town of Miſnia and upper Saxony in Germany, ſituated on the river Saal, 18 miles S. W. of Leipſick; ſubject to the elector of Saxony. Lat. 51. 20. N. long. 12. 10. E.

WELCHPOOL, a large market town of Montgomeryſhire in N. Wales, ſituated on a lake, 6 miles N. of Montgomery.

WELLS, a ſmall but clean city of Somerſetſhire, the ſee of a biſhop united with that of Bath, from which city it lies 16 miles, and 127 from London.

WELLS, a neat town of Auſtria in Germany, ſituated on the W. ſide of the Draune. Lat. 48. 18. N. long. 14. 5. E.

WELLAND, a river of England, riſing in Leiceſterſhire, from whence it runs eaſtward between the counties of Rutland and Northampton, and then N. E by Stamford and thro' Holland the S. ſubdiviſion of Lincolnſhire, falling into a bay of the German ocean, and dividing Lincolnſhire from Norfolk.

WELLINGBOROUGH, a market town of Northamptonſhire, ſituated on the W. ſide of the Nen, 10 miles from Northampton, and 65 from London.

WELLINGTON, a market town of Shropſhire, 10 miles from Shrewſbury, and 151 from London.

WEN, an old market town of Shropſhire, near the head of the Rodan, 8 miles from Shrewſbury, and 148 from London.

WENDOVER, a borough of Buckinghamſhire, ſituated at the entrance of the Vale of Aileſbury, 6 miles from that town, and 39 from London; it ſends two members to parliament.

WENER, a lake of W. Gothland in Sweden, 70 miles long and 50 broad.

WENLOCK, a borough town of Shropſhire, 10 miles from Shrewſbury, and 143 from London; it ſends 2 members to parliament.

WENSYSSEL, the N. ſubdiviſion of Jutland in Denmark, bounded by the Categate on the N. by the Schagerack on the E. by the province of Wybourg on the S. and by the German ocean on the W. Its capital has the ſame name, and ſtands on the Ryaa.

WEOBLEY, an ancient borough of Herefordſhire, 12 miles from Hereford, and 134 from London; it ſends 2 members to parliament.

WERBEN, a town of Brandenburg and upper Saxony in Germany, ſituated at the conflux of the Elbe and Havel, 64 miles N. W. of Berlin. Lat. 53. 10. N. long. 12. 30. E.

WERCHTEREN, a town of Brabant in the Auſtrian Low Countries, ſituated at the conflux of the Demer and Dyle, 10 miles E. of Mechlin. Lat. 51. 10. N. long. 4. 36. E. *Buſching.*

WERDEN, a town of the Marck and circle of Weſtphalia in Germany, ſituated on the Roer, 12 miles N. E. of Duſſeldorp; ſubject to the king of Pruſſia. Lat. 51. 26. N. long. 6. 30. E. *Buſching.*

WERDENBERG, a town in a county of the ſame name and canton of Glaris in Switzerland, ſituated on the W. bank of the Rhine, 18 miles E. of Glaris. Lat. 47. 10. N. long. 9. 46. E.

WERKTEN. See WERCHTEREN.

WERLE, a fortified town ſubject to the elector of Cologne, in Weſtphalia in Germany, ſituated between the Roer and Lippe, 30 miles S. of the city of Munſter. Lat. 51. 27. N. long. 7. 26. E.

WERMELAND, a province of Sweden, bounded by Dalecarlia on the N. by Weſtermania and Nericia

cia on the E. by the Wener lake on the S. and by Norway and part of Dalia on the W.

Wertheim, the capital of a county of the ſame name in Franconia in Germany, ſituated at the conflux of the Tauber and Mayne, 22 miles W. of Wurtzburg. Lat. 49. 44. N. long. 9. 16. E.

Wesel, or Nether Wesel, a well fortified town in the duchy of Cleve and circle of Weſtphalia in Germany, ſituated on the E. ſide of the Rhine near the mouth of the Lippe, 12 miles S. E. of the city of Cleves. In the porch of the great church, Peregrine Bertie, afterwards earl of Lindſey, was born, his mother, the ducheſs of Suffolk, having fled hither from queen Mary's perſecution. It is ſubject to the king of Pruſſia. Lat. 51. 28. N. long. 6. 12. E. *Buſching*.

Wesenburg, a town of Livonia, ſubject to Ruſſia. It lies 64 miles W. of Narva. Lat. 59. 18. N. long. 26. 15. E.

Weser, a river of Germany riſing in Heſſe, from whence it runs N. between Weſtphalia and lower Saxony, and paſſing by Minden and Bremen, falls into the German ocean below Carlſtadt.

Westbury, a ſmall borough of Wiltſhire near the Were, 20 miles N. W. of Saliſbury, and 95 of London; it ſends two members to parliament.

Westburg, a town of Wetterraw, and circle of the upper Rhine in Germany, 38 miles N. of Mentz. Lat. 50. 41. N. long. 7. 50. E.

Western Isles. See Azores and Hebrides; ſubject to Portugal.

Westerwick, a ſea-port town of Smaland in Sweden, ſituated on the Baltick, 115 miles S. of Stockholm. Lat. 58. 10. N. long. 16. 15. E. *Buſching*.

West-Gothland, a ſubdiviſion of Gothland in Sweden, bounded by Smaland on the S. E. and by Haland on the S. W.

Westlow, an ancient borough of Cornwall, ſituated on a ſmall creek of the Engliſh channel oppoſite to Eaſtlow, 23 miles S. W. of Launceſton; it ſends two repreſentatives to parliament.

Westmania, a province of Sweden, bounded by Upland on the E. by Wermerland on the W. by Dalecarlia on the N. and by Naricia and Sudermania on the S.

Westmeath, a county in the province of Leinſter in Ireland, ſituated betwixt King's county on the S. and by Longford on the N. and the Shannon, which parts it from Roſcommon, on the W.

Westminster, the W. part of the city under the general name of London, and joining cloſe to it, both at Temple-bar and Holborn-bars. It is under the dean and chapter of Weſtminſter-abbey, who appoints its civil officers, as the high ſteward, high bailiff, &c. whereas the city, properly called London, is under the lord mayor and court of aldermen. In Weſtminſter is the king's palace, and moſt of the nobility, gentry, and other perſons of diſtinction reſide in it. The parliament and the high courts of the kingdom are held here, the former in houſes near Henry VII's chapel, and the latter in Weſtminſter-hall. It has no biſhoprick, but the dean is generally biſhop of Rocheſter; it ſends two repreſentatives to parliament. Its buildings are more magnificent, and its ſtreets and ſquares more open than thoſe of London, and of late years its new buildings have prodigiouſly increaſed. Weſtminſter-abbey is a noble Gothick ſtructure, in which are the ſepulchral monuments of the Britiſh kings and nobility, as alſo of ſeveral other perſons of diſtinction. It has one of the fineſt ſtone bridges in the known world over the Thames, conſiſting of 15 arches.

West-

WESTMORELAND, an inland county of England, bounded by Lancashire on the S. and S. W. by Cumberland on the W. and N. W. and by Yorkshire and the bishoprick of Durham on the E. and N. E. Its county town is Appleby, but Kendal is much larger, and has a far better trade.

WESTPHALIA, the N. W. circle of Germany, 200 miles in length, and between 150 and 200 in breadth. It is bounded by the German ocean on the N. by lower Saxony on the E. by Hesse, the palatinate of the Rhine, and electorate of Triers on the S. and by the Netherlands on the W. It includes the provinces of Diepholt, Hoye, and Osnabrug, the county of Embden, or E. Friesland, the bishoprick of Liege, and several places belonging to the elector of Cologne; the counties of Oldenburgh, Delmonhurst, Bentheim and Steinfort; the bishopricks of Munster, Paderborn, and Osnabrug; the counties of Lingen and Tecklenburg; the principality of Minden; the counties of Ravensberg, Schaumburg, and Lippe; the abbacy of Corbey; the duchy of Westphalia proper; the county of Marck, the duchies of Cleve, Berg, Juliers, and the county of Pyrmont; also Aix-la-Chapelle, Dormond, and many other free imperial cities. The north part of this circle is mostly woody, and a cold barren country; but the southern provinces are warmer and more fertile.

WESTRAM, a market town of Kent, 44 miles from Canterbury, and 23 from London.

WETER, or VETTER, a lake of E. Gothland in Sweden, about 90 miles in length, remarkable for its thundering noise the day before a storm happens, and the sudden breaking of its ice.

WETHERBY, a market town in the W. riding of Yorkshire, 12 miles from York, and 178 from London.

WETTERAVIA, or WETTERAW, the general name of a county in Germany, lying between Hesse on the N. the river Mayne on the S. the Rhine on the W. and the county of Reineck on the E.

WETZLER, an imperial city of Hesse, and upper Rhine in Germany, situated on the Lohn; at present the seat of the imperial chamber, which was moved hither from Spire in 1698, when that city was taken and destroyed by the French. It lies 30 miles N. of Franckfort. Lat. 50. 36. N. long. 8. 20. E. *Busching*.

WEXFORD a county of Ireland in the province of Leinster, bounded by St. George's channel on the S. and S. W. by part of Catherlaugh and Kilkenny on the W. and by Wicklow on the N.

WEXFORD, the capital of a county of the same name in Ireland, having an harbour at the mouth of the Slaney, and on a bay of the Irish channel, 65 miles S. of Dublin.

WEXIO, or WEXICO, a town of Smaland in Gothland in Sweden, situated on the banks of the lake Salen, 31 miles S. of the Wetter-lake. Lat. 47. 18. N. long. 14. 46. E. *Busching*.

WEYMOUTH, an ancient borough of Dorsetshire, with a harbour on a bay of the English channel, 8 miles from Dorchester, and 132 from London. It gives title of viscount to the family of Thynne, and sends two members to parliament.

WHIDAH, or FIDA, a town of Guinea proper in Africa, situated in a very delightful country. It has an English factory, and lies 197 miles E. of Cape-coast-castle. Lat. 6. 5. N. long. 3. 10. E.

WHITBY, a large sea-port town in the N. riding of Yorkshire, at the mouth of the Esk, on the German ocean, 13 miles N. W. of Scarborough. Lat. 54. 30. N. long. 10 min. W.

WHIT-

WHITCHURCH, an ancient borough of Hampſhire, 10 miles from Wincheſter, and 58 from London. It ſends two members to parliament.

WHITEHALL, one of the fineſt royal palaces in Great-Britain, before it was deſtroyed by fire in 1697, the banqueting-houſe only, now Whitehall chapel, being ſaved, the ceiling of which is elegantly painted by Rubens.

WHITEHAVEN, a town of Cumberland, having a good harbour and road on the Iriſh channel, 8 miles S. W. of Cockermouth, 36 of Carliſle, and 250. N. W. of London.

WHITESEA, a bay of the frozen ocean in the N. of Ruſſia, ſituated between Ruſſia, Lapland, and Samojede, at the bottom of which ſtands Archangel; this was the only communication which the Ruſſians had with the ſea, before the conqueſt of Livonia from the Swedes in the beginning of the preſent century, by the czar Peter the great. *Buſching.*

WIBURG, the capital of Jutland in Denmark, in the middle of which it ſtands, 123 miles N. W. of Copenhagen. Lat. 56. 18. N. long. 9. 20. E.

WIBURN, the capital of Carelia in Ruſſian Finland, having a very convenient harbour on the Finnick gulf, and a conſiderable trade. It is well fortified, but was taken by the czar Peter, and ſince ceded to him. It lies 68 miles N. W. of Peterſburg. Lat. 61. 5. N. long. 29. 10. E. *Buſching.*

WICCOM, CHIPPING, CHIPPING-WYCOMB, or HIGH-WICKAM, a borough of Buckinghamſhire, 12 miles from Aileſbury, and 32 from London. It ſends two members to parliament.

WICK. See DUERSTEDE.

WICKLOW, the capital of the county of the ſame name in the province of Leinſter in Ireland, having a ſmall harbour at the mouth of the Letrim. Lat. 52. 30. N. long. 6. 30. W.

WICKLOW, a county in the province of Leinſter in Ireland, bounded on the E. by St. George's channel; on the W. by Kildare and Catherlough; on the N. by Dublin and part of Kildare; and on the S. by Wexford.

WICKWARE, a market town of Glouceſterſhire, 20 miles from Glouceſter, and 101 from London.

WIDIN. See VIDIN.

WIGGAN, a well built borough town of Lancaſhire, near the ſource of the rivulet Douglefs; it ſends 2 members to parliament, and lies 30 miles from Lancaſter, and 195 from London.

WIGHT, a large and fertile iſland in the county of Southampton and dioceſe of Wincheſter, and is ſeparated from the continent of Britain by a ſmall channel. It is of an oval form from E. to W. 20 miles in length, and 12 broad, containing near 27,000 ſouls. The air is very healthy, and the ſoil remarkably fruitful, agreeably intermixed with arable and paſture grounds, hills and dales, woods and plains. Thro' the middle of the iſland runs a long ridge of hills, on which are fed numerous flocks of ſheep, whoſe wool is excellent. It is under a particular governor, who is ſome perſon of diſtinction, and the forts and caſtles are well garriſoned. But its principal ſtrength conſiſts in the royal navy being ſtationed at Portſmouth, which lies at a ſmall diſtance, and the general rendezvous of the men of war at Spithead, the channel between the iſland and Portſmouth. Its chief town is Newport.

WIGTOWN, a royal burgh, and the capital of the ſhire of the ſame name, or upper Galloway in Scotland, having an harbour on a bay of the Iriſh channel, and at the mouth of the Cree; it lies 90 miles S. W. of Edinburgh. Lat. 54. 50. N. long. 4 46. W.

WIHITZ,

WIHITZ, a frontier of Croatia, in European Turkey, ſituated on a ſmall lake near the Unna; ſubject to the Turks. It lies 38 miles S. E. of Carlſtadt. Lat. 45. 25. N. long. 16. 46. E. *Buſching.*

WILKOMER'S, a large town of Lithuania on the borders of Podlachia in Poland, ſituated on the Roſs, 48 miles N. W. of Wilna. Lat. 55. 36. N. long. 16. 38. E. *Buſching.*

WILLIAMSBURG, a town of James county, and the capital of Virginia, in N. America, but has not above 50 houſes, tho' it is the ſeat of the governor, and of the general aſſembly, and courts of judicature, the planters of this colony generally chooſing to live on their eſtates or plantations in the country. A college was erected here, and well endowed for the education of the Indians, but they have an averſion to the ſciences and learned languages. Williamſburg lies between James and York rivers, about 6 miles N. of James town, and 50 W. of cape Charles. Lat. 37. 26. N. long. 76. 36. W.

WILLIAMS-FORT, a factory belonging to the Engliſh E. India company, ſituated on the W. branch of the Ganges in Bengal in the E. Indies, in Aſia, 40 miles S. of Huegly. Lat. 22. 48. N. long. 87. 10. E.

WILLIAMSTAT, a ſmall but ſtrong town upon the point of the iſle of Rugenhil in Holland in the United Provinces, having a good harbour on the ſea called Hollanddiep, 14 miles S. of Rotterdam, and 16 N. W. of Breda. It belongs to the prince of Orange. Lat. 51. 48. N. long. 4. 26. E. *Syſtem Geogr.*

WILNA, a large populous city in the palatinate of the ſame name, and the capital of Lithuania in Poland; it is the ſee of a biſhop, and has a famous univerſity. The trade here is moſtly carried on by foreigners, the natives being a poor idle ſet of people. It lies 218 miles N. E. of Warſaw. Lat. 55. 10. N. long. 25. 21. E. *Buſching.*

WILTON, a borough town of Wiltſhire, near the conflux of the Nadder with the Willy. There is a magnificent palace belonging to the E. of Pembroke, called Wilton-houſe. It lies 6 miles from Saliſbury, and 87 from London, and ſends two members to parliament.

WILTSHIRE, a county of England, bounded on the W. by Somerſetſhire; on the E. by Berkſhire and Hampſhire; on the N. by Glouceſterſhire; and on the S. by Dorſetſhire and part of Hampſhire. On its downs are fed numerous flocks of ſheep, the wool of which being munufactured by the natives, makes it one of the greateſt cloathing counties in England. Its capital is Saliſbury.

WIMPFEN, a town of the palatinate in Germany, ſituated on the Neckar, 18 miles E. of Heidelburg. Lat. 49. 18. N. long. 9. 12. E. *Buſching.*

WINCHELSEA, a borough town of Suſſex, having an harbour on a bay of the Engliſh channel. It gives title of earl to the noble family of Finch. It lies a little to the W. of Rye, 30 miles E. of Lewes, and 71 S. of London. It ſends 2 repreſentatives to parliament. Lat. 50. 58. N. long. 50 min. E.

WINCHESTER, the capital of Hampſhire, ſituated on the Itching, at the confiux of another river. It was the ancient capital and royal reſidence of the W. Saxons; it is the ſee of a biſhop, and ſends two members to parliament. Here is a fine college and a ſchool, with large revenues, founded by William of Wykeham, the founder of New college in Oxford, whether the ſcholars of this ſchool are ſent, and entitled to fellowſhips in it. King Charles began a fine palace here, but did not live to finiſh it, and it has

has been neglected ever ſince. Wincheſter lies 67 miles S. W. of London.

WINDISMARK, a ſubdiviſion of Carniola, in the circle of Auſtria in Germany

WINDSOR, a borough of Berkſhire, having on an eminence a celebrated caſtle, or royal palace; it commands a very extenſive proſpect, with the Thames running at its foot. In the royal chapel here, are inſtalled the knights of the garter. It ſends 2 members to parliament, and lies 23 miles W. of London.

WINNICZA, a town of lower Podolia, in Poland, ſituated on the Bog, 42 miles N. of Braclaw. Lat. 49. 20. N. long. 29. 16. E. *Buſching*.

WINOXBERGEU, or BERGEN ST. WINOX, a city of French Flanders, ſituated on the little river Colme. It is pretty well fortified, and lies 8 miles S. of Dunkirk. Lat. 50. 56. N. long. 2. 30. E.

WINSCHOTEN, a ſtrong fortreſs of Groningen, in the United Provinces, 6 miles S. W. of the bay of Dallert. Near this place was fought the firſt battle by the Dutch, under count Lewis of Naſſau, againſt the Spaniards, in 1568, in which the latter were defeated, and their general Aremberg killed. Lat. 53. 20. N. long. 6. 56. E.

WINSEN, a town of Lunenburg, and lower Saxony in Germany, ſituated at the conflux of the Elbe, with the Ilmenau, 15 miles N. W. of Lunenburgh. Lat. 53. 56. N. long. 10. 12. E. *Buſching*.

WINSLOW, a market town of Buckinghamſhire, 8 miles from Aileſbury, and 45 from London.

WINSTER, a market town of Derbyſhire, 10 miles from Derby, and 133 from London.

WINTERTONNESS, the N. promontory of Norfolk, 4 miles N. of Yarmouth town. Lat. 53. 2. W. long. 1. 12. E.

WINTSHEIM, a town of Anſpach, and circle of Franconia in Germany, 15 miles N. of Anſpach. Lat. 49. 36. N. long. 10. 30. E.

WIRKSWORTH, a large town of Derbyſhire, 6 miles from Derby, and 118 from London.

WIRTEMBURG. See WURTEMBURG.

WISBADEN, a town of the Wetteraw in Germany, having ſeveral hot baths, 15 miles W. of Franckfort. Lat. 50. 10. N. long. 8. 15. E. *Buſching*.

WISBEACH, a market town, in the N. borders of the iſle of Ely in Cambridgeſhire, 15 miles from the city of Ely, and 88 from London.

WISBY, the only conſiderable town on the W. ſide of the iſland of Gothland. It has an harbour on the Baltick, and lies 112 miles S. of Stockholm. Lat. 57. 48. N. long. 18. 10. E. *Buſching*.

WISCHGROD, a town of Warſovia in Poland, ſituated on the Viſtula, 46 miles N. W. of Warſaw. Lat. 53. 10. N. long. 20. 36. E. *Buſching*.

WISMAR, a town of Mecklenburg, and lower Saxony in Germany, ſituated on a bay of the Baltick, 14 miles N. of Swerin; ſubject to Sweden. Lat. 54. 20. N. long. 11. 27. E.

WISSELOCK, a town of the palatinate in Germany, 7 miles S. of Heidelburg. Lat. 49. 26. N. long. 8. 46. E.

WISTON, a market town of Pembrokeſhire in Wales, 10 miles N. of Pembroke.

WITEPSK, or WITEPSKI, a town of Lithuania, and the capital of a palatinate of the ſame name in Poland, near the conflux of the Witzha with the Dwina, 176 miles E. of Wilna. Lat. 56. 10. N. long. 30. 15. E.

WITHAM, a market town of Eſſex, 10 miles from Chelmsford, and 37 from London.

WITNEY, a market town of Oxfordſhire, famous for its blankets, of which it has the greateſt manufacture in England. It ſtands

on

on the Windrush, 8 miles from Oxford, and 63 from London.

WITTENBERG, or WIKTENBERG, the capital of the ducky of Saxony proper, in Germany, situated on the E. side of the Elbe; it is well fortified by art and nature, has an university, where Martin Luther preached his first sermon against the pope's indulgencies; it lies 54 miles N. of Dresden. Lat. 51. 56. N. long. 13. 10. E. *Busching.*

WITTENBURG, a town of Brandenburg, and upper Saxony in Germany, situated on the Elbe, 58 miles N. of the city of Brandenburg. Lat. 53. 26. N. long. 12. 18. E. *Busching.*

WITTENSTEIN, a town of Livonia, now subject to Russia, 40 miles S. of Revel. Lat. 58. 50. N. long. 24. 38. E. *Busching.*

WITTLESEY-MEER, a lake on the N. limits of Huntingdonshire, 6 miles long, and 3 broad, in crossing which, Canute and his family were in the utmost danger of being lost. It lies 13 miles W. of the city of Ely.

WITTIMUND, a town of Embden, in the circle of Westphalia in Germany, near the German ocean, 15 miles N. of the city of Embden. Lat. 53. 48. N. long. 7. 10. E. *Busching.*

WIVELSCOMB, a market town of Somersetshire, 27 miles from Wells, and 153 from London.

WOBURN, a market town of Bedfordshire, famous for an abbey, now converted into the duke of Bedford's palace, 10 miles S. of Bedford, and 44 N. of London.

WODNAY, a town of Bohemia, 58 miles S. of Prague; subject to the archducal house of Austria. Lat. 49. 10. N. long. 14. 15. E. *Busching.*

WOERDEN, a town of Holland in the United Provinces, 20 miles S. of Amsterdam. Lat. 52. 16. N. long. 4. 46. E.

WOLAW, a town of Silesia, in the kingdom of Bohemia, and the capital of a duchy of the same name, situated near the Oder, and 26 miles N. of Breslaw. Lat. 51. 30. N. long. 16. 41. E. *Busching.*

WOLFEMBUTTLE, a city of Brunswick, and lower Saxony in Germany, situated on the river Ocker, the ancient residence of the duke of Brunswick-Wolfembuttle, to whom it is subject; it is strong by art and nature; has a stately palace finely furnished, a noble library, and lies 12 miles S. of Brunswick. Lat. 52. 26. N. long. 10. 41. E. *Busching.*

WOLFERSDYKE, a small island of Zealand, lying between N. and S. Beveland, in the United Provinces.

WOLFSPERG, a town of Carinthia, in the circle of Austria in Germany, 40 miles E. of Clagenfurt. Lat. 47. 8. N. long. 15. 5. E.

WOLGA, a large river of Russia, rising in the N. of that empire, from whence it passes in a S. E. course, by the cities of Jereslaf, Kasan, and Bulgar; after which it enters Asiatick Russia, and continues on due S. to Kamisinca, where it runs to the S. E. and watering Astracan, falls into the Caspian sea, 50 miles below that city, having traversed between 2 and 300 miles.

WOLGAST, a city of Pomerania, and upper Saxony in Germany; it has a sea port, subject to Sweden, and lies 38 miles S. E. of Stralsund. Lat. 54. 20. N. long. 14. 10. E. *Busching.*

WOLICKMARK. See VOKELMARK.

WOLKOSKOI, a town of Novogorod, in Russia, 100 miles S. E. of Novogorod city. Lat. 57. 30. N. long. 35. 18. E.

WOLKOWSKA, a large town of the great duchy of Lithuania, in Poland, situated on the Ross, 36 miles S. of Grodno. Lat. 55. 10. N. long. 24. 15. E. *Busching.*

WOLLER, a market town of Northum-

Northumberland, 12 miles S. of Berwick, and 327 N. of London.

Wollin, an iſland and town of the ſame name, at the mouth of the Oder, on the Baltick, in the duchy of Pomerania in Germany, ſubject to the king of Pruſſia.

Wolmer, or Walmer, a town of Ruſſian Livonia, ſituated on the N. bank of the Embeck, 48 miles N. E. of Riga. Lat. 57. 32. N. long. 25. 10. E. *Buſching.*

Wolgdomer, a city of Ruſſia, and the capital of a duchy of the ſame name, 164 miles S. of Peterſburg. Lat. 57. 42. N. long. 30. 15. E. *Buſching.*

Wologda, the capital of a duchy, bearing the ſame name in Ruſſia, on the Dwina, 227 miles N. of Moſcow. Lat. 59. 10. N. long. 42. 26. E. *Buſching.*

Wolsingham, a market town in the biſhoprick of Durham, 14 miles from the city of Durham, and 226 from London.

Wolverhampton, a populous well built market town of Staffordſhire, 11 miles S. of Staffoid, and 117 N. of London.

Woodbridge, a market town of Suffolk, ſituated on the Deben, which is navigable to it by ſhips of burden. It lies 26 miles from Bury St. Edmunds, and 75 from London.

Woodstock, a borough town of Oxfordſhire, 7 miles N. of Oxford, and 60 from London. It ſends 2 repreſentatives to parliament, and is famous for a ſtately palace which was erected here at the publick expence, in memory of the glorious victory the duke of Marlborough obtained at Blenheim, over the French and Bavarians, Auguſt 2, 1704, and is thence called Blenheim houſe.

Woolwich, a market town of Kent, on the Thames, about 8 miles E. of London. Here are docks and yards for the royal navy, where large ſhips of war are built, beſides vaſt magazines of great guns, mortars, bombs, cannon ball, powder, and other warlike ſtores; the regiment of the royal train of artillery commonly lies here, and it has an academy for inſtructing them in the art of gunnery. Lat. 51. 30. N. long. 10 min. E.

Worcester, the capital of a county of the ſame name, ſituated on the banks of the Severn, over which it hath a ſtone bridge. It ſends 2 repreſentatives to parliament, is the ſee of a biſhop, and gives title of marquis to Somerſet, duke of Beaufort. Here Cromwell defeated Charles II. in 1651. It lies 112 miles N. W. of London.

Worcester, a county of England, bounded by Herefordſhire and Shropſhire on the W. by Glouceſterſhire on the S. by Staffordſhire on the N. and by Warwickſhire on the E.

Worcum, a town of Frieſeland in the United Provinces, ſituated on the Zuyder-ſea; its harbour is choaked up, but a good trade is ſtill carried on by means of canals; it lies 20 miles S. W. of Lewarden. Lat. 53. 10. N. long. 5. 18. E.

Worcom, a well fortified town of Holland, ſituated on the Waal, 24 miles E. of Rotterdam. Lat. 51. 50. N. long. 4. 46. E.

Worksop, a ſmall market town of Nottinghamſhire, near the head of the Ryton, 18 miles N. of Nottingham, and 133 of London.

Worms, an imperial city, and the capital of the biſhoprick of the ſame name, in the palatinate, ſituated on the W. ſide of the Rhine. The papiſts have the cathedral; but the magiſtrates, to whom it is ſubject, and moſt of the inhabitants, are Lutherans. It is under the protection of the elector palatine, and was a fine place before the French deſtroyed it in 1689, but it has ſince been rebuilt. It lies 27 miles S. of Mentz. Lat. 44. 36. N. long. 8. 10. E. *Buſching.*

Woronitz, a city of Rezanſki, in Ruſſia, ſituated on a river of its

own name, which here falls into the Don; Peter the Great ſent the large ſhips built here, down by that river to the Black ſea, and others, by means of canals cut to the Wolga, to the Caſpian ſea. It lies 126 miles S. of Moſcow. Lat. 52. 10. N. long. 40. 15. E. *Buſching.*

WORSTED, a market town of Norfolk, remarkable for the inventing and twiſting the woollen yarn of that name; it lies 7 miles N. of Norwich, and 115 from London.

WOTTON UNDER EDGE, a market town of Glouceſterſhire, 17 miles S. of Glouceſter, and 99 W. of London.

WOTTON BASSAT, a borough of Wiltſhire, 25 miles N. of Saliſbury, and 78 W. of London. It ſends 2 members to parliament.

WREXHAM, a market town of Denbighſhire, and the largeſt in N. Wales, ſituated on a ſmall river that falls into the Dee, 26 miles S. E. of St. Aſaph.

WRINTON, a market town of Somerſetſhire, remarkable for giving birth to the ingenious philoſopher mr. John Locke; it lies 7 miles from Wells, and 125 from London.

WROTHAM, a market town of Kent, 10 miles W. of Maidſtone, and 25 S. of London.

WURTEMBURG, or WIRTEMBURG, called alſo LOWER SWABIA, a duchy in the N. part of that circle in Germany, bounded on the N. by part of Franconia, the archbiſhoprick of Mentz, and the palatinate; on the E. by the county of Oetingen, the marquiſate of Burgaw, the territory of Ulm, and the biſhoprick of Augſburg; on the S. by the Danube, Hohenzollern, and Furſtenberg, and the marquiſate of Hohenberg; and on the W by part of the palatinate, Baden and the Black-foreſt; it is upwards of 60 miles long, and about the ſame in breadth, ſubject to its own duke; its capital is Stutgard.

WURTZBURG, a city of Franconia in Germany, ſituated on the river Mayne. It is the capital of the duchy of the ſame name, having very extenſive territories, including 400 towns and villages in the neighbourhood; ſubject to its own biſhop, one of the greateſt eccleſiaſtical princes in the empire, who is abſolute, and lives in all the ſtate of a ſovereign; it lies 63 miles S. E. of Franckfort. Lat 49. 39. N. long. 9. 48. E. *Buſching.*

WYE, a market town of Kent, ſituated on the Stour, 10 miles S. of Canterbury, and 57 of London.

WYE, a river of Wales, riſing on the confines of Cardiganſhire, from whence it runs S. E. parting Radnor and Brecknockſhire; after which, croſſing Herefordſhire, and watering Hereford, it directs its courſe due S. paſſes by Monmouth, and falls into the mouth of the Severn at Chepſtow.

WYNENDALE, a town of Flanders, in the Auſtrian Low Countries, rendered memorable by a gallant action, in which general Webb, convoying a large ſupply of ammunition and proviſions to the confederates before Liſle, with only 600 men, defeated 24,000 French that attacked him, and arrived ſafe at that city in 1708. It lies 12 miles S. W. of Bruges, and the ſame S. E. of Oſtend. Lat. 51. 10. N. long. 3. 15. E.

WYNOXBURG. See WINOXBERG.

XAC

XACA, a town of Mazara, in the iſland of Sicily, having an harbour on the S. ſide of the iſland, 42 miles S. of Palermo. Lat. 37. 41. N. long. 13. 12. E. *Buſching.*

XAL-

XALISCO, a city, and the capital of a province of the ſame name, in New Spain in America, near the Pacifick ocean, 396 miles W. of the city of Mexico; ſubject to Spain. Lat. 22. 26. N. long. 110. 15. W. *Syſtem Geogr.*

XANSI, a province of China in Aſia, bounded by Peking on the E. by the great Chineſe wall on the N. by Honan on the S. and by the river Corcei, dividing it from the province of Xenſi on the W.

XATIVA, a walled town of Valencia in Spain, ſituated on a river of the ſame name, and defended by a ſtrong caſtle; it lies 28 miles S. of the city of Valencia. Lat. 39. 10. N. long. 52 min. W. *Buſching.*

XANTUM, a province of China in Aſia, bounded by the Kang ſea on the N. by the gulf of Nanking on the E. by the province of Nanking on the S. and by that of Peking on the W.

XAVIER, ST. a town of Guayra, or la Plate, in S. America, ſituated on the confines of Braſil, 197 miles W. of Rio Janeiro. Lat. 24. 10. S. long. 50. 15. W.

XENSIN, a province of China in Aſia, bounded by the great Chineſe wall on the N. by Xanſi on the E. by Suchnen on the S. and by Tibet on the W.

XERES DE LA FRONTERA, a large populous town of Andaluſia in Spain, ſituated on the Guadaletta, 18 miles N. of Cadiz. Lat. 37. 51. N. long. 6. 30. W. *Buſching.*

XERES DE GUADIANA, a town of Andaluſia in Spain, ſituated on the river Guadiana, near the confines of Portugal, 23 miles N. of Ayamonte. Lat. 37. 20. N. long. 8. 16. W. *Buſching.*

XICBU, a city of Huquam, a province of China in Aſia, 297 miles N. of Canton. Lat. 27. 14. N. long. 112. 15. E.

XINYAN, or CHINIAN, a city of Laotung in China, in Aſia, 451 miles N. E. of Peking. Lat. 31. 10. N. long. 120. 26. E.

XUCAR, a river of Spain, riſing in New Caſtile, and, after running S. E. through that province, turns due E. and, croſſing Valencia, falls into the Mediterranean, 24 miles S. of the city of Valencia.

YARE, a river of Norfolk, running through it from W. to E. and after paſſing Norwich, falls into the German ocean at Yarmouth.

YARMOUTH, or SOUTH YARMOUTH, a borough town of the iſle of Wight, in Hampſhire, on a creek, on the N. W. coaſt of the iſland. It ſends 2 members to parliament, and lies 6 miles W. of Newport.

YARMOUTH, or GREAT YARMOUTH, a large, well built, and populous borough town of Norfolk, and a famous ſea port on the German ocean, at the mouth of the Yare, which is navigable to Norwich; it lies 18 miles E. of that city, and 122 N. of London, and ſends 2 members to parliament. Lat. 52. 45. N. long. 1. 40. E.

YARUM, a market town in the N. riding of Yorkſhire, ſituated on the Tees, 29 miles N. of York, and 212 from London.

YAXLEY, a neat market town in the fens of Huntingdonſhire, 12 miles N. of Huntingdon, and 72 of London.

YEOVIL, a large market town of Somerſetſhire, ſituated on a river of the ſame name, a branch of the Parret, 20 miles S. of Wells, and 123 W. of London.

YESD, a city of Eyrac Agem in Perſia, 198 miles E. of Iſpahan. Lat. 33. 10. N. long. 54. 21. E.

YLA. See ILA.

YOANGFU, a city of Huquam in China, in Aſia, ſituated on the ri-

ver Kiam, 258 miles S. W. of Nankins. Lat. 30. 46. N. long. 114. 15. E.

YONNE, a river of France, rising in Burgundy, from whence it runs N. through Nivernois and Champagne, and after paſſing by Auxerre and Sens, falls into the Seine.

YORK, the capital of Yorkſhire, finely ſituated on the Ouſe. Its mayor, like the chief magiſtrate of London, has the title of lord, the privilege of none elſe in England. It is a large city, and has ſome elegant buildings. The plenty and cheapneſs of proviſions here, bring abundance of ſtrangers for the conveniency of boarding; and in winter numbers of quality reſide in it, for whoſe entertainment a magnificent aſſembly room has been lately erected. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop, but has no conſiderable trade. Its cathedral is a beautiful Gothick ſtructure, equal to any in England. It lies 192 miles N. of London; and ſends 2 members to parliament.

YORK, NEW, a Britiſh colony in N. America, which including the Jerſeys, is bounded by Canada on the N. by New England on the E. by the American ocean on the S. and by Penſylvania, and the country of the Iroquois on the W. It is upwards of 200 miles from N. to S. and about 60 in breadth from E. to W. The country is very fruitful, abounding in cattle and good horſes. The inhabitants export to the ſugar iſlands, flour, pickled pork, and beef, ſalt fiſh, horſes, and timber; and to Europe they carry large quantities of their dried and ſalted fiſh, logwood, whale oil, and whalebone; receiving in return cloth, houſhold furniture, and tools. It is a royal government, the king appointing its governor and council, but the general aſſembly and parliament is elected by the inhabitants. The eſtabliſhed religion is that of the church of England, though other perſuaſions are tolerated.

YORK, NEW, the capital of the province of the ſame name in N. America, ſituated in an iſland in the mouth of Hudſon's river, about 40 miles in length, and 3 in breadth. It is well built on an eminence, ſurrounded with a wall and other works. Here is alſo a ſpacious harbour, with commodious quays and warehouſes; great numbers of ſhips and veſſels being employed in its trade and fiſhery. Lat. 41. 5. N. long. 74. 15. W.

YPRES, a city of the Auſtrian Low Countries, one of the barrier towns, and eſteemed impregnable, but ſhamefully delivered up by the Dutch garriſon in 1744, almoſt as ſoon as the French came before it, together with the whole chatelary. It is the ſee of a biſhop, under the archbiſhop of Mechlin, and had formerly a good trade in the ſilk and woollen manufactures, but now greatly declined. Lat. 50. 57. N. long. 2. 51. E. *Syſtem Geogr.*

YESONDUN, a town of Berry in France, 18 miles S. W. of Bourges. Lat. 47. 10. N. long. 2. 15. E.

YVICA, a Spaniſh iſland, and the leaſt of thoſe called the Balearick, in the Mediterranean, lying between Valencia in Spain, and Majorca. It is 30 miles in length, and 26 in breadth; is a mountainous barren country, but abounds in ſalt. Lat. 39. 10. N. long. 1. 15. E. *Buſching.*

YVNAM, a province of China in Aſia, ſituated on the S. W. limits of that empire.

ZAA

ZAARA, ZAHARA, or SAHARA, one of the ſubdiviſions of Africa, under the topick of Capricorn, bounded by Biledulgerid on the N. by the unknown parts of Africa on the E. by Negroland on the S.

and by the Atlantick ocean on the W. It is a mere desart, as the name imports, and so parched for want of water, that the caravans from Morocco to Negroland, are obliged to carry both water and provisions, the province producing hardly any thing for the support of life.

ZABACK SEA. See PALUS MEOTIS.

ZABERN, a town of the palatinate in Germany, 18 miles W. of Philipsburg. Lat. 49. 10. N. long. 8. 15. E.

ZABERN, ELSAS, a town of Alsace in Germany, 18 miles N. W. of Strasburg; subject to France. Lat. 48. 32. N. long. 7. 15. E.

ZAGRAB, a town of Sclavonia, situated on the Saave, 30 miles N. E. of Carlstadt; subject to the archducal house of Austria. Lat. 46. 31. N. long. 16. 35. E. *Busching.*

ZAMORA, a city of Leon in Spain, situated on the banks of the Douro, over which it has a noble bridge of 17 arches; it lies 34 miles N. of Salamanca. Lat. 41. 28. N. long. 5. 48. W. *Busching.*

ZANGUEBAR, a country on the E. coast of Africa, lying between the equator and tropick of Capricorn, bounded by the country of Anian on the N. by the Indian ocean on the E. by the country of the Hottentots on the S. and by the unknown parts of Africa on the W. containing the following provinces; Magadona, Melinda, Quiloa, Mozambique, and Sofala. Here are several colonies and settlements belonging to the Portuguese, who claim a sort of dominion over the petty princes, and pretend that they have converted great numbers of the negroes to christianity. They trade with the natives for gold, slaves, ivory, ostrich feathers, drugs, and wax; besides which, the country produces rice, sugar, and the fruits common to the torrid zone.

ZANT, an island of the Mediterranean, 10 miles S. of Morea, and near the S. side of Cephalonia, from which it is divided by a channel about 12 miles in breadth. It is reckoned above 50 miles in compass, and to contain above 50,000 inhabitants, having more than 50 considerable villages, besides the city of Zant, which is alone supposed to contain 25,000 souls. The island is chiefly inhabited by Greeks; but the Venetians since they have been in possession of it, have endeavoured to introduce the rites of their church. The English and Dutch have each a factory and consul here, and a considerable trade is carried on for raisins, particularly the little grapes called currants or corinths, as having been formerly cultivated about the city of Corinth, but now hardly to be met with there, most of the countries in Europe being furnish'd with them from this island. The capital is well fortified and defended by a castle, where the governor or proveditor, who is always a Venetian nobleman of the first rank, has his residence. This island is greatly exposed to the attempts of the Turks, since the Morea was taken from the Venetians in 1715. *Busching.*

ZARA, the capital city of Dalmatia, almost surrounded with the Adriatick sea, and joined to the continent by a bridge, and is one of the best fortified places belonging to the Venetians; it is an archiepiscopal see, and had a noble aqueduct in the time of the Romans; it lies 58 miles N. W. of Spalatto. Lat. 44. 10. N. long. 17. 21. E. *Busching.*

ZARNAW, a city in the palatinate of Sandomir in Poland, 59 miles N. of Cracow. Lat. 51. 36. N. long. 20. 15. E.

ZATMAR, a small but well fortified town of upper Hungary, surrounded by the Samosch, 46 miles E. of Tockay. Lat. 51. 36. N. long. 20. 15. E. *Busching.*

ZATOR, a town in the palatinate of Cracow in Poland, situated on the S. side of the Vistula, 16 miles

W.

W. of Cracow. Lat. 50. 10. N. long. 12. 36. E. *Buſching.*

ZEALAND, one of the United Provinces of Holland, ſurrounded by the ſea on all ſides, and conſiſting of 8 iſlands in the mouth of the Scheld. It is ſeated between Holland on the N. Brabant on the E. Flanders, from which it is ſeparated by a branch of the Scheld on the S. and the German ocean on the W. On the iſland of Walchern is Middleburg, the capital of the province. The land is extremely low, ſo that they are obliged to be at great expence in maintaining the banks to keep out the ſea; and the air is leſs healthful than that of the neighbouring countries. Yet the ſoil is generally fruitful, producing excellent wheat; they have alſo very rich paſtures; by which, together with their fiſheries and foreign trade, Zealand has become exceeding wealthy, tho' there are not many manufactures in this province.

ZEELAND, or SEELAND, the largeſt and moſt fruitful iſland in the Baltick, belonging to Denmark, ſituated at the entrance of that ſea, having the ſound on the E. which parts it from Schonen in Sweden; the iſlands of the Moon, Talſter, and Laland on the S. the greater Belt, which divides it from Funen on the W. and the Categate or Schaggerack on the N. Its greateſt length from E. to W. is about 68 miles, and its greateſt breadth from N. to S. 60. The land is pretty low with few hills, but a great many woods and foreſts, taking up the fourth part of the iſland, which abounds with game for hunting. It has excellent paſtures, and produces conſiderable quantities of rye. All round the coaſt are deep bays running pretty far into the land, which, with the neighbouring ſeas, abound with fiſh, as well as the lakes and rivers that water the iſland. The air is pretty thick and foggy. On the coaſt are ſeveral ſafe and commodious harbours *Buſching.*

ZEIGENHEIM, a ſmall town in the lower landgraviate of Heſſe in Germany, ſituated on the Schwalm, 32 miles S. of Heſſe-caſſel. Lat. 50. 56. N. long. 9. 10. E.

ZEIST, a town of upper Saxony in Germany, 25 miles S. W. of Leipſick. Lat. 51. 10. N. long. 12. 26. E.

ZELL, the capital of a duchy of the ſame name, and Lunenburg, in lower Saxony in Germany, ſituated near the conflux of the Aller and Fuhſe. It is well fortified, but not regularly; and lies 32 miles N. of Hanover, and 37 S. of Lunenburg. It was the reſidence of the late dukes of Zell and Lunenburg, which duchies, on the death of the laſt of that houſe, devolved on his nephew the elector of Hanover, George I. who alſo had married the heireſs of that duke, and mother to his preſent majeſty George II. Lat. 52. 56. N. long. 10. 11. E. *Buſching.*

ZEMBLA. See NOVA ZEMBLA.

ZEMLIN. See SEMLIN.

ZERBST, a well fortified town of Anhalt Deſſau in upper Saxony in Germany, the ſeat of its own prince; it lies a little E. of the Elbe, 27 miles N. W. of Wittenburg. Lat. 52. 10. N. long. 12. 40. E. *Buſching.*

ZIRICKSEE, a ſtrong ſea-port town on the S. ſide of the iſland of Schowen, and province of Zealand in the United Netherlands, 18 miles N. E. of Middleburg. Lat. 51. 52. N. long 3. 56. E.

ZITTAW, a well fortified city of upper Luſatia, in the circle of upper Saxony in Germany, ſituated on the Neiſſe, 58 miles E. of Dreſden. Lat 51. 10. N. long. 14. 58. E. *Buſching.*

ZNAIM, a town of Moravia in the kingdom of Bohemia, well fortified by a ſtrong caſtle, but commanded by a mountain within cannon ſhot. It ſtands on the Taya, 40 miles N. W. of Vienna; ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. Lat. 48. 47. N. long. 16. 12. E. *Buſching.*

ZOCATARA. See SOCATARA.

ZOLLERN, or HOHENZOLLERN, a city in the principality of the ſame name, in Suabia in Germany, having a caſtle on the river Zollern; ſubject to its own prince; it lies 30 miles S. of Stutgard. Lat. 48. 21. N. long. 8. 50. E. *Buſching.*

ZOLNOCK, a well fortified town of upper Hungary, ſituated at the confluence of the Zaguya and Theiſs. In 1552, it was ſhamefully ſurrendered by the ſoldiers to the Turks, who, at the governor's requeſt, cut the garriſon to pieces; it lies 52 miles E. of Buda. Lat. 47. 30. N. long. 20. 15. E. *Buſching.*

ZORNDORFF, a village of the New Marche, in Brandenburg, ſituated on the Oder, famous for a bloody battle fought in September 1758, in which the king of Pruſſia defeated the Ruſſians, under the generals Fermor and Brown.

ZUG, a canton of Switzerland, bounded on the E. and N. by that of Zurich; on the W. by the canton of Lucerne, and the free provinces, from which it is ſeparated by the Ruſs; and on the S. and E. by the canton of Schwitz. It is not above 12 miles either in length or breadth. Its mountains have ſeveral villages on them, with excellent paſtures; its plains produce wheat and wine, and its woods abound with game. The inhabitants are Roman catholicks. The chief village is of the ſame name with the canton, and pleaſantly ſituated on the lake Zug. In this, as in the other ſmaller cantons, the legiſlative power is in the diffuſive body of the people, every man, maſter, or ſervant, above 16, having a vote in every part of the government.

ZURICH, a canton of Switzerland, and the firſt that received the reformation. It is bounded by the cantons of Berne and Lucerne, on the W. by Zug and Switz, on the W. and S. by Appenzel on the E. and by Schaffhauſen on the N. from which it is ſeparated by the Rhine. It is about 60 miles from N. to S. and 48 from E. to W. It is thought to be richer than Berne, though not half ſo large, the people applying themſelves to trade, and having eſtabliſhed in their country ſeveral profitable manufactures. *Buſching.*

ZURICH, the capital of a canton of the ſame name in Switzerland. It ſtands on the Limat, near its influx into the lake of Zurich. This city is well fortified, and has wide ditches. The inhabitants are Calviniſts. It lies 40 miles S. W. of Conſtance, and is one of the beſt built towns in Switzerland. Lat. 47. 54. N. long. 8. 32. E. *Buſching.*

ZURICH, a large lake in Switzerland, 24 miles in length, and about 3 in breadth, by means of which, the inhabitants of Zurich import and export goods, the lake having a communication with the Rhine.

ZUTPHEN, a county of Guelderland, and one of the ſeven United Provinces, bounded by part of Guelderland, called Veluwe, on the W. by Overyſſel on the N. by the biſhoprick of Munſter on the E. and by the duchy of Cleve on the S. Its greateſt extent from S. to N. is about 23 miles, and its breadth from E. to W. 25.

ZUTPHEN, the capital of the county of the ſame name in Guelderland, ſituated on the E. bank of the Yſſel. It is rich, populous, well fortified, and lies 10 miles S. of Deventer. Lat. 52. 20. N. long. 6. 10. E.

ZUYDER-SEA, a large bay of the German ocean, in the middle of the United Provinces of Holland, at the mouth of which, lie the iſlands of Texel, Flie, and Schelling, which, with ſeveral large banks of ſand, break the rage of the ocean, and form 2 good harbours, one at the Texel, and the other at Flie; the firſt is ſeparated from N. Holland by a very narrow channel, and is a noted ſtation for ſhips bound to the ſouthward; and the other for

those bound to the northward. Several port towns stand on the borders of the sea, particularly Amsterdam, whose foreign trade is equal to that of most cities in the world; but the water is so shallow, that the Dutch flat bottomed vessels pass over it with difficulty.

ZWEYBRUGGEN, or DEUX PONTS, a county of the palatinate in Germany; subject to the duke of the same name.

ZWICKAW, a city of Voigtland, in the circle of upper Saxony, in Germany, situated on the Moldaw, 48 miles S. W. of Dresden; subject to the elector of Saxony. Lat. 50. 40. N. long. 12. 40. E. *Busching.*

ZWINGENBURG, or SWINGENBURG, a town of Hesse Darmstadt, in the circle of the upper Rhine in Germany, 14 miles N. E. of Worms; subject to its own landgrave.

ZWOLL. See SWOLL.

FINIS.

GIVEN GRATIS,

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A New and Accurate Map of EUROPE Drawn & Engrav'd from the Best Authorities
Degrees of Longitude West from London
Degrees of Longitude East from London
Hours of Time II East from London
J. Gibson Sculp
THE ICY SEA
Iceland
Ferro I.
Shetland I.
Orkney
Arctic Circle
Meridian of London
North C.
Wardhuse
Lapland
White Sea
Arch Angel
Finland
G. of Bothnia
Stockholm
Dronthiem
Bergen
Petersburg
Moskow
Smolensko
Riga
Koningsberg
PRUSSIA
Berlin
Hamburg
Copenhagen
BALTIC SEA
NORTH SEA
BRITISH
GREAT BRITAIN
IRELAND
Dublin
London
Bristol
St. George's Channel
English Channel
WESTERN OCEAN
Bay of BISCAY
C. Clear
C. Ortegal
C. Finister
FRANCE
Paris
Brest
Nantes
Orleans
Lyons
Bourdeaux
Toulouse
Dresden
Frankfort
Prague
Vienna
Munich
GERMANY
POLAND
Warsaw
Cracow
Kiow
SWISS
Venice
Milan
Turin
Genoa
Rome
Naples
ITALY
Gulf of Venice
Corsica
Sardinia
Sicily
Malta
Minorca
Majorca
Iviça
SPAIN
Madrid
Barcelona
PORTUGAL
Lisbon
Cadiz
Gibralter
Straits of Gibralter
Morocco
Part of AFRICA
BARBARY
Algier
Tunis
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
TURKY
Bulgaria
Romania
Constantinople
Adrinople
Greece
Morea
Candia
Cyprus
Rhodes
Smyrna
BLACK SEA
Natolia
Syria
Aleppo
Tripoli
Damascus
Jerusalem
Bagdad
Anah
Euphrates R.
Tigris R.
Kuban
Cherkas
Kalmuks
Astrakan
Azoph
CASPIAN SEA
Tiflis
Erivan
Arzerum
Trebisond
Mordui
Samara
Zaritza
Don R.
Wolga R.
SIBERIA
Oby R.
Tobolsk
Kola
Kandalax
Pomodia
Kargapol
Wologda
Novogrod
Jeraslaw
Rezan
Muron
Saratof
Voronitz
Bielgorod
Pultawa
Grodno
Vilna
Minsk

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A New and ACCURATE MAP of GERMANY Drawn & Engrav'd from the Best Authorities.
J. Gibson Sculp.
Degrees of Longitude E. from London
Minutes & Hour of Time East from London
German Miles
British Miles
BALTIC SEA
GERMAN OCEAN
FRANCE
SWITZERLAND
ITALY
HUNGARY
POLAND
PRUSSIA
BOHEMIA
MORAVIA
SILESIA
SAXONY
BAVARIA
SWABIA
FRANCONIA
LORRAIN
NETHERLANDS
VII UNITED PROVINCES
LOWER SAXONY
UPPER SAXONY
WESTPHALIA
UPPER RHINE
LOWER RHINE
BRANDENBURG
POMERANIA
LUSATIA
AUSTRIA
STYRIA
CARINTHIA
CARNIOLA
TYROL
TRENT
GRISONS
SAVOY
ISTRIA
Rugen I.
Gulf of Danbzick
Koningsburg
Danbzick
Elbing
Marienburg
Thorn
Culm
Nakel
Notek R.
Narew R.
Warta R.
Pilcza R.
Bug R.
WARSAW
Praga
Posnan
Gnesna
Cosmice
Siradia
Sandomir
Vistula R.
CRACOW
Sochow
Breslaw
Glatz
Ohmitz
Zabkowka
Milowka
Cassau
Hohenau
Presburg
VIENNA
Gratz
Clagenfurt
Cilley
Villach
Dolbach
Brixen
Trent
Trieste
Goritz
Kostach
Venice
GULF OF VENICE
Milan
Como L.
Maggiore
Chambery
Lyon
Geneva
Geneva Lake
Lausane
Besancon
Basil
Zurich
Bern
Lucern
Constance L.
Augsburg
Munich
Passaw
Ratisbon
Nuremberg
Wurtzburg
Frankfort
Mentz
Cologne
Bonn
Aix la Chapelle
Liege
Brusels
Antwerp
Ghent
Amsterdam
Zuyder Zee
Utrecht
Breda
Arnhem
Nimeguen
Embden
Oldenburg
Bremen
Hamburg
Lubeck
Rostock
Stralsund
Stettin
Dantzick
Berlin
Frankfort
Leipsic
Dresden
Prague
Vienna
Hanover
Brunswick
Magdeburg
Munster
Paderborn
Osnaburg
Embeck
Minden
Hamelen
Hall
Augsburg
Ulm
Stutgart
Heidelburg
Manheim
Spire
Worms
Mentz
Coblentz
Treves
Metz
Strasburg
Nancy
Luxemburg
Namur
Mons
Tournay
Lisle
Dunkirk
Calais
Boulogne
Dieppe
Rouen
Paris
Orleans
Nantes
Rochelle
Bourdeaux
Toulouse
Montpelier
Marseilles
Nice
Turin
Rhine R.
Danube R.
Elbe R.
Oder R.
Weser R.
Ems R.
Maese R.
Moselle R.
Saone R.
Rhone R.
Po R.
Adige R.
Inn R.
Lech R.
Main R.
Neckar R.
Necker R.
Aller R.
Leine R.
Havel R.
Spree R.
Warta R.
Vistula R.
Notek R.
Narew R.
Bug R.
Pilcza R.
Sauer R.
Drave R.
Mur R.
Isar R.
Lahn R.
Ruhr R.
Lippe R.
Ems R.
Weser R.
Aller R.
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Ruhr R.
Lippe R.
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Spree R.
Oder R.
Elbe R.
Danube R.
Rhine R.
Moselle R.
Maese R.
Saone R.
Rhone R.
Po R.
Adige R.
Inn R.
Lech R.
Main R.
Neckar R.
Necker R.

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A New and Accurate Map of ASIA Drawn & Engrav'd from the Best Authorities.
Degrees of Long.de East from London
NORTHERN OCEAN
EASTERN OCEAN
JAPAN
RUSSIAN EMPIRE
EASTERN TARTARY
WESTERN TARTARY
CHINA
TIBET
MOGUL EMPIRE
PERSIA
ARABIA
AFRICA
EUROPE
INDIAN SEA
Arctic Circle
Tropic of Cancer
Equinoctial Line
Lapland
White Sea
Nova Zembla
Poland
Little Tartary
Black Sea
Mediterranean Sea
Arabian Sea
Bay of Bengal
Ceylon I.
Maldive Islands
Sea of Kamtschatka
De Gama's Land
Company's Land
Sea of Corea
Irkuts
Manchews
Mongol Tartary
Ladrone
Philippine Is.
Formosa I.
Guam Islands
New Philippine Is.
Borneo
New Guinea or Papous
Hours of Time E. from London
I
II
III
IV
V
VI
VII
VIII
IX
X
J. Gibson Sculp.t

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A New and ACCURATE MAP of AFRICA Drawn & Engraved from the Best Authorities
EUROPE
PART OF PERSIA
ARABIA
ATLANTIC OCEAN
ETHIOPIC OCEAN
INDIAN OR EASTERN OCEAN
SOUTHERN OCEAN
SOUTH AMERICA
Spain
Italy
Straits of Gibraltar
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Anatolia
Madera I.
Algiers
Tripoli
Damascus
Jerusalem
Cairo
Ispahan
Canary Is.
BARBARY
Tripoly
Tafilet
BILEDULGERID
Egypt
Tropic of Cancer
The Cerem
ZAARA or the DESART
Berdoa
Levata
Sanhaga
The Twarghes
Lemtuns
Swenziga
Burnu
Gauga
Nubia
Yaman
Cape Verd Is.
C. Verd.
Gubur
ABISSINIA
Socotra I.
WESTERN or NEGROLAND
Tombut
Mandingas
Gorham
Kurufa
GUINEA
Benin
Mujak
Jinjiro
Alaba
INTERIOR
Makoko
The Equinoctial Line
ETHIOPIA
Loango or Anzo
Monoemugi
The Jagas
Congo
Matamba
EXTERIOR
Angola
Benguela
Casanji
Abutua
Monomotapa
Mataman
Acalanga
Hottentots
Tropic of Capricorn
SOUTHERN
Channel of Mosambique
Madagascar
Bra-sil
Rio Grande
Paraiba
C. S. Auguſtine
Ascension
St. Helena
I. Trinidad
Spiritu Santo
Tierra de Natal
R. of Elephants
Table Bay
C. of Good Hope
Hours of Time West from London
Hours of Time East from London
Meridian of London
J. Gibson sculp.

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A New and Accurate Map of North America Drawn & Engrav'd from the Best Authorities
Degrees of Longd. W. from London
Part of Baffin Bay
P. William's Land
Arctic Circle
Greenland
Iceland
Scotland
England
Ireland
London
C. Good Hope
Davis's Straits
Hudsons Straits
Resolution I.
New North Wales
Hudsons Bay
New South Wales
Labrador Eskimaux or New Britain
Davis's Inlet
Str. of Bell Isle
Parts Undiscovered
North Sea
Canada
Quebec
Nova Scotia
C. Breton
C. Canso
Newfound l.
Great Fishing Bank of Newfound Land
Western or Atlantic Ocean
Azores or Western Is.
Flores
Pico
Tercera
St. Michael
Madera
Quivira
New Albion
California
New Mexico
Navarr
Louisiana
New York
Pensilvania
Jersey
Maryland
Virginia
Boston
C. Cod
C. Henry
C. Hatteras
Cape Fear
Charles Town
Nth. Carolina
Sth. Carolina
Georgia
St. Augustin
Florida
Bermudas or Summers Is.
Lucayos or Bahama Is.
Tropic of Cancer
Gulf of Mexico
Bay of Campeche
Cuba
Hispaniola
Jamaica
Antilles or Caribbee Is.
Martinico
Barbadoes
Trinidad
Mexico or New Spain
Mexico
Acapulco
Guatimala
C. St. Lucar
Vermilion Sea
Terra Firma
South America
South Sea
Hours of Time West from London
J. Gibson Sculp.

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A New and Accurate Map of South America. Drawn & Engrav'd from the Best Authorities
Degrees of Longitude Wt. from London
NORTH SEA
WESTERN OR ATLANTIC OCEAN
THE GREAT SOUTH SEA
SOUTHERN OCEAN
Pt. of Africa
New Spain
Honduras B.
Guatimala
Amapala
Cartagena
Curasoa
Margarita
Guardalupe I.
Martinico
Barbadoes
St. Vincent
Granada
Trinidad I.
Oronoko
Surinam
Cayenne
Caracas
Cumana
Merida
St. Thomas
Guiana
Terra Firma
Coco
Bonaventure
C. Francisco
Pasto
Popayan
Quito
Pto. Vejo
Guayaquil
C. Blanco
Caenza
Pata
Jaen
C. Aguya
Truxillo
Santa
Guarmay
Lima
Callao
Cusco
Pisco
Arequipa
Yto
Iquick
Loa
Cubixa
Potosi
Lipes
Tarija
Copia
Guasco
Coquimbo
Valparaiso
Pt. de Juan Fernando
Baldivia
Carelmapa
I. Chiloe
Pt. St. Domingo
Calamac
I. York
C. Victory
Str. of Magellan
P. St. Fra. Drake
C. Horn
Fogo
Elizabethides
Patagons
Poyas
Pueches
Pampas
Cordova
Mendoza
Buenos Ayres
Rio de la Plata
C. St. Anthony
C. St. Andrew
Anegada Bay
B. St. Mathias or Sin fundo
C. Redondo
Pto. de los Leones
B. de los Camerones
C. Matas
C. Blanco
P. Desire
P. Julian
Sebalds I.
Malouin Is.
Beuchene I.
Str. of Le Maire
States I.
Hermits I.
Barnvelt I.
Port St. Peter or Rio Grande
C. St. Maria
Rio Janeiro
St. Vincent
St. Catalina
Saxemburg
Picos
Tropic of Capricorn
Rio Doce
Espiritu Santo
C. St. Toma
C. Frio
Villarica
Mines
Villanova de Principe
Accey
Xeres
Itatin
Assumption
Japcia
Urvaig R.
Estero
Miguel
Londres
Riexa
Cordova
Tarija
Paraguay
Moxos
Guaraio
Baures
Cusco
Tupinambus
Aldea Vewassu or Vill. of Saltworks
Olinda or Pernambuco
Rio Grande
Paraiba
Tamaraca
The Recq
C. St. Augustin
Sergippe
St. Salvador
Baya de todos Santos
Rio dos Ilheos
Pto. Seguro
Tapuyos
Brasil
Maragnan
Siaro
Curupanaba
Yenesiti
Pasumaya
Amazones
Guiana
North Cape
R. of Amazones
Equinoctial Line
The Galapagos
St. Mathew
I. Fernandez de Noranna
Ascencion
St. Helena
Tristan de Cunha
Alvarez
Terra Australis
Meridian of London
Hours of Time West from London
VII
VI
V
IV
III
II
I
0
J. Gibson Sculp.

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June, 1943
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